THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,908. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE BAKER WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER COUSIN this evening at 7:30.

BOY LOST.—MISSING, SINCE DECEMBER 10, ARCHIE Livingston, aged 14, slim built, large head, auburn hair, which stands up straight on the top of his head; large blue eyes, straight nose, pretty mouth and chin, sweet voice; had on cloth gaiters, black mixed pants, patched; flannel shirt, brown mixed coat and vest, old gray overcoat, without sleeves; dark blue circular cape, cloth cap. Any information will be thankfully received by his widowed mother, S. H. LIVINGSTON, 117 East Fourth street, New York.

BLONDE IN BROADWAY CAR THURSDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock, crossed Broadway to Park row.—Will she grant an interview to gent whom she noticed in the car? Address L. M., Herald office.

CLARENCE B. SHELDON—LETTER AT 658 BROADWAY.

HADLEY—WILL COME OVER WEDNESDAY P. M. M. JENNA.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS HORAN. When last heard from was in Brooklyn. Any information will be thankfully received by MARTIN MONIHAN, 165 West Fifty first street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CORNELIAN P. RUSSELL, whose father was formerly in the United States army. Address CHICAGO, Post Office box 4,261.

IF J. P. BANTER WILL CALL AT OFFICE OF EAGLE PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, 117 Elm street, it may result to his advantage.

J. D. H.—NOTHING CAN ALTER MY LOVE. Communicate at once. ANNIE.

JINNIE W.—WHY DON'T YOU WRITE? OR I WILL meet at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 P. M. FRANK HILTON.

LADY BREAKFASTING AT HOTEL, GENTLEMAN standing at hall door, with Herald in hand, when lady went up stairs. Address A. B., box 5,865 New York Post Office.

24TH STREET, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—WRITING ON window pane. How can we meet? Will you send address to H. V. B., Herald office?

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING, 4 O'CLOCK, light colored Scotch Terrier Dog, ears and tail cut, nearly blonde. A suitable reward will be paid at R. P. SIMONTON'S, 484 Broadway.

FOUND—AT ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL NEWS STAND, A Pocketbook, containing a small amount of money. The loser can have it by paying for this advertisement on application to WM. LITTLEFIELD, clerk.

LOST—ON FOURTH AVENUE CAR NO. 7, LAST evening, about 5 P. M., a Pocketbook, containing $25 in money and the following notes:—
G. C. Potter, for......$83 25 John B. Schall, for...$141 20
Charles W. Jones, for. 165 25 Dr. R. Hooby, for..... 137 50
Peter Bania, for...... 65 90 Gerhart Kapp, for.... 171 25
J. D. Toomey, for..... 322 10 H. E. Traver, for..... 176 25
and other notes to about $1,800.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating for these notes, as payment has been stopped. By returning the same to CLARKE & CO., 56 Cortlandt street, a reward of $25, together with the money therein, will be given and no questions asked. CLARKE & CO., 56 Cortlandt street.

LOST—A PAIR OF AMETHYST GLOVE BUTTONS, with gold chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the box office of Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN THE VICINITY OF Spring street and Broadway, a Gold Locket; monogram "T. V. C." A liberal reward will be paid on leaving the same at office of K. A. G. & CO., 520 Broadway.

LOST—DECEMBER 22, FROM 29 EAST THIRTY-eighth street, a brown Setter; has a scar on right shoulder; answers to the name of Jack. Any person bringing him to the above number will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, 21ST INST., A BLACK Astrakan Muff on Third avenue, between Twelfth and Thirty-fourth streets. Return the same to 217 East Thirty fifth street. $5 reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twenty-second and Sixteenth streets, a Pocketbook, containing $65 in Canadian money and $125 in currency; also check on Sixth National Bank for $50, a railway pass, and some cards in the name of Robert C. Miller. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will return the same to ROBERT C. MILLER, 164 West Twenty-third street.

LOST—A PARCEL OF MONEY CONTAINING ABOUT $250. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it at 86 William street, or 121 East Eighteenth street.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN PRINCE AND Houston streets, on Tuesday, a bunch of Keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the cashier, at the St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway.

LOST—NEAR CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, $90 in bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning the same to No. 5 New street, room 15.

LOST—TWO UNITED STATES GOLD CERTIFICATES, one $500 and one of $100, on the way from the office of Trevor & Colgate to the Nassau Bank, going up Nassau street. A reward of $100 will be paid to the finder. FRANZ MANN, 214 William street.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, IN A THIRD AVENUE car, a Bible; left on leaving car at the Astor House. A suitable reward will be given. Address J. N. HUDSON, 21 Park row, or 135 East Sixty first street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, IN GOING FROM Broadway to Nineteenth street by Fourth avenue car to Bond street and on foot up Fourth avenue, a roll of $5 Bills, amounting to $85. The finder will be well rewarded by returning same to 48 Pine street, room 23.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A SMALL BUNCH OF KEYS. Rewarded on kindly returning to 51 West Ninth street.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON (20TH), IN SIXTH avenue car or in Forty-third street, a Pocketbook, containing money, photograph, papers of value to owner, in name of Burgess. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 224 East Fourteenth street. K. BURGESS.

LOST—EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, a poor woman lost her Pocketbook, containing all she possessed. Suitable reward, with thanks and blessings, will be given if returned to A. WALTER, 228 Seventh avenue, in butcher shop.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A SMALL Scotch Terrier Dog; ears and tail cut; lost Thursday, 21st inst. Call at 322 West Fortieth street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM CARRIAGE, DECEMBER 22, coming from Twenty-seventh street to Catharine ferry, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a Fur Robe, crimson lined. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at stable 14 Grace court, Brooklyn, and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, THREE PARCELS, CONTAINING set of dress blankets and breast pieces, one set of traces and a bitting bridle and roller; $50 reward will be paid and no questions asked by the return of the same to Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 Fourth avenue.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 87 Liberty street.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,432 Post office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT, GOOD LINGUIST; BEST references; books opened, kept, examined or balanced. J. COX, 47 Wall street, second flight.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 709—DEC. 23, 1871.
13, 87, 45, 74, 8, 69, 19, 48, 5, 46, 49, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 710—DEC. 23, 1871.
3, 45, 50, 61, 5, 20, 49, 27, 48, 56, 41, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 609—DEC. 23, 1871.
15, 6, 78, 74, 25, 62, 24, 69, 1, 44, 17, 37.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 610—DEC. 23, 1871.
67, 89, 11, 36, 77, 61, 75, 57, 48, 51, 30, 58.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

BAY RUM, IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.—THE TRADE and others supplied with first class Bay Rum, distilled at St. Thomas, West Indies, from the celebrated bay leaves. J. W. CARLE, 19 Old slip.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, December 20, 1871.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

GAME AND OYSTER DEPOT.
Receiving regular by steamer from Norfolk, Va.
Canvass Back, Red Head, Mallard } and all other varieties of Ducks.
Also the choicest brands of Oysters in shell.
R. T. WALSH & CO., 20 Jay street, Between Washington and Greenwich.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA FOR DECEMBER 20.—Three first numbers received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF.—FREDERICK DAUENHAUER, of Nos. 10 and 12, 28 and 30 Clinton Market, has on show and for sale during the holidays the ten finest and heaviest steers which were ever produced at one time in the city. The weight of each steer after being dressed is as follows:—1,600 pounds, 1,606, 1,614, 1,624, 1,640, 1,760, 1,904, 1,940, 2,014, 2,248.

NEW YEAR CARDS WRITTEN OR ENGRAVED IN all styles, at short notice. VAN EVEREN'S Card Stand, Grand Central Hotel.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE AND AUTHENTICAL Oil Paintings to take place this and following days at 405 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—ADDRESS S. B. BANKS, Agent, 15 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, KENTUCKY State and German Lotteries.—Official drawings of the above lotteries kept on file. D. LINDO, Broker, 418 Sixth avenue.

SUMMONS.—THE MEMBERS OF MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 62, of F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next regular communication on Friday evening, December 29, at 7½ o'clock, to take action on amendments to the bylaws. WILLIAM T. WOODRUFF.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf.—A special meeting of the Board of Appeals will be held at the Everett House, New York city, on Wednesday, December 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. All protests, appeals or business to be presented to the Board at the above meeting should be reduced to writing and forwarded to the Secretary, at Providence, R. I., on or before December 10, 1871. Parties having business to bring before the Board will note and act accordingly. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

$200.000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba. "Three first prizes received." Kentucky, class 710, Nos. 3, 45, 50, drew $30,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A PARKER BREECH-LOADER, 12 GAUGE. 7¼ pounds weight; case and implements complete; to be sold cheap. GODFREY BROS., 279 Greenwich street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS ABOUT 200 choice Pet Dogs, suitable for holiday presents.

GAME AND FANCY CHICKENS, PIGEONS, FANCY Dogs, Maltese Cats, Canary Birds, &c., at HALE & CONKLIN'S, 209 Fulton street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., Every Wednesday and Saturday.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line, to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
A large driving ring in the Mart for showing Horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every Horse sold under warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for Horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—SLEIGHS AND ROBES. Blankets, fine Afghans, &c. Great bargains in Light Harness. A few more left. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A GOOD WORK HORSE—OVER 16½ HANDS, cheap; or will trade for a small one. Inquire at stable 216 West Sixteenth street.

AN ELEGANT PORTLAND CUTTER—WITH RUMBLE, pole and shafts, finished in finest manner; large assortment of single and family Sleighs, very low. HAM, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A.—THREE LIGHT COUPES, TWO SIX-SEAT ROCKaways, Coupe Rockaways and all other styles Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand; very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A SPLENDID SINGLE SLEIGH FOR SALE—NEW and very light, painted tastily, made to order of the best materials, and cost $220; will be sold very low. Apply to JOHN C. BRODRICK, stables No. 229 Ninth street, near Second avenue.

AN ELEGANT LIGHT LANDAULET, WITH POLE and shafts, for sale, at a bargain; first class makers; used only one month. At private stable 219 West Forty-sixth street.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.—100 SECOND hand Coaches, Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also 100 Sleighs. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Vehicles at the lowest prices; Sleighs in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF FINE BLACK MARES, 8 AND 9 years old, suitable for a coupe or coach, in splendid condition. Inquire of BARNEY HUGHES, at Millward's stable, Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES, 16 hands high, 6 years old; sound, kind and fast. Inquire at No. 9 Nassau street, room 18.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE 57 WEST FORTY-fourth street, an elegant new Portland Cutter.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SLEIGH, MADE BY GOULD, of Albany, in fine condition, suitable for two or four horses. Apply to W. H. STARIN, 33 Beaver street.

FOR SALE—AT DAN MACE'S STABLE, 206 WEST Forty-eighth street, all kinds of gentlemen's Horses; one or two pairs nice steppers.

FOR SALE—TEAM, TRUCK AND WORK.—INQUIRE of W. H. EVANS, No. 8 Old slip.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE COUPE HARNESS—made to order, good as new. Inquire at 63 West Fifty first street or address box 6,179 Post office.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, BELLS, ROBES.
The largest variety of Sleigh Bells, Shaft Bells, Russian Chimes, Whips for two or four horses, Coach Whips, Sleigh Whips, Fancy articles of all kinds,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
fine Blankets, Hoods, Suits of Horse Clothing,
Surcingles, Rollers, Halters, &c.,
of any house in New York. No exception.
Harness $8 to $500 per set.
Bells, 50 cents to $20 per string.
Robes, $8 to $50 each.
Blankets, $1 50 to $50 each.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers,
Warerooms 114 Chambers street.

HORSES BOARDED IN THE COUNTRY—GOOD CARE guaranteed. Address GEO. P. TITUS, Old Westbury, L. I., or CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water street, New York.

STIVERS' SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF PORTland and Albany Sleighs and Cutters; fine six seat Sleighs; one left own make celebrated pony Sleighs, with rumble (same as sent Earl of Stuart, Scotland). In process my renowned Dexter, Speed and Eureka Cutters, that we can finish to tastes of purchasers. R. M. STIVERS, manufacturer, 144 to 152 East 31st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Robes, Robes. Bells.
250 Sleighs, of all kinds and styles, consisting of Albanys, six seats; Ponys and Cutters; Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, two-seat and four-seat; also a handsome Stivers; Sleigh Robes of all kinds, and 1,000 Straps of Bells, which will be sold low, both wholesale and retail. Call and examine if you do not wish to purchase. Come one, come all. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS, OF PORTLAND MANUFACTURE, BOTH single and double, for sale cheap at 161 William street, up stairs.

STABLE AND LOFTS, 13 VESTRY STREET, TO LET—Low rent. Inquire at 34 Laight street.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS. Every style, new and second hand, lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, WITH good road horses, at Fleetwood stables, 105 West Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF HEAVY Horses for trucking purposes, 6 to 8 years old. Apply at the East River Band Saw and Planing Mills, foot of East Tenth street.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD Company.—Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2, 1872, at office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, N. Y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
Twenty-fourth Dividend.
The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
Thirty-fifth Dividend.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent (4 per cent), free of tax, payable on and after January 5, 1872.
The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

COAL AND IRON PROPERTIES, STONE, SLATE AND Marble Quarries, Mills, Foundries, &c., sold on commission. Mortgage loans obtained.
Joint stock companies organized in suitable cases, and their capital and trustees procured. Apply Tuesday.
GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.
References, PEOPLE'S BANK, New York.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY Company maturing January 1, 1872, will be paid on and after January 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the company, 74 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 374 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1 at Six per cent. The Semi-Annual Interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts, and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, (THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK), 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it subject at all times to check on demand, can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily business at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made in any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.
Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

LOANS MADE—(DAY, MONTH OR OTHERWISE) ON stocks, bonds, life policies, furniture, pianos, plate, miscellaneous securities; commercial paper negotiated; storage and advances. JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON city and country Property; first and second Mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD security; communications confidential. Address ZENIA, box 145 Herald office.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1, 1872, ON NORTHern Pacific first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds will be paid on and after January 2 at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., 20 Wall street, New York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
Citizens' Savings Bank, Corner of Bowery and Canal street.
The twenty-third semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be credited and paid on and after Monday, January 22. Deposits made now interest will commence from January 1.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$5.000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTgage, improved property or vacant lots, New York or Brooklyn. No brokers. Address EXECUTOR, Herald office.

$9.000 TO LOAN (FREE OF ANY BONUS OR commission)—on first class city property on first mortgage for five years. Address INGHAM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$87.000 IN DIFFERENT SUMS TO LOAN ON improved real estate in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money without bonus. Mortgages purchased. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 59 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

$300.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums, on city real estate. Money for second mortgages. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF HENRY and Scammel streets, Rev. Wm. N. Dunning, Rector.—Divine service each Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M. Seats all free.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT ADELPHI HALL, Fifty-second street and Broadway, all day Sunday; hall fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SEVenth avenue, near Fourteenth street.—Preaching on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF Thirty-fifth.—Sunday morning—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 10:30 A. M.; sermon by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Thompson, of Chicago. Evening—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 7:30 P. M.; sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston. At the same service the report prepared by the committee sent by Christ Church to Chicago will be read by the Rev. S. F. Dunhane, assistant minister, Christ Church. Christmas Day—Early celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 A. M. At 10:30 A. M. morning prayer, sermon and second celebration of the Holy Communion. The Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, will officiate. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE—ON CHRISTMAS EVE, AT THE Oratory of St. Sacrament, Tenth avenue and Forty-third street. Selections from Gounod's solemn mass. Sermon by Rev. Joshua D. Bradley.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF ST. LUKE'S Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. deliver the second of a series of discourses on "The Last Things," viz.:—Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, the Resurrection, &c. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH, morning and evening, in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty fourth street. Evening subject, "Christian Manhood." Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. There will be a Christmas service in the church on Monday, at 11 A. M. Subject, "Christ All in All."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE AND TENTH street.—The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach this day at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M., and to-morrow, Christmas Day, at 11 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE, BEtween Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, rector.—Services on fourth Sunday in Advent; Holy Eucharist at 7:30 A. M.; Morning Prayer at 9 A. M.; second Celebration and Sermon at 10:45 A. M.; Evening Prayer at 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. The services on Christmas Day will be celebrations of Holy Eucharist at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M.; Sermon at the second celebration; Morning Prayer at 9 A. M.; Evening Prayer at 4:30 P. M. The rector will preach the sermons.

"THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED."—THE fifth lecture in this course will be delivered by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Forty-second street, this (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., on TUESDAY, December 26, will largely replenish their popular stock of
SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Cloaks, Polonaises. Very rich
READY MADE SUITS.
A superb assortment of FURS.
REAL BRUSSELS POINT DRESSES,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, Infants' Wardrobes.
PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
with a variety of other articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
forming the largest, richest, cheapest and most attractive stock ever offered in this city.
Prices lower than ever.
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

AT MACY'S. 1872.
NEW YEAR'S NEW YEAR. PRESENTS
NEW YEAR'S MACY. MACY
NEW YEAR'S Real Laces, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Embroideries, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lace Handkerchiefs. MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ribbons, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Roman Sashes, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ladies' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Linen Handkerchiefs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Real Lace Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S French Emb. Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Flowers for Garniture, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fine French Flowers MACY
NEW YEAR'S for the hair, MACY
NEW YEAR'S bouquets, &c.; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Perfumery, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Powders MACY
NEW YEAR'S and Soaps; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Silver and Plated Ware, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Furs. MACY
NEW YEAR'S a large assortment MACY
NEW YEAR'S of very elegant styles MACY
NEW YEAR'S of Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Froment Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S the finest Paris Kid MACY
NEW YEAR'S Glove imported, MACY
NEW YEAR'S in elegant shades, MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's. MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fancy Jewelry, MACY
NEW YEARS Russia Leather MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Cases, Fine MACY
NEW YEAR'S Paris Bonbonnieres, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Bouquet Holders, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Receivers MACY
NEW YEAR'S and a great variety of MACY
NEW YEAR'S other goods adapted MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's. MACY
NEW YEAR'S R. H. MACY, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY

AT MEARES', Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.
NOW OPENING,
REAL POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
VALENCIENNES THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
REAL LACE COLLARS, BARBS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO OPENING,
Black and Colored Silks, Satins and Velveteens.
Domestic Goods, Housekeeping Linens and Curtains.
Embroideries, Ruffings, Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO OPENING,
Ladies Fancy Ties, Bows, Roman Sashes and Sash Ribbons, Passementerie Gimps, &c.
A large and elegant assortment.
Black Silks, $1, $1 25, $1 38 and $1 50.
Extra Heavy Gros Grain Silks, $1 75, $2 and $2 25.
Much Heavier and Richer, $2 50, $2 75 and $3.
We will guarantee these silks to be 50c. per yard less than any other house in the city.
Some very rich Gros Grain Evening Silks, 27 inch wide, $2 50, worth $3 50.
Very fine Satins, best shades, $1 75, worth $2 25.
Cloth colors in silks at low rates.
RICHARD MEARES, corner Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S 327 and 329 Sixth avenue.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES of HOLIDAY AND FANCY GOODS.
RIBBONS.
50 cartons 7 inch Sash Ribbons, 95c., in all colors, worth $1 25.
50 cartons 6½ inch Sash Ribbons, 85c., sold on Broadway for $1.
75 cartons fancy Plaid Sash Ribbons, 90c., warranted all silk.
A large assortment of Roman and fancy Sashes selling off below cost.
Most complete assortment of Bonnet Ribbons in the city, and the cheapest.
LADIES, GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR RICH LACES.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, medium and extra quality
Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets.
Lace Collars, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and 95c.
Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of made-up Lace Goods,
Round Hats and Bonnets.
SILK ROUND HATS and SILK VELVET BONNETS.
Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1 20, sold on Broadway for $2.
Silk Velvet Bonnets and Round Hats, $2 74, the best quality made, all new shapes.
FLOWERS.
Four cases of finest French Flowers, Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c., just received.
FEATHERS.
Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.
KID GLOVES.
200 dozen Lupin's two-buttoned Kid Gloves, $1.
500 dozen Lupin's two-buttons, $1 25, worth $1 75.
300 dozen Lupin's two-buttons fancy Kid Gloves, $1 35.
All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted.
Perinot Kid Gloves in two buttons.
LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.
Now open, the most complete assortment of Scarfs and Ties in the city, and the cheapest.
Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.
N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.
ALL GOODS MARKED, PLAIN FIGURES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF VELVETS.
We invite special attention to our black and colored French Trimming Velvets, in all the new shades.
Black Silk Velvet, $2 35 and $2 50; worth $2 75 and $3.
Black Silk Velvet, $2 75 and $3, cheap.
THREE CASES, including choice shades, at very low prices.
H. O'NEILL & CO., 327 and 329 Sixth avenue and Twentieth street.

A GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
Carpets and Furniture for the holidays,
at a great reduction on former prices.
Carpets.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 20 per yard.
English Body Brussels, $1 75 per yard.
English Velvet, $2 25 per yard.
Oilcloth, 40c. per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Window Shades, &c., at equally low prices.
Furniture.
$200,000 worth of Furniture in endless variety, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
Enamelled Chamber Sets, 9 pieces, $26.
Walnut Chamber Sets, wood top, $50.
Walnut Chamber Sets, marble top, $60.
Upholstered Suits, in reps or haircloth, $50.
D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell, 512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue, and 267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth street.

A.—MERRY CHRISTMAS.
Holiday Goods Still Cheaper than Last Week.
Entire Stock of Holiday Goods to be cleared out regardless of cost.
Rather than carry over any Holiday Goods we will sell all our fine rosewood Writing Desks, Workboxes, Jewel Cases, Cigar Stands, &c., at less than cost of importation.
Still on hand a full assortment of the finest styles of rosewood Writing Desks, inlaid with real German silver plate and edge, now reduced to $3 50. Identical same style as sold all over at $8, and all the finer styles in proportion.
Inlaid rosewood Work Boxes, in all the finest styles, reduced in like proportion.

To be sold without regard to cost at Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.	To be sold without regard to cost. Entire assortment of Dressing Cases, Russia Leather Glove Boxes, Portmonnaies, Wallets, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, fine Silk Fans, Albums, Cigar Stands, Worsted Slipper Patterns and Cushions, &c. Toys. Toys.	To be sold without regard to cost at Ehrich's Temple of Fashion.

Still on hand, a large assortment of Toys, which we will now sell off at an immense sacrifice.
Lots of Toys of all kinds reduced to 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.
China Dolls at less than ever before sold.
Saratoga Trunks, with bonnet box and tray, at 95c.; the wonder of the world.
Solid black walnut Writing Desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1, worth $2.
Backgammon and Checker Boards, with dice, boxes and all complete, at 90c., worth $1 75.
And a host of Holiday Goods in like proportion.
Made up Lace Goods.
We have paid especial attention to this department, and offer for this week special inducements in Lace Collars and Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Sets, &c., &c.
Sets in boxes, with embroidery and lace edge at 50c., worth 85c.
Elegant Embroidered Sets, in boxes, at 87c., worth $1 25.
Fine Lace Sets, in boxes, at $1, worth $1 75.
Elegant Lace Sets, with flowing or coat sleeves, at $1 35, worth fully $2.
Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, in endless variety from 56c. upward; worth fully double.
Together with an elegant assortment of Real Thread Lace Collars, &c., &c., at bargains.
SETS IN
Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Muslin and Merino Undergarments, Corsets, Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Bows, Ribbons, Velveteens Velvets, Satins, &c., &c.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Silk Gimps and Passementerie Trimmings, Buttons, Loops, &c., &c.
We again remind our patrons, as last week, to call early in the week and early in the day to avoid the crowd.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, at
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
No. 287 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.
Sixth avenue, near Twenty-first street.
on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26,
and throughout the week, will offer the finest selection of Holiday Goods exhibited in the city, and at prices positively lower than any competitors.
Ladies', gents' and children's fancy hemstitched and embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS,
done up in packages and boxes, tastefully adapted for holiday presentations; also
Lace and Linen SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS
for ladies and misses, beautifully embroidered and done up in the most attractive manner, at great bargains.
In our RIBBON DEPARTMENT
we shall offer a choice assortment of Ties, Bows, Scarfs and Sashes of the richest material and latest styles and shades, which we have introduced especially for New Year's gifts, the quality of which cannot be excelled and the prices equalled at any other house in the city.
We also direct special attention to our large and attractive stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods,
comprising TIES, BOWS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SUSPENDERS, DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, DRESS SHIRTS, SCARF PINS, COLLAR, CUFF and SHIRT BUTTONS, &c., all of which are particularly suitable as holiday gifts from ladies.
LADIES DESIROUS OF OFFERING USEFUL AND ELEGANT PRESENTS TO GENTLEMEN WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT OUR IMMENSE VARIETY OF ASSORTMENTS, which combine quality and beauty with unusual economy.
A large and superior assortment of French, English and American UMBRELLAS
have been selected especially for the holidays, with plain and carved
Ivory and Cornelian, Bone and Hard Wood Handles, upon which we will engrave name or initials to order. These umbrellas, for durability and elegance, cannot be superseded at any special house in the city, and our prices will be found INFINITELY LOWER.
In our Fancy Goods Department will be found a unique and recherche assortment, including FANS
of the latest Paris and Vienna importation, in shell, ivory, pearl and gold inlaid. Splendid French gilt Jewelry, equal in appearance and wear to 18 carat gold, consisting of EARDROPS, RINGS, BROOCHES, CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, CHARMS, SLEEVE LINKS, &c., at prices which are lower than offered at any other establishment.
ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS are full OF USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS, carefully and economically selected for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
We shall this week offer the balance of our stock of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, which comprises a fine assortment in muslin, linen and cambric
NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, Drawers, Sacques, Train and Walking Skirts, &c.,
at considerably reduced prices, and request especial attention to our extensive assortment of Underclothing for winter wear, which we have this week replenished, at attractive prices.
USEFUL, APPROPRIATE, ELEGANT and acceptable Holiday Presents will be found in our DRESS AND SUIT Department, consisting of
ORGANDIE AND SWISS EVENING DRESSES,
WALKING DRESSES,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
BALL COSTUMES,
TRAIN SUITS,
TRAVELLING SUITS, &C.,
made up after the latest European and domestic fashions, trimmed with select Passementeries, Fringes, &c., and we beg to inform our patrons that one great feature in this department is a
GREAT REDUCTION
from our usual prices, in order to make it the GRAND CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO., 331 and 333 Sixth avenue.

AT KINZEY'S
Toys, Dolls, Workboxes, Holiday Goods. Open on Christmas Day, from 10 A. M.
Open on Christmas Day from 10 A. M.
KINZEY'S, 691 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

A.—Great Bargains.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
900 Broadway, corner Twentieth street,
are clearing out their Winter Stock regardless of cost, to make room for Spring Importations.
Bargains in Cloaks, Costumes, Laces,
Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Sets, Lace Collars, Lace Sets, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Infants' Hats, Caps and Baskets, Organdie Evening Dresses and Tunics, for ladies and misses.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

AT WILSON & GREIG'S,
771 Broadway, corner of Ninth street,
Semi-Annual Closing Sale
in all Departments of our Establishment.
Extraordinary Bargains in Cloaks and Costumes.
We are determined to sell these goods without regard to cost. Some of these are our richest Paris made garments. In addition to which we shall offer a new assortment of embroidered double Cashmere and Camel's Hair Palonaises unmade, all marked out so that they can be made up by any dressmaker. Although these goods are of the latest fashion and the most desirable, we shall sell them below the cost price of importation. They are also exclusive and not to be found in any other house.
Rich Paris-made Velvet Cloaks, from the celebrated house of Worth, at about one half their cost. Also Costumes in Black Silk,
and all other fashionable materials, at the most tempting prices, so as to effect a total clearance.
Also some very rich Dinner and Evening Dresses, embroidered tulle Over-Dresses for balls and parties, not to be found elsewhere.
Great bargains will be found in
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods and Infant's Wardrobes,
French Organdie and Lace Over-Dresses, some of which are very handsome.
Laces and Embroideries,
Rich black Paris Trimmings, Ornaments, Gimps and Guipure Laces,
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Mourning Goods of every description.
Black Silks from $1 50 to $4 50, the best value we have ever had.
Furs of all kinds for ladies and children below cost.
Very nice real Astrakhan Cloaks from $20 to $30, splendid value, and well seasoned skins.
1,000 Fancy Boxes, now selling at less than cost prices.
We would solicit an inspection of our prices from managers of church and charitable fairs, to which a discount will be allowed.
WILSON & GREIG, 771 Broadway, corner of Ninth street.

AT WALSH'S,
315 Sixth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Manufacturers.
We have removed from 110 Sixth avenue to 315 Sixth avenue.
Ladies, go to WALSH'S for Suits, Wrappers and Underclothing.
Go to WALSH'S for fine Hosiery, Merino Undergarments, Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Kid Gloves, &c., &c., &c.
Dressmaking in all its branches.
Ladies' own material made up at short notice.
WALSH'S, 315 Sixth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

AT V. VIGOUROUX'S, 123 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twelfth, Stamping and Embroidering Establishment, the largest stock of imported Lingerie and Embroidery, ladies' and babies' Trousseaux, specialty of Initial Monograms for handkerchiefs, table and bedclothes; beautiful embroidered Sheets, with Pillows to match, for holiday presents. Wholesale department for embroidery dealers.

DRY GOODS.

AT FOSTER BROTHERS' STORE,
Great bargains in Dry Goods for the Holidays,
And all bought since the "break" in prices.
Large lots of Blankets, Comfortables, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Empress Cloths, Merinos, Table Linens, Flannels, Towels, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Cassimeres, Shawls, Skirts, &c.; all to be retailed.
In many cases under wholesale prices.
Buyers residing in Hoboken, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and surrounding country, will be richly repaid by buying their goods of us. Packages delivered free.
FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth avenue, near Eighteenth street, and FOSTER BROTHERS, 286 Bleecker street.

A VERY FINE SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL (white centre), bought at Evrington & Graham's, London, for $875 in gold, and but little worn, will be disposed of for $600 in currency. Address S. P. Q., box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS' STAMPING AND EMbroidery Establishment, a large stock of imported Chemise Bands, Yokes, Nightgowns, Drawers, Pillow Cases, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.; ladies' and babies' Trousseaux; speciality of Initials, Monograms for handkerchiefs; Table and Bed Clothes Embroidered for holiday presents. 334 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts.

E. O'NEILL, 108 and 110 Sixth avenue.
New Stores, New Goods, Cheap Goods, Fashionable Goods.
Holiday Goods this week.

E. O'NEILL will open on Monday a choice stock of Ladies' Hosiery and Undergarments at greatly reduced prices.
Handsome White Skirts, 90c. a $1; superior do., $1 25 and $1 50.
Ladies' plain and worked Chemises, from 50c.
Ladies' Drawers, from 60c.; very cheap.

E. O'NEILL. In our Suit Department will be found a large assortment of Suits and Wrappers, our own make, in all the latest styles.
Good black Alpaca Suits, $10 and $12.
Handsome Poplin Suits, $11, worth $14.
Cashmere Wrappers, from $5.
Calico do., from $1 40.
Also White Swiss and Lawn Suits, in variety.
Large stock of French woven and hand-made Corsets, very cheap.

E. O'NEILL. The largest stock of Dress Goods on the avenue.
Rich Plaid Poplins, 25c. and 30c.; worth 37½c. and 50c.
Good black Alpaca, 25c. and 31c.
Rich Velours, new shades, 50c. and 60c.; worth 70c. a 80c.
Also French and English Merinos, Empress Cloths, &c., in all the new cloth shades.
Satines, 40c. to 85c., beautiful colors.
Handsome striped and figured Cashmeres, 25c.

E. O'NEILL. In our Housekeeping Department will be found full lines bleached and brown Sheetings, Table Damasks, Damask Cloth and Napkins, Towels, &c.
Good Damask Napkins, $1 per doz.
Huck Towels, $1 25 per doz.
Lot of Towels from auction at $2 50, worth $3 50 per doz.

E. O'NEILL. Cheapest Blankets in the city.
Also Striped and Plaid Shawls, very cheap.
Large assortment Paisley and Broche Shawls, all prices.

N. B.—Gents' and ladies' Furnishing Goods a specialty.
Full lines French and English Hosiery.
Balbriggan Hosiery from 37½c.
Gents' and ladies' Scarfs, Collars, Ties, &c.
Also children's Hosiery and Underwear.

E. O'NEILL. Dressmaking to order.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
E. O'NEILL, 108 and 110 Sixth avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

ELEGANT GIFTS.—TWO FINE INDIA CAMEL HAIR Shawls, cost $200 each, to be sold at $65 and $55 each. WEBBER, the Furrier, Sixth av. and Thirty-first st.

FOR NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS—1872,
THE NEW PANIERS,
"Lady of Lorn" and "La Reine Margot,"
unapproachable for style. Every lady should have one to display the advantage, the beauty, of her dress.
Wholesale and retail by J. S. COLBY, 32 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of University place.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE, FOR MANY YEARS PROfessor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
The Duchess of Hamilton,
The Countess of Paris,
The Princess Francoise d'Orleans,
The Princess Marguerite de Nemours, &c.,
informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms and references to Messrs. F. SCHUBERTH & CO., music store, 820 Broadway.

L. ROTHSCHILD, 14 West Fourteenth street,
ROTHSCHILD. near Sixth avenue. 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. will open Tuesday, Dec. 26, 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. five cases of 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. special novelties in 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Paris Flowers for 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Dress Trimming and 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Evening Toilets. 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Also an immense variety 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. of the choicest 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. description in Hair 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Ornaments, consisting 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. of Marabouts and Ostrich 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Feathers, Pompons, 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Aigrettes, Humming Birds, 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. new styles in Pearl 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. Butterflies, &c. 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. The above goods are 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. of the very latest designs, 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. and especially imported for 14th street.
ROTHSCHILD. New Year's receptions. 14th street.

KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY at HARRIS BROTHERS' Kid Glove Emporium,
877 Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
Just received, a new and complete stock of Gloves for the holidays, one, two, three, four, five and six buttons, new and fashionable shades, for ladies, gents', misses and children.
Harris' seamless Kid Gloves.

TOYS.
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER, 394 Broadway, New York, Importers of German, French and English Toys.
OUR HOLIDAY EXHIBITION,
which commences December 5, surpasses anything of the like ever exhibited in this country.
SPECIALTIES,
imported for our holiday retail trade, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.
FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE BEST KID GLOVE IN THE CITY FOR $1, guaranteed equal to Jouvin's or Alexandre's, wholesale and retail. J. S. Colby, 32 East 14th st., west of Union square.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. OFFER THEIR ELEGANT ASsortment of winter Bonnets and Round Hats at less than cost of importation; rich French Flowers, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Bridal Sets, &c. 30 East Fourteenth street.

ELEGANT NEW YEAR'S SUITS ON THE SHORTEST notice, at the main rooms of the Parisian Formula; superior fits, superior styles, superior finish; strictly first class work, at very attractive prices. 202 Sixth avenue, next to Macy's.

MADAME STAL REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING business from Union square to 767 Broadway; wishes to inform her customers that she is now ready to receive ball and walking dresses; promptly attended.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A CATHOLIC GIFT BOOK FOR THIS SEASON—"THE Vicar of Christ," by Rev. Thomas S. Preston; a fine book for the times; elegantly bound, price $1 50; all the booksellers have it. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, 386 Bowery, the old established cheap Catholic Bible and Prayer Book depot.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
A large and rich stock of Toys selling at very low prices, at
R. H. STAVELEY'S, 870 Broadway, near Eighteenth street.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
on
STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,
at
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, December 28, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

REV. P. JUL. POTTGEISSER'S
Scientific Religious Lectures
on the following six subjects:—
"No Faith," "No Jesus Christ," "No Church," "No Pope,"
"No Infallibility of the Church," "No Infallibility of the Pope."
Third Lecture:—"No Faith,"
Sunday, December 24, at 8 P. M., in
THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Corner of Second avenue and First street.
Admission for all six Lectures $1.
Admission for a Single Lecture, 25 cents.
Net proceeds for Chicago.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—DWELLING HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS ON and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, and Stores and Lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—PEREMPTORY SALE, EAST FIFTY-seventh street, three story brown stone House, on high ground, in perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, with carpets, oilcloths, gas fixtures, mantel mirrors, shades and cornices; $15,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—IN EAST Thirty-fifth street, for $10,000, worth $15,000; rents for $1,200. S. C. SMITH, owner, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A BARGAIN.—PEREMPTORY SALE, EAST FIFTY-seventh street, three story brown stone House, on high ground, in perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, with carpets, oilcloths, gas fixtures, mantel mirrors, shades and cornices; $15,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 100X100 FEET, ON EAST side Fifth avenue, between 115th and 116th streets; terms easy. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SOME VERY FINE STORE Property on Third avenue, Nineteenth and Twenty first wards. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed three story high stoop brown stone House, 621 Lexington avenue; immediate possession; terms easy. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN EAST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET; also 20 Lots, three miles from Grand street ferry; but little money wanted. 971 Third avenue.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE PLOTS, embracing full fronts, on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and Madison avenues; also street Lots, 100th to 145th streets; also the finest Plots on Eleventh avenue, Boulevard.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, CORNER OF AVENUE C and Twelfth street, for sale—77 and 80; three buildings all detached. Inquire on premises.

ONLY $14,000—ON EASY TERMS, FOR A COMPLETE three story high stoop brown stone House, 16.8, in elegant order, on Fifty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues; fine and healthy neighborhood. Permits of WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, 5½ Pine street.

$28,000.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTY-seventh street and Lexington avenue—vicinity of Fifth avenue entrance to Central Park.—House, three stories, high stoop basement and cellar, 20x45; parlor in hard wood, bay windows; inside houses same size and finish as corner, $22,000. C. F. MALLOY, on premises.

West Side.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS PROPERTY AND IMPROVEments, finest location on Union square, for sale at a low price; also desirable Property on and near Broadway and the avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF HIGH STOOP brown stone front House for sale, 369 West Fifty-sixth street; has all the modern improvements. Apply at 109 West Forty-ninth street.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO FOUR STORY BRICK Houses, in very good order, well rented, price only $7,500 each, at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 615—NEW, ELEGANT BROWN stone House, 42x65 and 35 feet extension, price and terms favorable; also 714 and 718 5th ave.; also two elegant new Houses, 22 and 28 feet front, near 62d street, fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH Brooklyn, convenient to ferries. Apply at once at 112 Rapelyea street, near Henry.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A HOTEL FOR SALE NEAR THE CITY—FOR $12,000, worth $18,000. S. C. SMITH, owner, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A PLOT OF EIGHT LOTS ON SOUTH BROADWAY, and Houses, with from one to ten Lots, in Yonkers, for sale or exchange for city Property or Farms.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street, N. Y.

AT GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND—Beautiful Country Seats and Cottages for sale, in excellent variety; several shore fronts. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH 11 ROOMS, barn and out houses, with two acres of land, 10 minutes' walk from depot, on Hackensack and Essex Railroad; price $4,200. Also several fine Residences in Hackensack. Inquire of F. F. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Main street, Hackensack.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO, DAIRY FARM, 500 acres good land, extensive improvements, at station; terms accommodating; should farm not suit amount paid will be refunded any time within three years.
J. S. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

HANDSOME HEALTHY RESIDENCE—14 ROOMS, 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 15 minutes (1¾ miles drive) from landing depot within 200 yards; must be sold, to close estate, by January 1; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH IMMEdiate possession, a first class two story frame Dwelling House, containing 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about four City Lots of ground; fruit, shade and lawn; pleasantly situated on high ground, overlooking the surrounding country; five minutes to steam or horse cars; terms to suit purchaser.
Also one nine room House for sale, in good order, range, marble mantels, &c., with about five City Lots; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; possession 1st of May next; also two eight room Houses and about five City Lots; price $2,500 each; $2,000 can remain; also two seven room Houses, $1,500 each; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years if required. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, in Washington avenue, corner of Fifth street, Morrisania.

POPLAR GROVE—MATTHEWS COUNTY, VIRGINIA, containing 860 acres; about 600 cleared, balance timbered, partly in white oak; land very productive and adapted to corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, &c.; the dwelling house large and beautifully situated on East River, in full view of Mobjack Bay, 60 miles from Norfolk; steamboat communication tri-weekly; finest fish and oysters; location very healthy and well suited for a first class watering place. With a view of dividing into smaller farms there are ten houses for tenants, all occupied, three barns and stables and other necessary outhouses; also valuable new tide mill. Being old and desiring to retire from farming owner will sell at reasonable price, with all Farming Utensils, stock of Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Apply to W. W. GWATHMEY & CO., 79 Water street, N. Y., or to me on the premises. C. T. BROWNE, Post office, Matthews Court House Virginia.

TIMBERED LAND FOR SALE.—6,500 ACRES OF LAND timbered with pine, spruce, cedar, cherry, birch, &c. situated in Franklin county, N. Y., on a large river (the St. Regis) and convenient to the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, is offered for sale by the undersigned at $4 50 per acre; title perfect and taxes paid to date; or the above land will be exchanged for City Property; a commission of 5 per cent is offered for the sale of the land, on terms satisfactory to the owner. Address G. P., North Bangor, Franklin county, New York.
DECEMBER 20, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—EXCHANGE, FOR CITY PROPERTY, FARM OF 155 acres, at Pennington, N. J.; buildings cost $16,000; first class; 3,500 peach trees, fine apple orchard; returns $3,500 this year; near depot; no agents. Address OWNER, box 40 Jersey City Post office.

A HOUSE OR LOT WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR a Coal Yard, well stocked; centrally located; lease; low rent; doing fair business; equity $3,000; will give mortgage for difference, or take first mortgage for the amount. Address COAL, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT PROPerty, a fine four story brown stone House, on Lexington avenue, Nineteenth ward.
RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD DOUBLE Tenement Property on the west side.
RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN UNUSUAL OPPORtunity for a good business, paying over $1,500 per month—A first class Saw and Veneering Mill, in the centre of the city, in good order, doing a splendid business. Reason for selling owner going South.
UNITED STATES LAND COMPANY, 615 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN STONE HOUSE, with all improvements and conveniences on each floor for housekeeping. E. O. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR CITY property—A first class full sized high stoop brown stone House, with Stable, near Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

I WILL EXCHANGE GOOD HOUSES IN NEW YORK and Brooklyn for unencumbered Farms in Westchester or New Jersey; Western Farms and Lands for Eastern Property. MADOX, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE—A PLOT OF LOTS, FREE AND clear, $50,000, for a House and Lot, in good location. E. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

$15,000.—COAL AND WOOD LAND, ON GREEN River, Butler county, Kentucky; also a Farm, 106 acres, in Oneida county, New York, for City Property or Merchandise for Ready Made Clothing. Apply for particulars to D. T., 11 Seneca street, Utica, N. Y.

$300,000 OF ASSORTED HARDWARE TO BE immediately disposed of; will exchange the whole or part for good New York or Brooklyn real estate. For particulars apply to DEMAS BARNES, 21 Park row.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECond hand Safes, at low cash prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF STATIONERY, ENVElopes, Blank Books, &c., with or without Fixtures, will be sold only for cash or its equivalent, at a large discount from market value. Any person wishing to go into business will find this a bona fide bargain. Only principals dealt with. Address STATIONERY, box 147 Herald office.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—THE advertiser wishes to sell his business as above, established six years and thoroughly bona fide in every particular; terms reasonable to a responsible party. Address B. & C., Jersey City Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I. ADdress box 149 Flushing Post office.

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN BROOKlyn; business established for thirty years and now doing a splendid business; price $8,500. For full particulars call on or address W. W. THAYER, 319 Pearl street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL ESTABLISHED REtail Dry Goods Business, doing a popular and profitable trade for cash; can be purchased on favorable terms. This is an excellent opportunity for any merchant of ability to take a first class, well organized business. Address DRY GOODS, box 129 station A.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL; 30 SCHOLARS; ESTABLISHED 10 years; first class neighborhood; low rent; pays handsomely; ill health reason of selling. Address EDUCATIONAL, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE MONEUSE & DUPURQUET'S French Oyster Range and Copper Boiler, one Martough Walnut Dumb Waiter, with Fixings; one Annunciator, one Patent Silver-plated Hot Water Urn, all in first rate order; must be sold. Inquire of FORD & CO., 367 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE BAR, BILLIARD AND OYSTER Saloon 621 Sixth avenue; a fine location; long lease; terms reasonable. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, this day and tomorrow at 428 West Forty-fourth street, or on Tuesday at 79 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL, COMPLETELY FURnished; full of boarders. Address B. L. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for two days.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery, without instruments; it is in one of the best neighborhoods in Sixth avenue, New York, and an excellent chance for a good operator; only a few hundred dollars required. Address G. A. F., care of Kunkely, 58 Forty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF A FIRST CLASS BROADway Store, suitable for dry or fancy goods, &c.; also four Mansard Cases, Fraser's patent, and one handsome black walnut Desk; must be sold by Wednesday, on account of removal. Inquire at 1,205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPHERS' TUBES, 4-4, 1-3, PAIR ½, 8 gems, 4 match 1-3. Wanted four ¼; to work 5x7 plate; also complete 5x7 multiplying box 9 or 36 on 5x7. Apply 228 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST class Boarding House, now filled with good paying boarders. Best location on Brooklyn Heights. Reason for selling, ill health. Address CORNELIUS, Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, STOCK AND FIXtures; must be sold as the owner is going out of business on account of the death of her husband. Inquire on the premises 678 Hicks street, near Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

GROCERY, LIQUOR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—The only store on the four corners, with a ten years' lease. Inquire at 98 Barclay street, New York.
JOHN H. BOSCHEN.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDing; good custom and transient trade; about $8,000 cash will buy; stock well selected, fixtures, &c.; no charge for good will; sold only to close an estate. Apply on premises, 110 Fulton street.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR INSTRUment; warranted. Address S. T., box 222 Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Gallery, well located, with or without instruments; cheap for cash, as the owner goes to Europe. Apply for a week at 62 Fourth avenue.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—IN THE BEST location in the city of Trenton; now doing a good business; good north light; instruments of all kinds, including solar; rent low; will be sold cheap as the proprietor is going into the book business. Address box 455 Trenton (N. J.) Post office.

THE BEST BARGAIN THAT EVER WAS OFFERED—Oyster, Ale, Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon, worth $1,500; will be sold very cheap, with two years' Lease. 328 Ninth avenue.

MACHINERY.

A 30-HORSE STEAM BOILER, WITH PUMP AND fittings complete, for sale at a bargain; one year in use.
McDONALD & CO., 23 Dey street, room 6.

AT WILLARD & DE BEVOICE'S, 45 DEY STREET.—Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, new and second hand; Lathes, Drills, Chucks, Hoisters, Shafting and Pulleys; Portable Forges, Tanks.

STEAM ENGINE, WITH JUDSON'S PATENT GOVernor, for sale; 20 horse power. Can be seen running every day at J. L. MOTT'S Iron Works, adjoining new Harlem bridge, Mott Haven.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF WILLIAM F. Aims the firm of Wm. F. Aims & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day of November last.
STEWART J. McIVER, surviving partner.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERchants and manufacturers. We especially solicit a few more choice applications for capital, and believe we can fill them at once. Nearly all the best applications on our books have been filled and we have left a large number of parties who desire to invest capital in business as early as possible in the new year. Apply Tuesday.
GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., 98 Broadway.
Reference, H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York.

A PURELY COMMISSION BUSINESS—NO DEBTS credits or risks; can put $15 in savings bank every night; earning $15,000 and more; increased every month for two years; the very first and best known parties in the city. Retiring partner asks $5,000 for one-third. None but a first class business man and competent bookkeeper and correspondent, and that will pay the cash January 1, if found as stated, need address DURANT, box 4,059 New York Post office.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, thoroughly conversant with the stock business, desires a position with a banking or stock house, to represent them at the Board. Address, appointing interview, STOCKS, box 4,309 New York Post office.

A LADY PARTNER WANTED AT ONCE—WITH $600; business honorable, light and profitable. For full particulars address PROFESSIONAL, box 118 Herald office.

CAPITAL WILL FIND A BETTER MARGIN FOR profits, and quicker and more certain returns than any stocks or bonds can offer, by buying one-half of a valuable patent already successfully worked in several large cities. Address, appointing interview, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, box 148 Herald office.

I HAVE A SMALL FACTORY PROPERTY, WELL LOcated, which I will put as capital in a safe business, or exchange for other property. Address M. E., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $25,000, in a manufacturing retail and jobbing business, established 20 years; will bear the fullest investigation; money required to extend the business. This is an opportunity seldom met with to get into an old and well established and profitable business. All communications confidential. Address MANUFACTURER, box 211 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—I CAN OFFER VERY SUPErior inducements to a party with about $25,000 in a business that has increased 50 per cent in the last twenty years and no increase of houses; there has never been a failure in the business. Address B. C. D., box 144 Herald office.

PROFITABLE JOB PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Established 25 years; cash business, extensive business connection; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, 62 Centre street.

TO RENT, LOW—LARGE AND DESIRABLE PREmises, with Steam Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, &c., for sale, nearly new. Address A. J., box 2,996 Post office.

TO CORSET MANUFACTURERS.
A lady having a patent for a first class article for children's wear, already introduced to the trade, desires a party or house, with capital and standing, to manufacture on a royalty. Address L. B., No. 7 Beekman street, room 16.

WE DESIRE TO ASSOCIATE WITH US IN OUR printing and publishing office a gentleman of influence and means. We have all we can do; all the necessary stock; an established business, advantageously located and good references. Address for one week Q. E. D., New York Post office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS PARTY, WITH sound credit, to manage finances and become interested in wholesale business. Address only with references RESPONSIBILITY, box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $200, TO TAKE some dry goods out of bond; will divide profits from sales. Call at 15 New Church street, fourth floor.

$500.—WANTED, A LADY OR GENTLEMAN AS partner; want some one immediately who wants business that is paying largely and daily increasing. Address box 148 Brooklyn Post office.

$10,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER with this amount to join the advertiser in the manufacture of a fertilizer; no patent; no humbug; it can be sold for $40 per ton and will not cost $15. Principals only please address C. C. L., box 3,429 Boston (Mass.) Post office.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH $10,000 capital, in an old established ship bread and cracker bakery in this city. Address SHIP BREAD, box 147 Herald office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME, and attend at their own convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE at Brevoort Hall, Monday, December 26, 1871.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 135 West Twenty-third street.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Plimpton's Building, corner Stuyvesant and Ninth sts.
Classes Mondays and Thursdays.
Soiree on Monday, December 4 and 18.
Private Lessons at any time of the day or hour.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 289 BLEECKER street.—A new class for beginners on Tuesday evenings; children's class on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Christmas matinee, dancing commences at 10 o'clock and terminate at 12 o'clock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 184, 186 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
6 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FINE ARTS.

CURIOSITY SHOP, UNION SQUARE, 51, CORNER Sixteenth street.—Mediæval Art Gems, Pictures, Etchings, Ancient Arms, Turk, Persian, Arab Fabrics for ball and home dresses; Laces, Roman Pearls, Cameos, cheap.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE.

METROPOLITAN
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PRINTING,
WOOD ENGRAVING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD
BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, NEW YORK.
LAW PRINTING,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,
PAMPHLETS, &c., &c.
THEATRICAL AND SHOW
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IN ALL ITS
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HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, December 25,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakspeare's grand Historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
and for the first time at this theatre,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS
(expressly engaged for this character),
Mr. F. C. BANGS............as.........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as.........JULIUS CÆSAR
Mr. JAMES STARK...........as.........CASCA
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as.........PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
The tragedy will be produced with every attention to scenic propriety and correctness of detail illustrative of the epoch.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY by Mr. C. WITHAM.
ENTIRE NEW COSTUMES by Mr. THOS. JOYCE.
NEW APPOINTMENTS by Mr. J. P. DEUEL.
NEW MUSIC by Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER.
NEW MACHINERY by Mr. J. DUNNE and assistants.
CALCIUM EFFECTS by Mr. JOS. SCOLLON.
"JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE on SATURDAY at ONE O'CLOCK.
Box book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at DITSON'S Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.
MATINEE AT 2.
All the Great Attractions. The great Fox, the Martens, the Kiralfys, the Cat Duets, the Dance of the Dwarfs, and the innumerable comic specialties which are combined in this wondrous Pantomime to make it
A GREAT CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EVENING AT 8.
A chaste combination of the ludicrous and the beautiful. A realization of our youthful dreams of fairy charms, charms and enchantments, which are enjoyed alike by young and old, and which are in perfect harmony with the carnival spirit of the holidays.
DON'T FAIL TO TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE HUMPTY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.
MANAGER.................................R. W. BUTLER
EXTRAVAGANT NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
An array of artists never before equalled.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS. A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
All the combined amusements of the world.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
A grand change of programme each performance.
The comic trick pantomime, entitled
THE RED WITCH;
Or, THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Mlle. BONFANTI AND GRAND BALLET.
MATTHEWS FAMILY (ten in number).
Engagement of the Prince of Ethiopian comedians,
JOHN MULLIGAN, JOHN MULLIGAN,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, the funniest of the funny,
together with all the immense company.
Afternoon, doors open at 1½ o'clock. Evening at 6 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
The management have great pleasure in announcing engagements with Mr. E. D. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist; also the great LAURI TROUPE of Pantomimists, who will appear during the week.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers.....................CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
EXTRA NOTICE.—The latest sensation Christmas week.
First production of J. J. McCloskey's latest and best drama, from Bret Harte's poem entitled,
POVERTY FLAT, POVERTY FLAT,
introducing the new sensation of a working water flume.
Reappearance of Jennie Carroll as Gracie, the Lily of "Poverty Flat," with the song of the Whippoorwill.

WACHTEL, THE GREATEST OF TENORS.
FAREWELL NIGHT
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
ON CHRISTMAS DAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.
WACHTEL in his world famed character Chapelou.
Miss CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalena.
WACHTEL IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
At WASHINGTON HALL (Williamsburg),
Friday and Saturday Evenings, Dec. 22 and 23;
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM
for one week, commencing on
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

"BLIND TOM," THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
MONDAY EVENING, December 25,
and every night during Christmas week.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
728 and 730, opposite New York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY.
Mlle. LEONA DARE, the sensation wonder, in her mid-air flights.
The great JOHN HENRY COOKE, HARRY WELBY COOKE, CARLOTTA DE BERG, Mlle. ROSINA and a host of talent.
SANTA CLAUS
will appear on Christmas afternoon and present toys to every child in the house.
Admission 50 cents; a few Reserved Chairs, $1; Gallery, 30 cents.
Established Matinee prices—Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, 75 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
AFTERNOON, AT 2. EVENING, AT 8.
TWO GLORIOUS PERFORMANCES.
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in the jolly Christmas Pantomime,
THE CLOWN'S MISFORTUNES;
OR, CHRISTMAS SERENADE.
A. M. HERNANDEZ playing solos on 20 instruments.
A. M. Hernandez, Ida Hernandez, Arthur Hernandez,
The famous YOUNG AMERICA.
TONY PASTOR, and the best Variety Troupe in America.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE—CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE—CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
ALL THE NEW FEATURES, DANCERS, ACROBATS, JUGGLERS AND TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTAILY
ON HAND.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
JANUARY 15,
SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBIT, Secretary, 137 Pearl street.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THE ANNUAL GRAND Fancy Dress Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, February 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, 136 Chambers street, corner of College place.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1872.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, President.
CHARLES F. LOEW, EDWARD CUDDY, Vice Presidents.
THOMAS J. NEALIS, JOHN VON GLAHN, Secretaries.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Treasurer.
Boxes can be engaged of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, 417 Broadway (Brandreth House), where a plan of the same may be seen.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WISHES A FEW MORE PUPILS ON the Piano, at her residence; terms moderate; particular attention given to beginners. Call at 30 Orchard street, New York.

A SOPRANO OF ABILITY DESIRES A SITUATION in a church; Catholic preferred; New York city or Brooklyn. Address Z. Z., box 687 Post office.

A GOOD CONTRALTO, FIRST CLASS SINGER, IS open to an engagement in a church; Catholic preferred; New York or Brooklyn. Address Z. A., box 687 Post office.

A CARD.—THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL Conservatory of Music, 33 Union square, is happy to announce the engagement of Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the distinguished pianist and composer, as a professor at the Conservatory.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 4TH AV.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
The most prominent Musical Institute in America.
N. B.—Young ladies and gentlemen having good voices, but in want of culture and deficient in reading, can join classes now forming.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, 211 FOURTH AVEnue.—Competent organists, singers, teachers, musicians for parties, concerts, &c.; substitutes procured at short notice without charge.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Decker Brothers' Building,
Union Square (Broadway), near Sixteenth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVISIBLE INK FOR SECRET CORRESPONDENCE may be bought at S. HARAUX'S, 896 Broadway, office No. 5, first floor.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Balcony Chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. PECK, MISS PLESSY MORDAUNT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"John Garth" was a triumphant and enthusiastic success.—Herald.
We can say with candor of "John Garth" that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and "go."—Times.
Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout.—World.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED
on account of the
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DECEMBER 25,
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
AMERICANS IN PARIS
and
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. W. H. Montgomery, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. Geo. Becks, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Annie Deland (her first appearance), Mme. Ponisi, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Estelle Rowe, Miss Flora Clayton in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Time table:
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:05—Duet, Rudolph and Amina.
8:10—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:15—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:20—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crawls."
8:30—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:45—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief."
9:05—Quartette, "Welcome, Strangers of Earth."
9:10—Grand Demon Dance.
9:15—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:35—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:40—Bacchanalian Ballet.
9:48—Pas de Crelots.
9:53—Pas Espagnol.
10:00—Passo Fantastico.
10:05—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:15—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:18—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:22—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:32—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:42—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:20—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY
THE MOST VARIED, CONTINUOUSLY ATTRACTIVE,
INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY
PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET
SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Seventeenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE."
Presented with elaborate scenery, new and costly toilets and original music.
DIVORCE !! THE SOCIETY SENSATION.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Ida Yerance; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. L. DeVere and others.
20th DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1½ o'clock,
A SPECIAL MATINEE
of
DIVORCE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY, AT 2½,
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 25.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVALS.
SUPERB ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED WITH THE CHARMS OF THE CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
A RARE TREAT FOR THE JUVENILES.
ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
first performance of the new, original, comical and mirth-provoking MEDLEY of SPLENDOR and ODDITY, GRANDEUR and JOLLITY, gracefully blended, with magnificent FAIRY SCENES and VISIONS of BEAUTY, which has been in preparation for six weeks, and will be produced in the form of
A GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME,
entitled
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN; OR
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
THIS BRILLIANT FAIRY SPECTACLE
will be profusely adorned by elegant costumes and paraphernalia, and its interest intensified by the extraordinary talent engaged in its performance. The excessively fascinating nature of many of the delightful scenes, as well as the novel manner in which many amusing incidents are introduced, will contribute to render this the most DIVERTING ALLEGORICAL PANTOMIME ever placed before an audience either in Europe or America.
GOODY TWO SHOES
will be performed every afternoon and evening during the Holiday Season.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
LITTLE MAC as the Mischievous Monkey.
McAndrews and Emerson's African Statues.
DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR—"Les Miserables."
Dave Reed, Morrissey, Rice, Stanley, D'Alberte, Barney, Foster, Dempster. Last week of
Uncle Eph's Dream of OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. MERRY CHRISTMAS!
MATINEE MONDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY,
AT TWO O'CLOCK. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MATINEE. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
by the NEW YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the following distinguished artists:—
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.......................................Mr. A. RIEFF, JR
Organist..Mr. S. P. WARREN.
General admission, $1. Reserved seats $1 extra.
Tickets for sale only at the Hall on Monday from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BANDMANN.
STADT THEATRE.
Engagement during the holidays of the celebrated tragedian,
DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
MONDAY, DEC. 25,
THE IRON MASK.
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
THE ROBBERS.
Wednesday, Dec. 27, benefit and last appearance of the great singer, LOUISE LICHTMAY.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added to the Museum of Anatomy. The "Thaumatoscope," the great optical illusion, by which you apparently see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. The Spirometer. Galvanic Batteries, in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily, and during the holidays from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

"WONDERFUL THINGS AND QUEER FOLKS OF THE AGE." A lecture by the "Artemus Ward" of to-day.
JOHN GIFFIN, ESQ.,
at Harlem Music Hall, Thursday evening, December 28, for the benefit of the family of WILLIAM SANDERSON, late driver on Third Avenue Railroad, who was killed while on duty. Tickets 50 cents.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE,
for sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A CHANCE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A Piano, if you desire to avail yourself of the extra inducements offered for the holidays by
HAINES BROS.,
27 Union square.

A.—A.—A.—THE ARION PIANOFORTE COMPANY are offering their stock of elegant Patent Arion Pianos at extremely low prices during the holidays; old Pianos taken as part pay and Pianos sold on instalments; don't purchase until you have examined these superb instruments. Warerooms, No. 5 East Fourteenth street.

A STEINWAY PIANO, NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS, 7½ octave, four round corners; low price, for cash, at 225 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT CHANCE TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS or New Year present.—Parlor square grand 7¼ rosewood Pianoforte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best city makers, used six months, cost $900, for $275, embroidered cover, stool and music stand; bill of sale and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence 120 West 23d street. N. B.—Can be seen to-day or Monday.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR $80.—A SWEET AND powerful toned Piano, in perfect order; a first class 7 octave Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, celebrated maker; a bargain for cash. Address CASH, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO; ONLY $100.—A STEINWAY Pianoforte; carved rosewood case; round corners; carved legs; perfect order; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE, OVERSTRUNG, patent agraffe Piano, but little used, will be sold for half its value at JOHN MAHON'S, 216 East Thirty-ninth street.

MIXSELL & CO.—PIANOS, FIRST CLASS, EXCELlent, durable, $265 to $325. 580 Broadway.
J. E. STONE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

514. THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART...Manager.
A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS.
Grand holiday attractions.
The MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE in an immense programme of fun, wit and humor, totally eclipsing all previous efforts.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
CHANGE OF BILL NIGHT AND DAY.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, first appearance of New York's favorite Comedian,
Mr. JOHN HART,
JOHN HART, JOHN HART,
in conjunction with the usual mammoth COMIQUE COMBINATION. LOOK at the VAST ARRAY of TALENT. All the gems of the profession are here. WHERE ELSE CAN SUCH an ENTERTAINMENT BE FOUND, suiting both young and old?
LOOK AT THE NAMES.
JOHN HART, JOSH HART,
CHAS WHITE, JOHN WILD,
the Champion Quartet.
W. H. LESTER.
The young and beautiful Protean Artist,
Miss ELLA WESNER,
in new Songs and changes.
Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Miss ADA WRAY,
Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
LARRY TOOLEY, MASTER MARTIN, JAMES CLARKE,
G. L. STOUTE, E. D. GOODING, GEO. WARREN,
and others, in a varied and entertaining programme for the Holidays.
On the same day, first time, of the new and original Holiday piece,
SANTA CLAUS; OR,
POVERTY'S HOLIDAY,
illustrating the night before Christmas, showing the DESCENT OF SANTA CLAUS DOWN THE CHIMNEY.
Three MATINEES this week, CHRISTMAS DAY, and the usual Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. In active rehearsal and will shortly be produced,
THE WHITE CROOK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
FLORENCE! WACHTEL!
WACHTEL! FLORENCE!
DRAMA!! OPERA!!
MONDAY ("MERRY CHRISTMAS") EVENING,
RETURN OF THE CHEERY FLORENCES.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
produced with new Scenery and Accessories.
BOB BRIERLY (his great original part),
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND (her great original part),
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
AFTERNOON, AT 2,
WACHTEL,
Europe's greatest Tenor, in his favorite opera,
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
. Seats may be secured at the box office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie ticket office, junction of Broadway, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—FAREWELL TO WACHTEL
WACHTEL
IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU,
WACHTEL in his world renowned character, Chapelou.
MISS CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalena.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
Scale of prices:—General admission, $2; secured seats, $3 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $15, and proscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale to-day at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie office, junction of Broadway, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE RETURN TO THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON.—IL TROVATORE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2) OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Pittsburg and the West.
ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 26, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the second time in New York) as...........................LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the second time in New York) as...........................AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that role) as...........................MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his second appearance here) as...........................COUNT DI LUNA
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY, 27th (last night but one)—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, 29th (last night)—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1:30, doors open at 12:30,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE—MIGNON.
MIGNON.
Seats for all the above at the Academy; also at 701 and 111 Broadway.
To-morrow (Monday, Christmas Day) the box office will be open at the Academy from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager...........................Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
2 GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Engagement for 6 nights only with the great equestrienne
MISS KATE FISHER,
with her trained horse WONDER.
6
IMMENSE DRAMAS.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1.
Drama of LIFE FOR LIFE.
Drama of DICK TURPIN.
Miss KATE FISHER....................as....................DICK TURPIN
Bonny Black Bess..................The Trained Steed WONDER
JOAN OF ARC. CHRISTMAS SPREE.
EVENING AT 7½, DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
The Grand Spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Miss KATE FISHER....................as....................Mazeppa
introducing her trained steed WONDER.
Concluding with the drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
In active preparation a new drama, by J. W. Meath, Esq., entitled
PEDESTIN,
in which the great comedian and character actor,
Mr. CHARLES PETRIE,
will make his first appearance in New York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY
will be given on MONDAY (CHRISTMAS), at 2 P. M.
JUST THE THING FOR THE SEASON.
ROLLICKING FUN AND FAIRY VISIONS.
BEWILDERING BEAUTIES OF FAIRY LAND AND
COMIC ENCHANTMENTS OF
CLOWN AND PANTALOON
in keeping with the spirit of the hour.
THREE MATINEES DURING HOLIDAY WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
Dumas's romantic drama,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and
Mr. FRANK ROCHE
in the cast.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE!
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
TWELFTH GRAND
CONCERT
By Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr.'s,
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Assisted by
Madam MARIE SALVOTTI,
Mlle. TERESA CASTELLAN,
Mlle. ELIZA DE TRY,
And Mr. F. LETCH,
Trombone Soloist.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.............................Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..Leader
PROGRAMME.
Part 1.
1. Overture, "La Fille du Regiment,"......................Donizetti
2. Waltz, "Rhein Sagen,"......................................Gung'l
3. Cavatina, "Poliuto,"......................................Donizetti
Madam SALVOTTI.
4. Grand Duo, "Franchomme,"......................................Alard
Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY.
5. Trombone Solo, "The Tear,"......................................Stigelli
Mr. F. LETCH (first appearance at these concerts).
6. Children's Symphony......................................Hayden
String Instruments.
Allegro, Minuetto, Finale.
Part 2.
1. Overture, "William Tell,"......................................Rossini
2. Christmas Polka......................................Michaelis
3. "Waiting,"......................................Millard
Madam SALVOTTI.
4. "Cujus Animam," (by request)......................................Rossini
5. Grand Duo—Kummer and Schubert..................Sur William Tell
Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY.
6. Galop, "Feldjager,"......................................Pepiow
Reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents. Box office open on Sundays at 4 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS BILL FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
EVERYTHING FRESH AND SPARKLING.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The new acts, BERTHA; or, THE SEWING GIRL,
CHILDREN OF THE PERIOD,
THE DANCING QUARTETTE.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
Wambold's new song, "MOLLY DARLING."
CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

34TH STREET THEATRE.
TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE
GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF
HARLEQUIN TOM, THE PIPER'S SON.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
Afternoon at 2½; evening at 8.
Admission 50c.; children 25c.

HARTZ'S CONJURING REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
GREATEST NOVELTIES In the world
CONJURING TRICKS from 50 Cents.
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To-night the chimes of the church bells will once more make the keen winter air musical with their clamorous warning of the eve of the great festival of Christendom, and the four hundred millions of the children of the Cross will joyously prepare for another celebration of the birth of their Lord. So widespread is the area of its kindly influence that Christmas may, indeed, be regarded as the universal holiday of the whole earth. Wherever the name and the faith of Jesus have been carried this day of days will be gladly honored with thanksgivings and rejoicing hymns and social festivities. And few, indeed, are the lands, however savage and inhospitable, in which the story of the Cross has not been told! Christmas, therefore, is infinitely more than a mere national holiday; it is the one universally accepted season of gladness and joy—not of one race or people, but of all who profess and call themselves Christians.

The spirit which has always characterized the celebration of this holy festival is eminently worthy of the noble and pure faith in whose calendar of holy days it is found. Other religions have had their high festivals, but have been either orgies of lust and gluttony and drunkenness, or the still darker saturnalia of blood and cruelty. But, by common consent, Christmas has been accepted as the season for the reunion of families, the reconciliation of old feuds and quarrels, and, last and greatest of all, for tenderly caring for the widow and the orphan, the unfortunate, the criminal and the miserable. It is, indeed, a widely recognized truth that no man can worthily enjoy the glad influences of the time unless he is at peace with all his fellows, and has given some substantial token of his lively sense of that brotherhood of all men, which Jesus Christ made one of the principal features of His teaching while on earth. How can we calmly celebrate the coming of Him who said, "The poor ye have always with you," while we know that almost within earshot of our table the poor lie starving with cold and hunger? But already ample preparations have been made by all our principal charities for alleviating, so far as possible, the lot of the wretched and the unhappy. Many a dark and dismal tenement, whose inhabitants are never visited with the faintest glimpses of comfort, except at these rare seasons, when memories of our dependence upon a common Father have opened the hands of the favorites of fortune, will be noisy with mirth and radiant with happiness. Surely a festival which rains down an influence such as this may justly be considered a fair proof of the purity of the faith of which it is a part.

It is a common truism that we have but too few holidays, and that our busy American life would be all the better for more frequent seasons of relaxation. And we have all, no doubt, as children, and perhaps even as adults, wished, either tacitly or in words, that Christmas would come twice instead of once a year. Perhaps here and there, too, some man with a gloomily speculative turn of mind has followed out the consequences that would ensue if Christmas were for a few years altogether struck out of the list of holidays. We need not, however, seek for evidence of the universal appreciation of Christmas by remembering commonplaces such as these. Christmas celebrations are among the happiest memories of the majority of all men, and the very name of the day seems to fill the heart with gladness and enable us to look at the world through kindly spectacles. A Christmas family dinner—what a wonderful carnival of mad merriment it is, though tinged, perhaps, now and then with a few gleams of tenderness, which add to its charm! The reassembled home circle, the constant current of gayety that carries everything before it, the "quips and cranks and wreathed smiles" that are the assured witness of guileless, happy hearts and clear consciences, and now and again, from some elder member of the company, a touching allusion to the Christmastides of the past and the kind hearts that were then his boon companions, but have now crossed the dark river—these have been often sung and written about and painted on the magic canvas of genius. The frequency with which such subjects are alluded to is an evidence of the hold which the festival has taken on the affections of all Christian men.

We present below articles that give readable, and, perhaps, also instructive, accounts of the various aspects of this crowning holiday of the year, and we commend them to the careful attention of our readers.

SANTA CLAUS.

Who was Santa Claus? We are all familiar, and have been from our earliest childhood, with the quaint figure with long beard and cheerful, ruddy complexion, and twinkling eyes and snow-besprinkled hood and mantle, whose kind offices filled our Christmas morning stocking, or was, at any rate, supposed to have been our benefactor. But is Santa Claus a historical personage or is he as pure a myth as in our riper years we have learned to regard was his agency in filling our pockets with candies, and our hands with toys and trinkets and our hearts with Christmas joy and gladness? There can be no doubt that he is, though the story of his life is by no means so clear and authentic as it might be. Santa Claus is a contraction of St. Nicholas, and St. Nicholas lived and died in Asia Minor about the fourth century after Christ. He was a very good man; was made Bishop of Lycia; nearly suffered martyrdom in the great persecution of Diocletian, but escaped and survived to become known to literature as the Children's Saint. Why he is especially the saint of the little ones may perhaps most safely be left in the convenient obscurity of conjecture. It is more than probable, however, that he deserves this graceful honor as much, and it is hoped more, than any other among his saintly companions. He is now, in legends that have come down to us about him, represented as striking the balance at Christmas in favor of all the little folks, and awarding either punishments or rewards to the innocent and the guilty in exact proportion to their deeds. For the bad he has a scourge of rods, and lays on roundly and makes the delinquent tingle and smart as no schoolmaster—even the heaviest handed—has ever yet acquired the skill to do. As no boy is on record in modern times, however, as having actually received a thrashing from him, we may conclude either that there are no bad boys raised nowadays—an extremely improbable supposition—or else that the good Saint has found this branch of his duties too much for his kind heart, and has allowed their exercise to fall into desuetude. For the good, however, he carries with him an ample store of cakes and nuts and apples and Chrismas gifts, and these he secretly, though with a liberal hand, bestows upon the worthy, the diligent and the kind-hearted. His *modus operandi* of presentation is so familiar that we need only passingly refer to it. He comes down the chimney at the dead of night while the child he is to reward is quietly sleeply, and fills a stocking, which has been placed for his convenience at the foot of the bed, with his bounties. All honor to the good Saint, and may he not forget to make this year his usual round of visits to youthful New York.

Its Institution and Its Celebration in Mediæval Times.

There are comparatively few people who have a true idea of when Christmas was first instituted. Many, doubtless, believe that, although no mention of the special commemorations of the Saviour's birth occurs anywhere in the New Testament, it must, necessarily, have been honored with some signs of rejoicing by the very earliest Christians; and such, indeed, seems to have been the case, though it was not until about the middle of the fourth century that Pope Julius, having caused a strict investigation to be made into the matter, proclaimed the 25th of December as the day to be observed. This decision was accepted by the Eastern as well as the Western churches, although previously many dates had been held by various Christian communities as the appropriate occasion for the festival. Some of the churches kept New Year's Day, others the 6th of January, while among the converted Jews some observed the 29th of March, the time of the Jewish Passover, and others the 29th of September, the time of the Feast of Tabernacles. But, since it was first definitely determined, all Christendom has consented to accept the day now observed, and to-morrow, as for fifty generations have done their ancestors, the four hundred millions of the children of the Cross will celebrate, with glad rejoicings and harmless mirth and hearty thanksgiving, the holy season of the birth of the Messiah.

To us modern nineteenth century folks, accustomed, during an entire year, to listen with more or less impatience to the Puritan clamor against an "exuberant" celebration of this crowning holiday of the year, it is somewhat amusing to find that, even in primitive times, Christmas festivities were a source of anxiety and an occasion of warning to the fathers of the Church. Just emerged from Paganism, and enjoying but oral instrumentalities of enlightenment, it was but natural that the new converts should now and then degenerate into the license of the old heathen festivals. The saturnalia were an especially seductive temptation, and, in despair of completely weaning their flocks from its sinful revelry, the pastors of the early Church wisely transferred to the celebration of Christmas the more harmless sports and amusements that made this part of the old heathen calendar so popular. It is easy, however, to see that the compromise was made with great reluctance and more misgiving, as for many centuries a "festive" commemoration of the Saviour's birth was frequently denounced by purists and reformers. In the north of Europe, among the Teutonic and Scandinavian races, the same method was employed to induce the people to give up their annual honors to Odin and Thor, and in Great Britain also various Druidical rites and superstitions. From this cause it has come about that even our present Christmas festivities are strangely mixed up with the old heathen customs. Even the name of Yule is undoubtedly of pagan origin.

Until the time of the Reformation, Christmas was celebrated by all Christians, wherever they might happen to be, with appropriate religious services and social rejoicings. The Calvinist churches, however, rejected the custom as of doubtful value. This sentiment still prevails in a more or less marked degree in Scotland, and even among certain elements of our own population. It seems, however, to be gradually dying out.

As was natural in ages, which, though ignorant, were not devoid of poetic feeling, many very curious superstitions prevailed in mediæval times in regard to certain mysterious virtues of Christmastide.

One of these superstitions in regard to Christmas is expressed in the following uncouth doggerel:—

Lordynges, I warne you al beforne,
If that day that Cryst was borne
Fall uppon a Sunday,
That winter shall be good par fay;
But great windes aloft shall be.
The somer shal be fayre and drye
By kynde skille, withouten lesse,
Throw all landes shal be peas.
And good time al thynges to do.
But he that stelyeth shal be fownde sone.
What chylde that day borne be,
A great lord he shalbe.
* * * * * * *
If Christmas on the Saturday falle
That winter is to be dredded alle;
It shal be so full of great tempeste
That it shal slay both man and beste;
Fruit and corne shal fayle great one,
And old folke dyen many one.
What woman that day of chylde travayle
They shall be borne in great peril,
And children that shal be borne that day
With'n half a year they shall dye par fay;
The somer, then, shal wit right ille,
If thou aught stele, it shal the spylle,
Thou dyest if sickness takes thee.

No better description can be found of the uproarious fun with which Christmas was celebrated in the good old days of yore in merry England than in the following stanzas by George Wither:—

Now all our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks are burning,
Their ovens they with baked meat choke,
And every spit is turning;
Without the door let sorrow by,
And if for cold it has to die
We'll bury it in a Christmas pie
And evermore be merry.

Now every lad is wondrous trim,
And no man minds his labor;
Our lasses have provided them
A bagpipe and a tabor.
Young men and maids and girls and boys
Give life to one another's joys,
And you anon shall by their noise
Perceive that they are merry.

Rank misers now do sparing shun,
Their hall of music soundeth,
And dogs thence with whole shoulders run,
So all things then aboundeth.
The country folks themselves advance
With crowdy muttons out of France,
And Jack shall pipe, and Gill shall dance,
And all the town be merry.

Now poor men to the justices
With capons make their errants;
And if they hap to fail of these,
They plague them with their warrants.
But now they feed them with good cheer,
And what they want they take in beer;
For Christmas comes but once a year,
And then they shall be merry.

Good farmers in the country muse
The poor that else were undone;
Some landlords spend their money, rouse
On lust and wine in London.
There the roysters they do play
With drabs and dice their lands away,
Which may be ours another day;
And therefore let's be merry.

The client now his suit forbears;
The prisoner's heart is eased;
The debtor drinks away his cares,
And for the time is pleased.
Though others' purses be more fat,
Why should we pine or grieve at that—
Hang sorrow! care once killed a cat—
And therefore let's be merry.

Hark! how the wags abroad do call
Each other forth to rambling;
Anon you'll see them in the hall
For nuts and apples scrambling.
Hark! how the roofs with laughter sound.
Anon they'll think the house goes round,
For they the cellar's depth have found,
And there they will be merry.

The wenches with their wassel bowls
About the streets are singing;
The boys are come to catch the owls,
The wild mare in it bringing;
Our kitchen boy hath broke his box,
And to the dealing of the ox
Our honest neighbors come by flocks,
And now they will be merry.

And the concluding stanza is one which even Americans of the nineteenth century can gladly echo:—

Then wherefore, in these merry dayes,
Should we, I pray, be duller?
No, let us sing some roundelayes,
To make our mirth the fuller.
And while thus inspired we sing
Let all the streets with echoes ring—
Woods and hills and everything
Bear witness we are merry.

One of the many Christmas customs which has been almost universal in Europe, and especially in France, Italy, England and Germany, is the singing of Christmas carols on the morning of the festival. The choristers of the churches not only make their cantating rounds the night before Christmas at the houses of the villagers, but again in the course of the Christmas service sing quaint hymns, celebrating the occasion. These rejoicing carols, and the decking of the church with evergreens—a vestige of the decorations of the pagan temple at the celebration of the Saturnalia—are among the great religious honors of the day; certainly among the most popular of them. Holly, bay, rosemary and laurel are the most correct evergreens to employ for this purpose, ivy having been by some objected to on account of its having played so prominent a part in the Bacchanalia. The use of the mistletoe, though allowed in private houses, is expressly forbidden in the church, its pagan origin being direct and notorious. These decorations are generally allowed to remain in churches until the end of January.

After all, however, especially among the Teutonic races, the Christmas dinner has ever been regarded as the most important and solemn rite of its celebration. Special dishes have been from time immemorial, in England for example, looked upon as necessary component parts of Christmas cheer. At every house of noble and gentlemen open hospitality was, and in many cases is even now, practised for the last week of the dying year. The grand feast, however, is, of course, that on Christmas Day. At a sumptuous board the first and foremost dish always was a boar's head, which was brought in on a dish of precious metal, heralded by the flourish of trumpets and the strains of joyous minstrels. The "server" who carried it placed it on the table and sang in gladsome accents an old song, half Latin, half English, beginning:—

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.
The boar's head in hand bring I,
With garlands gay and rosemary,
I pray you all sing merrily,
Qui estis in convivio.

But, almost as important as the brawn was the mustard, which served as its condiment. To all lovers of what parents in a humorous mood term "Bite-your-tongue"—and to all who are justly indignant at the common practice of making sandwiches without an adequate supply of this wholesome accessory, the following advice from an old book of instruction for the use of waiters at the royal table will be of interest:—

"First set forth the mustard with brawn; take your knife in your hand and cut brawn in the dish as it lieth, and lay on your sovereign's trencher, and see there be mustard."

This custom of "boar's head," though Washington Irving states that he saw it while exploring Yorkshire at Yuletide, seems to have pretty well died out, and roast beef has usurped its place. A peacock in its natural plumage was also a conspicuous feature in an old English Christmas feast. Furmetz, or boiled wheat, and mince pies—the latter, thank heaven, still extant—were also distinctive Christmas dishes. Mince pies, however, in early days were called "mutton pies." All of these dainties were abolished under Cromwell, as the following satirical lines amusingly show:—

Plum broth was Popish, and mince pie—
Oh, that was flat idolatry!

Last, but not least, plum porridge, which has since assumed a solid form in the shape of plum pudding, was a necessary element of Christmas cheer. In old times, however, as is still the practice in some sleeping corners of Great Britain, the pudding or porridge was served before the meat.

Such, briefly, was the institution of Christmas and its celebration and salient features in the "brave days of old." Much more, however, would need to be said in order to give the subject a fair measure of justice, if a newspaper had space enough to spare. All the uproarious jollity, the wassail and dancing and many of the quaint games with which Christmas Eve was honored were again resorted to. All classes mingled freely together, and night was noisy with merriment and gladness. No doubt the ordinary workaday life of those rude times was hard and coarse and sad, but these occasional carnivals of fun and frolic must have done much to make it endurable.

CHRISTMAS INDOORS.

Santa Claus is one of those delightful myths in which both juvenile and full grown humanity refuse to give up their faith. Young America, of course, not only believes in the existence of such an important personage, but has him photographed in his or her mind weeks before the eventful festival takes place. Imagine those wondering eyes that dilate at early morn at the first sight of the Christmas tree in the parlor and all the seductive gifts heaped around it. The delight of the children can only be equalled by that of the parents when the treasures of Santa Claus are unfolded. The mysterious absences of the living wife for a week or two previous are explained by the elegantly embroidered slippers or dressing gown that she has been preparing as a pleasant surprise for her husband, and those portentous parcels that were smuggled into the house the night before by the paterfamilias pour forth their contents in the most bewildering manner. But the Tiny Tims—how they enjoy the wonders that the dawn of Christmas brings forth, and especially that never-to-be-forgotten turkey that Dickens has immortalized! "It was a turkey! He never could have stood upon his legs, that bird. He would have snapped 'em short off in a minute, like sticks of sealing wax." And that wonderful pudding that every one in the family deems it a stern duty to demolish, even at the risk of indigestion. Then the reunion of the family in the evening, the games, the merriment, the heartfelt enjoyment—no words can do justice to it. But in the houses of the poor, like that of honest Bob Cratchit, Christmas is an angel in every sense of the word. That dinner which Dickens has described should be in the minds of every one that Fortune has smiled upon, and should bring to their recollections the many poor neighbors that they can make happy this festival of festivals. How important the entry of the dinner procession in which the entire Cratchit family took part.

"Such a bustle ensued that you might have thought a goose the rarest of all birds, a feathered phenomenon to which a black swan was a matter of course, and in truth it was something very like it in that house. Mrs. Cratchit made the gravy (ready beforehand in a little saucepan) hissing hot; Master Peter washed the potatoes with incredible vigor, Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple sauce, Martha dusted the hot plates, Bob took Tiny Tim beside him in a tiny corner at the table, the two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody, not forgetting themselves, and mounting guard upon their posts, crammed spoons into their mouths lest they should shriek for goose before their turn came to be helped. At last the dishes were set on and grace was said. It was succeeded by a breathless pause as Mrs. Cratchit, looking slowly all along the carving knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast; but when she did, and when the long-expected gush of stuffing issued forth, one murmur of delight arose around the board, and even Tiny Tim, excited by the two young Cratchits, beat on the table with the handle of his knife, and feebly cried, 'Hurrah!'" And, with Bob Cratchit, we wish our readers "A merry Christmas to us all, my dears!" and, with Tiny Tim, "God bless us every one."

CHRISTMAS OUTDOORS.

Christmas Eve in the wide, bleak streets. In the streets, with the slush and miry snow splashing under foot; a dark, disagreeable, weary Christmas Eve. The heavens above presenting a dark and cheerless prospect of leaden, dirty sky, and the people below, who throng the wretched sidewalks, are jostling each other angrily, and in all their faces appearing a sullen and dissatisfied look, as if they would only be too glad to get up a quarrel with the weather and fight it out to the bitter end.

And even the poor omnibus horses have a miserable look, their heads hanging down and their tongues lolling out and the foam flecking from their chafed mouths as they tear through Broadway and the avenues, splashing slush in all directions, without heed or intention to do harm, poor brutes.

The shops look very brilliant to-night, with the illuminated windows and their thousands of lights blazing like so many gems of price. Crowds of customers come and go, and the clerks and saleswomen busy themselves excessively in showing articles of merchandise to the eager customers who swarm about the well filled counters.

There in that thickly populated toy shop is one of these pretty saleswomen, about eighteen years of age, who has just found a customer in a young man a little over her own time of life, who has just been rummaging over boxes of wooden and metal soldiers.

The young girl is quite willing to be communicative and does not need more than a spur to make her converse freely with the nice young man.

"How old is the child for whom you want the tin soldiers—is it a boy or a girl?" she asks with a smile in her eyes.

"Oh, it's a boy of course," he answers, "a little brother of mine who has a military taste and is fond of soldiers."

That is all that is needed in the way of information by the young saleswoman, who is now perfectly well satisfied in her own mind that the nice young man is not married, and accordingly she makes fierce love to him in the quiet fashion proverbial to young "salesladies" who are in want of husbands. Before the young man has concluded his Christmas Eve purchases the brown curls of the saleswoman are mingling with the dark hair of the strange young man as he leans over the counter, and an acquaintance is ripening which may bear happy fruits before another Christmas shall have arrived.

Next door is a confectioner's shop, in which all the fabled sweets of story are gathered and piled up in fragrant heaps. It is calculated that yesterday afternoon and evening at least $40,000 worth of French *bonbonnieres* were sold in the Broadway shops. Chocolate drops were in great demand, and this article of luxury, which during the Franco-Prussian war had fallen into disuse among those who have a sweeth tooth, were sold by the bushelful on this Christmas Eve.

The tailors' shops and clothing stores had also their hands full of work and business. Those who wished to eat a Christmas dinner in full dress of gorgeous broadcloth had to visit the clothing store or else pay their respects to their favored tailors. A decent holiday rig of good cloth will cost $75, and in these hard times there was much chaffering about price, and dollars were counted carefully ere they were paid over by the customer and deposited in the shopkeeper's drawer.

And in the whiskey shops how was it? Of all trades the trade of the whiskey seller seems to be the best on a holiday or a Christmas Eve in this city. Many of them were decorated with holly and evergreens and looked like the interior of churches with their floral adornments. Groups of noisy men, with flushed faces, stood around the bars with half-drained glasses in their hands, and while the tumult grew fast and furious bad blood grew apace, and curses and feverish oaths fell from seething and blasphemous lips as the night waned.

In the horse cars the wet straw and the surly and dirty-faced conductors threw a chill on the passengers, who were jerked like cotton bales in the hold of a freight ship. Old ladies with baskets loaded down full of Christmas provisions clambered into horse cars and were roughly told to leave their baskets outside, as the car was not used for a baggage wagon. One old lady, who attempted to get into a Broadway car at Barclay street, slipped and fell on her side, while her immense basket was turned over and its contents thrown in the slush and mire of the street. The old lady, who looked as if she was going to cry, for a moment, pulled out a dirty piece of white paper, and, after she had picked up the articles of provender and luxury which were lying in the street a moment before, she loaned the HERALD reporter her hat and asked him to call off the list, which he did, as a good Christian should do and as a good citizen might be expected to do. The list was a curious one, and the HERALD reporter preserved it as a curiosity, and it is here given, as follows:—One turkey, twelve pounds; one piece of belly pork, seven pounds; one chicken, six pounds; one pound of raisins, one-fourth pound of citron, nine lemons, eight pounds of rib beef, three bunches of celery, one quart of onions, one small measure of turnips.

Besides the above named articles there was a paper of salt and a package of pepper, and it is said that when these articles are well saturated they become utterly useless for the palate of the *bon vivant*. So these two tiny packages were thrown back into the gutter, and the old lady having recapitulated all that had been dumped out of her basket, and finding the articles safe, with the exception of the salt and pepper, she awaited another car, and soon was on her way to a tenement house in the Twentieth ward, where high carnival was destined to reign when Christmas Day came to gladden the heart of the family whose head she was.

Out in the sloppy streets again, and here a group of bootblacks and crossing-sweepers, who are discussing the probabilities of a feast on the morrow.

Said one:—"Did you see de big turkey dat Hunkey Pete's bought at de market? She guv $4, be jiminy, down to Washington Market."

"No," said another, by the name of Johnny McGooldrich. "I got me mammy to git me a big piece of mince pie for to-morrow, and all the fellows in our alley are going to have a bully old spree."

Down around Washington Market the crowds were so great as evening came on that the streets became quite impassable. West, Washington, Greenwich, Fulton, Vesey, Barclay and adjacent streets were so full of people, principally women returning to their homes up and across town, that it was with difficulty that an observer made his way through the long lines of turkeys toward the river.

A Sixth avenue car conductor, in letting out some girls at the arch in Vesey street, who were stepping off the car in solemn procession with big baskets, cried out, as he pulled the strap:—

"I think all Washington Market will be bought out to-night."

And so it would seem, to walk through the well lined lanes of the old, tumble-down market. There were to be seen those natty young butchers' assistants, in white aprons, and having long pendant tape fastenings of white muslin, their hair all scented and frizzled for the delectation of the young ladies who thronged the market in search of beef, mutton or turkeys. In the pork department of the market, where all sorts of pigs' flesh may be found, smoked, pickled, fresh or corned, the majority of the customers who sought for hams, shoulders or bacon seemed to be of the Teutonic family, while the Irish were in great force around the corned beef stands. Every butcher's stand was decorated with flowers, and the beef and mutton carcases were covered with rosettes. One butcher, who sells by retail, yesterday informed our reporter that he had disposed of $2,850 worth of meat, and another stated that for mutton alone he had received $817 in ready cash. Strange to say a better and cheaper dinner for the poor can be obtained from a joint of mutton than from any other meat in the market and at a cheaper price, and the poor knowing this, invariably purchase mutton for their Sunday dinners, and very substantial meals they enjoy. A butcher disposed of 350 hams and shoulders in the market, while another sold $406 worth of butter and $720 worth of cheese, and last, but not least, a dealer sold venison which amounted to $1,150.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity church on yesterday, true to its old traditions, was the first in the field to inaugurate the festivities of this joyous season. Yesterday the sacred edifice put on its holiday attire, the occasion being the church Christmas festival of the children. The scene outside of the church on Broadway was in no sense suggestive of a time of cheerfulness and joy, as the sloppy state of the streets and the constant down pour of rain were not the things calculated to excite feelings of thankfulness in the hearts of omnibus and wagon drivers, whose vehicles were stuck fast in the mud, or belated pedestrians, who plunged knee deep at every step they took. But however unlike Christmas the outside looked the appearance of the interior in every respect proclaimed that the

NATAL DAY OF THE MESSIAH,

the great festival which, from time immemorial has been so dear to the affections of Christians, was at hand. For the past few days fair hands have been unceasingly employed in the decoration of the sacred building, and with what success the admiration of all who saw the result of their labors yesterday abundantly testified. The side walls were beautifully decorated

WITH EVERGREENS

formed into devices in every way suitable to the season and the occasion. On each side of the altar a huge tree was placed, and above the entrance to the chancel crosses of leaves and flowers were elegantly interwoven. But the crowning attraction, particularly to the little ones, was

THE CHRISTMAS TREE,

which was laden with gifts of every kind calculated to please the children and make them happy. In the centre of the tree was a crucifix illuminated with gas jets, and on the branches were numerous transparencies of a like nature. The church was crowded with the children belonging to the Sunday school and their parents and friends, the inclemency of the weather having had no effect in deterring them from being present. The festival commenced with a hymn (processional), sung by the choristers, after which evening prayer was read by Dr. Ogilby, assisted by the full corps of clergy.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL,

special for the occasion, was then rendered by the choir, the children all joining in the chorus. The execution of it was very fine, particularly the chorus part, the harmony being as near perfect as possible.

DR. OGILBY

then briefly addressed the children in language suited to their understanding. He said he was glad to be present at a scene like that which he saw before him, particularly when he recollected from what small beginnings the Sunday school of Trinity church had sprung. He remembered some sixteen years ago, when the school was first started, how few were the members that came together; but now the membership amounts to hundreds, with a staff of teachers as zealous in their work as any to be found in the city. It seemed to him the fittest place for such a festival as they were celebrating was within the walls of the

GRAND OLD EDIFICE

which had so long stood as a landmark in the city. In consequence of Christmas Eve falling on Sunday they had in some sense to anticipate the day, but he hoped the enjoyment would be none the less for this reason. The members of the congregation had been extremely liberal in their contributions to the Christmas tree, and he returned them his sincere thanks for what they had done. He hoped that the Sunday school would be as prosperous in the future as it had been in the past, and that the annual festivals would be as joyous, happy and prosperous as the one of yesterday.

At the conclusion of Dr. Ogilby's remarks an anthem, "The Children in the Temple," was rendered by the choir and congregation alternately, varied by organ solos and the

RINGING OF THE CHIMES.

Then the Christmas trees were given, and the main feature of the occasion, the distribution of gifts, was gone through. The clatter that prevailed during this part of the ceremony was very unlike the religious silence that is generally observed in "Trinity," the children giving vent to their delight in the most noisy manner possible. Every child got something, and all went home fully satisfied with what had been done. When everything had been given away the "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung by the entire congregation, after which the audience dispersed.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.

At St. Francis Xavier's church a new mass, by Rossi, in three and six parts, will be sung, with full chorus and orchestra. The solo choir will be:—Miss Teresa Werneke, soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, contraito; Signor Tamaro, tenor, and Signor Bacelli, basso, and Dr. William Berge, the organist, will conduct on the occasion. His magnificent arrangement of "Adeste Fideles" will be sung as usual.

St. Patrick's Cathedral will present a magnificent spectacle on Christmas Day. The pillars and galleries will be festooned with holly, mistletoe and other evergreens, while the chancel will be literally a sacred grove. High mass in the morning will begin the services of the day, which, after the intermediate low masses, will be closed by Archbishop McCloskey's pontifical service.

The preparations for the great Christmas festival at St. Stephen's church, in East Twenty-eighth street, are on the most magnificent scale. The decorations are to surpass, if possible, those of last year.

St. Peter's Catholic church, Barclay street, is now being handsomely decorated by the Sisters. A beautiful cross of choice natural flowers will be placed over the Tabernacle, and on the altar of the Blessed Virgin will appear a *chasse* with a figure of the Infant Redeemer lying in an improvised manger. The galleries are neatly festooned with evergreens. The Rev. Father Quinn will celebrate the Grand High Mass.

"Old Trinity" maintains the reputation of former years for its dress in honor of the festival of the Nativity. On entering the visitor beholds a stately display of evergreens. The pulpit and font, lectern and side aisles, organ chamber and doors are neatly festooned with laurel. The windows on the side aisles are ornamented with mistletoe, holly and sprigs of hemlock, artistically entwined. Over the doors leading to the robing rooms are crosses of laurel and holly, beneath which are arches of holly and two large hemlocks. The font and lectern are dressed with wreaths, and the pulpit is festooned with evergreens. Two crimson panels on the altar are inscribed with the words:—

1. Unto us a Child is born.
2. Unto us a Son is given.

The splendid rood screen, decorated with flowers, will be placed across part of the chancel in honor of the season, and bouquets of choice flowers will rest on the Gospel and Epistle sides of the altar. The organ chamber is handsomely dressed with festoons of laurel, and hemlock trees are to be placed in the porch. Morning Prayer will commence at half-past nine o'clock and the grand service at eleven. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. George Ferguson and Rev. Mr. Kimble will officiate in both services, and the Rev. Dr. Dix will preach at the latter. The following is the order of the services:—Processional Hymn 47, ancient and modern—"Introit." Hymn 42, ancient and modern, H. G. Thunder. "Kyrie," Second Mass, Mozart. "Nicene Creed," Second Mass, Mozart. Sermon. Offertory, "Benedictus," Twelfth Mass, Mozart. "He is blessed who cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest." "Sursum Corda," Tallis. "Sanctus," Second Mass, Mozart. "Agnus Dei," Second Mass, Mozart. "Gloria in Excelsis," Second Mass, Mozart. "Nunc Dimittis." Recessional Hymn 43, ancient and modern—"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Evensone—Processional Hymn 42, ancient and modern. Proper psalms. "Cantate," chant. "Benedic," chant. Recessional Hymn 43, ancient and modern. Besides the usual choir there will be an orchestra of thirty-two select musicians, composed as follows:—Ten violins, two violas, two violoncelloes, two double basses, two flutes, two oboes, two clarionets, two bassoons, two French horns, two cornets-a-piston, three trombones, two kettle drums.

The decoration of St. Paul's chapel is now in progress. The panels of the galleries and the organ chamber are festooned with evergreens, and the pulpit and lectern are similarly ornamented. The font will be dressed with wreaths and flowers. Two evergreen trees will appear on either side of the altar and floral stars grace both sides of the Decalogue. The flutings of the columns and the bases of the capitals are being artistically decorated with holly. The services will include a beautiful anthem and the choir will be reinforced for the occasion.

The principal, if not the only material used in decorating St. John's chapel, is spruce, but it is so artistically shaped as to resemble a variety of evergreens. The windows of the galleries and aisles are ornamented with trees, all in proportion. The pulpit, font, and chorister stalls are beautifully festooned with spruce, and trees appear semi-circular in the niches of the chancel. The altar will be dressed with flowers in honor of the festival; and a grand Christmas anthem will be sung.

The services at Christ Church on Christmas Day will be as follows:—Processional, "O come, all ye Faithful;" "Venite and Psalms," chanted by gallery and chancel choirs in alternate verses; "Te Deum," Carrozzi in D; Anthem, from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, "Glory be to God on High;" Hymn 143, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing;" Congregational Anthem, "Shout the Glad Tidings;" Offertory, Rossini's chorus, "The God of Israel." The Christmas decorations, consisting of flowers and evergreens, will be very profuse. Bishop Potter will take charge of the services, assisted by the Rev. S. F. Dunham and other clergymen.

At Grace church the musical services will be conducted by the organist, Mr. S. P. Warren. The solo choir consists of Mrs. Oliver, soprano; Mrs. Rachau, alto; Mr. George Simpson, tenor, and Mr. J. Clarke, basso. The programme is arranged as follows:—"Venite," Mosenthal; "Te Deum," Dudley Buck; "Gloria," arranged from Costa, by Warren; "Jubilate," Mosenthal; "There Were Shepherds" and the succeeding numbers of "The Messiah," and the anthem by Barnby, in which Mr. Simpson has the principal part.

There will be full morning service, with sermon and holy communion at All Saints church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Christmas morning at half-past ten o'clock, Rev. William N. Dunnell, rector. The following is the musical programme for the occasion:—Processional, by the Sunday school, "Brightly Gleams Our Banner;" "Te Deum," Danks; "Kyrie," Bristow; Anthem, "And There Were Shepherds," selected from Handel and Haydn; Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." Warren; "Trisagion and Sanctus," Dr. Hodges. The solo choir consists of Miss Annie Bristow, soprano; Miss Lottie Dillingham, alto; Mr. J. Warburton, tenor; Mr. Fred. Condit, basso; Captain Frank Doan, director of music; Jos. P. Jardine, organist.

CHRISTMAS AT THE THEATRES.

WALLACK'S.—The success of "John Garth" has been of such an emphatic character at this favorite temple of the drama that everything else has been necessarily laid aside for the present. Mr. Wallack has reaped a new harvest of laurels in this clever work of Brougham's.

BOOTH'S.—The management of this theatre does not flinch from the legitimate, despite the obstacles in the path, such as opera, comedy and general financial depression. On Christmas evening the great tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" will be produced, with Lawrence Barrett in his very best and world-renowned character of Cassius, in which he created such a furor at Niblo's Garden; Edwin Booth as Brutus, Waller in the title *rôle* and Miss Pateman as Portia.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—When a theatre opens with a play, and the play is a success, proving its claims by 120 nights of crowded houses, and when this play has for a subject a theme of the most vital interest, illustrated by one of the best companies in this city, and surrounded by magnificent scenery and an assemble in every detail perfect, it would be folly on the part of the manager and author, Mr. Augustin Daly, to withdraw it. Therefore a matinée and evening performance of "Divorce" will be given at the Fifth Avenue to-morrow.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—After all, "Humpty Dumpty" is the crowning success of the dramatic season. Fox, of course, is the commanding feature, but when we take into consideration the Martens, the giants, the Nixes, the ballet, the scenery, and we might say the general view of fairy land, the secret of the success of the pantomime is easily understood. Matinee and evening, the spectacular pantomime will be presented to-morrow.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Here is a bewildering display for the holidays. First, the Ninth regiment band of 100 performers give a concert this evening, with Madame Salvotti, Mlle. Castellan, Mlle. de Ley and Mr. Leton as soloists, and a splendid programme. Then the tenor of tenors, Wachtel, appears at a matinée on Christmas Day in "The Postillion of Lonjumeau," and in the evening those deservedly popular artists, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, give "The Ticket of Leave Man," with all the surroundings that the drama is capable of. The charming prima donna, Mlle. Pauline Canissa, will support Wachtel in Adams' opera.

NIBLO'S.—"The Black Crook," with all its wealth of legs and red fire and its bright particular star danseuse, Mlle. Adrienne, will be the sensation at this theatre. The third run of this spectacle does not promise to be as successful as either of its predecessors.

STADT.—The distinguished actor, Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, will appear at the German Theatre on Christmas evening in "The Iron Mask," and on the following night in "The Robbers."

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Swedish Nightingale will not warble at the Academy to-morrow evening, but on Tuesday she appears for the last time as Leonora in "Trovatore."

AIMEE.—This charming *opéra bouffe* artist appears both afternoon and evening at Lina Edwin's as Boulotte in "Barbe Bleue."

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.—The management of this establishment announces, in addition to a host of attractions, an engagement with Santa Claus, who will attend both performances to-morrow.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.—Mr. Lent has prepared a gorgeous holiday pantomime for his young patrons this week, which will surpass in splendor all his previous essays in that line.

PARK, BROOKLYN.—Messrs. Carroll & McCloskey have a sensation on hand in the shape of a dramatization of Bret Harte's poem, "Poverty Flat."

ORATORIO.—There is nothing more welcome at Christmas than "The Messiah," especially when it is rendered by such an established society as the Mendelssohn Union, under the able direction of Mr. A. Reiff, Jr., and with such a peerless prima donna as Miss Clara Louise Kellogg for the soprano solos and Miss Sterling as the contralto. Miss Kellogg has already proved her claim to the title of a great oratorio artist.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A portion of Wallack's fine company, including Brougham, Montgomery, Mme. Ponisi and Miss Deland, will give "The Americans in Paris" and "His Last Legs" to-morrow evening in the City of Churches.

COMIQUE.—Mr. John Hart makes his first appearance this season on to-morrow evening. A bewildering bill of novelties of all kinds is prepared to do honor to the festival of festivals.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. John Mulligan, an Ethiopian comedian, and a great trick pantomime are the leading attractions on Manager Butler's Christmas bill.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Dan's corked face will be unusually good-natured at both performances to-morrow, and he is now rehearsing some excruciatingly funny acts for the occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Any one of the famous quartet—Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus—might be easily mistaken for Santa Claus to-morrow night, as they will be brimming over with wit and humor, and will make juveniles and adults happy.

BOWERY.—There will be two grand performances at the Old Drury to-morrow, and as there will be a half dozen plays on each bill no one can complain of want of variety.

TONY PASTOR'S.—Tony has composed a new opera and dedicated it to Santa Claus. He sings it all by himself to-morrow, both matinée and evening.

BLIND TOM performs some of his piano marvels at the Brooklyn Athenæum to-morrow night.

CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.

The Musical Programme in the Churches.

The preparations for the celebration of the greatest of Christian festivals in Brooklyn were carried on yesterday upon a most generous and extensive scale—that is if thronged streets, vehicles loaded down beneath the weight of good things, and depleted warehouses are to be taken as a criterion in the manner of getting ready. The terrible impediments offered to pedestrians and locomotion of every description certainly was a drawback upon the enthusiasm of the thousands upon thousands who went shopping. Nevertheless the purchases had to be made, and they were. The butcher, baker, confectioner, toy dealer, dry goods merchant and all other trades people had no cause to complain of lack of patronage. Santa Claus is the glorious illusion which enchants childhood and paints bright pictures of early youth that can never fade from memory in the coming years, when the innocent deception practiced by fond parents will be pardoned and repaid by filial affection. It was, however, remarked by a heavily laden *pater familias*, as he trudged home beneath a cargo of drums, dolls, musical instruments, lolly-pops and sugar plums, that it might possibly be just as well if "Old Santa Claus" would carry home his own wares "on this occasion." There was a delightful air of mystery and secrecy to be observed in entering the household and in secreting the precious freight which was destined to hang about the mantelpiece or wad little stockings on Sunday night, to gladden wee hearts and open wide bright eyes on Monday morning—Christmas Day. And now it is fair to presume that the stock is safely stored, and that that fine elderly chap who comes down chimneys once a year will not disappoint the Brooklyn boys and girls.

The Catholic and Episcopal services in the principal churches will be of a grand order to-morrow, as the preparations made indicate more particularly in the musical order, as will be seen from the following programme:—

At the Church of St. Charles Borromeo Mozart's magnificent "Twelfth Mass" will be given by the choir on Christmas Day assisted by a full chorus and orchestra engaged expressly for the occasion. A solemn high mass will be celebrated at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Father Charles Hubert, celebrant, with deacon and subdeacon—at which time the following programme will be rendered:—Hymn, "Adeste fideles," boys; "Kyrie Elison," quartet and chorus; "Gloria in Excelsis," full chorus; "Qui tollis," quartet; "Quoniam Tu solus," basso and chorus; "Cum Sancto," chorus. Before sermon—Hymn, "Veni Creator," by Campani, duet (tenor and bassos; "Credo," full chorus; "Et incarnatus," tenor solo; "Crucifixus," chorus. For the offertory—"Grand Cantique de Noe" by Lambilotte; "Sanctus," chorus; "Benedictus," soprano and chorus; "Agnus Dei," chorus; "Dona nobis," alto and chorus.

At St. Paul's Haydn's Second Mass will be sung, with full orchestral accompaniment, by the orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society, under the leadership of Papst. Solos will be sustained by Mme. Clark, Miss Estelle A. Murtagh, Charles Jahn and Herr Kramer.

At the Church of Our Lady of Mercy Haydn's Sixteenth Mass will be sung, and the "Credo," "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The choir will be as follows:—Mme. Corrinne, Miss Mary Farrel, Andrew Waldron and T. L. Dalton.

At St. Peter's church Haydn's Third or Imperial Mass will be sung by the choir, assisted by several members of the New York Church Musical Association. At the offertory Mme. Bouligni will sing Dressler's arrangement of Adam's "Cantique de Noël," with harp and organ accompaniment and full chorus.

At St. Patrick's church Generalli's Grand Mass in C major will be given; at the Church of the Assumption, Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and at the Cathedral, Jay street, Haydn's Mass No. 2.

At St. John's Protestant Episcopal church the programme is as follows:—Processional, by Sunday school, "Carols;" "Venite," chanted; Proper Psalms 19, 45 and 85, chanted; "Te Deum," in G, Warren; "Jubilate," chanted; Anthem, with solo, "Sing Unto the Lord;" "Kyrie," Warren; Hymn 47, Ancient and Modern; Offertory, "The Christ Child," Warren; Recessional, "Christmas Carol."

At St. Ann's, on the Heights, the musical services will be:—10¼, Organ Prelude, Chopin; 10½, "Adeste Fidelis," Novello, solos and chorus; 11, "Cantique de Noël," Adam, soprano solo; Grand "Venite Est," solos and chorus; "Glorias," in C, F and G Est; Grand "Te Deum," in C, Loretz, Jr., solos and chorus, harp and violoncellos; "Jubilate," in C, Loretz, Jr., chorus with boys; Psalm 89, Carl Wagner, chorus; "Gloria Tibi," in B, Loretz, Jr., chorus; Hymn 46, old, congregation and choir; Offertory, Hymn, George O. Packard, Loretz, Jr., alto solo and female chorus; "Agnus Dei Mass," in G, Loretz, Jr., alto and soprano solos and grand chorus; the "Sanctus," in A minor, Loretz, Jr., soprano solo and chorus; Communion Hymn, 350; "Gloria in Excelsis," Samuel Jackson; Closing Hymn, "Holy Night," Barnby; Voluntary, organ.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity the following works will be given:—"Processional Hymn" (Ancient and Modern. 47), Wainwright; "Venite Exultemus," James Turle, in C; Special Psalms 19, 45, 85; "Te Deum Laudamus," S. B. Whiteley, in C; "Benedictus," J. N. Hummel, in E flat; "Introit, Sanctus," from the "Messe Solennelle," Gounod; "Kyrie Eleison," S. B. Whiteley, in F; anthem, "O Thou That Tellest Good Tidings to Zion" ("Messiah"), Handel; offertory, "Cantique de Noël," Adolphe Adam; Recessional, "Gloria in Excelsis" ("Messe Solennelle") Gounod; the "Sanctus," "Therefore with angels," &c., S. B. Whiteley, in F; "Communion Hymn" (A. and M., 157), Winchester, old; "Gloria in Excelsis."

At St. James' church we have:—Opening hymn, "Christ Is Born Indeed," Oasley; "Venite," Gregorian chant; "Te Deum Laudamus," in D major, Lambillotte; "Jubilate Deo," Lambillotte; Hymn, "While Shepherds Watched," Arne; "Kyrie Eleison," in G major, Gounod; Anthem, "There Were Shepherds," Buck; Carol, "'Twas in the Winter Cold," Barnby.

At St. Mark's church, Rev. W. T. Fitch, rector, on Christmas Eve, will be sung:—Opening, "Cantique de Noël," Adam, solo and chorus; "Gloria Patri," plain chant, Farrant; "Gloria in Excelsis," ancient chant; "Bonum Est," ancient chant, Tallis; "Deus Misereatur," anthem, Millard, solos and chorus; Psalm 82, Haydn; Hymn 43, "Coronation." On Christmas morning the programme is:—Opening, "Shout the Glad Tidings," Avison; "Gloria Patri," chant No. 10, Turle; "Gloria Patri," final, manuscript, R. S. C.; "Te Deum," in G, Thomas; "Jubilate," in D, manuscripts, R. S. C.; Psalm 123, Lyons; Responses, chant; "Gloria Tibi," chant; Hymn 155, songs of praise, Mendelssohn; Offertory, "Christ, Whose glory," &c.; "Trisagion," Fawcett; Hymn 96, Hebron; "Gloria in Excelsis," old chant.

At St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church the programme is arranged as follows:—Christmas Anthem, "There were Shepherds," Hom; "Venite," manuscript chant; "Gloria Patri," 1, Tuckerman; "Gloria Patri," 2, Gunther; "Gloria Patri," 3, air from Concone's Mass in F; "Te Deum" in E flat, Lloyd; "Benedictus" in B flat, Gunther; Psalm 87, Fesca; "Gloria Tibi," Brandenburgh; Hymn 45, Warren; Offertory, "Cantique de Noël," soprano solo, Adam; "Trisagion," Jackson; Hymn 95, Christmas; "Gloria in Excelsis," old; Ascription, "Gloria Patri," Haydn; Offertory, "Holy Night," soprano solo and chorus, Adam.

At Elm place Congregational church, Rev. Henry Powers, pastor, the services will be "Te Deum," Mosenthal; Christmas anthem, "There Were Shepherds," Dudley Buck; "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," Murlin; "Gloria Patri," Mosenthal; Offertory, "Christmas Morn," Ch. Gounod; "Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices?" Buck; "Gloria Patri," Murlin; Chant (supplicatory), Murlin. Miss Mary Louise Segur, soprano; Mrs. J. B. Hakes, contralto; Mr. S. H. Murlin, tenor and leader; Mr. Ivan E. Morawski, basso; Mr. E. O. Phelps, organist.

Christmas Festivities in Williamsburg.

The colored children of the 'Burg will be entertained in Masonic Temple at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when a nourishing and substantial dinner will be served up to them by the Rev. Moses Manning, the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Justice Voorhies, Counsellor Bassett and others. St. Paul's Colored Mission will conduct the religious exercises.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth street and Broadway, will be kept open during the day for the reception of persons desirous of reading their publications and spending a quiet day.

In the evening the Sunday school of the Grand street Methodist Protestant church will hold a grand festival in Masonic Temple.

The festival of the Nativity will be celebrated in the Bedford avenue Reformed church in the evening in the most imposing manner. Instrumental and vocal music will be the chief feature of the festival. Among the vocal attractions will be the solo by Miss Emma Thursby, "Sound the Trumpet in Jerusalem."

A praise service will be held in the South Ninth street Congregational church this evening, in which several Southern divinity students will take part.

A PLEASING PRESENTATION.

One of those pleasing incidents which help to show the happy relations existing between employer and employed occurred yesterday at the Westward bound freight office of the Erie Railway, Jersey City. Mr. John B. Silkman, of that city, was the recipient of a handsome silver pitcher and goblets, which were presented by Theodore Esler with suitable remarks in the name of himself and *confrères*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

December 24—Fourth Sunday of Advent.

Religious Programme for To-Day.

HERALD RELIGIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious Notes, Personal and General.

Services To-day.

A Christmas sermon will be preached this morning in the Canal street Presbyterian church, Greene street.

Rev. P. L. Davies will preach in the Berean Baptist church this morning on "The New Testament Deaconship" and in the evening on "Our Spiritual Relations."

Rev. Andrew Longacre will preach this morning and evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, will preach in Christ Church this morning, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Weston will officiate. At the latter service the report prepared by the committee sent by Christ Church to Chicago will be read by Rev. S. F. Dunhane.

Rev. Dr. Krotel will preach this morning and evening in the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.

"Man's Relation to the Earth" will be the subject of Rev. Thomas Guard's lecture this evening in the Thirty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. H. D. Northrop will officiate in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church.

Rev. William H. Pendleton will preach morning and evening in the West Fifty-third street Baptist church.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this morning a sermon appropriate to the Christmas season, in the Bleecker street Universalist church. Services in the evening as usual.

Rev. C. S. Harrower will deliver the second of his discourses on "The Lost Things" this morning, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach in the Church of Our Saviour this morning and evening.

Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Messiah. His evening discourse will be on "Christian Manhood."

"The Questions that Jesus Answered" will be the subject of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.'s discourse this evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, East Forty-second street.

Rev. Wm. Dunning will preach morning and evening in All Saints' Free church, Henry street.

Midnight services will be held in the oratory of St. Sacrament, Tenth avenue and Forty-third street, at which selections from Gounod's Solemn Mass will be given.

Rev. Dr. Rylance will preach morning and evening in St. Mark's church.

Rev. Charles F. Lee will preach this morning and afternoon in the Fifth Universalist church (Chickering Hall).

Rev. Dr. Flagg will preside in the Church of the Resurrection this morning.

Rev. Dr. Merrill Richardson will preach this morning and evening in the New England Congregational church on subjects appropriate to the Christmas season.

Christmas services will be held in St. Alban's church to-day.

"Bishop" Snow will discourse, as usual, in the University this afternoon.

Mr. N. Frank will speak before the Society of Spiritualists this morning and evening, and Mrs. Inez St. John in the afternoon.

The Church of Christ the True International Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The readers of the HERALD have been favored from time to time with articles alluding to and descriptive of the International Society, and in the issue of the 3d of August last was given more information in reference to that society than has been furnished the public through any other source. It tells "what the International is and what it is not." In recent issues the public have received further light on the character of this society, and particularly in reference to the funeral procession in this city in honor of their martyrs recently executed in Paris, in which the public have taken no small interest. The object of this article is not to impart further knowledge of the immediate workings of this society, as that which has been given in the HERALD is evidently full and complete, but it is merely intended to allude to what may be the final result of the operations of a harmonious organization so world wide as the International is destined to be, and also to allude to the man who, the writer thinks, was the originator of this society, or at least who planned it, and the causes which conspired to awaken in his mind the necessity of such an organization. The Church, as first instituted by Christ and His apostles, was designed for "the life that now is," as well as for that which "is to come." It was made up in great part of the laboring class, but when they were fully initiated into "the mysteries of godliness" there was no longer any distinction of classes among them. All the repelling influence of caste which existed in the outside world was destroyed, and consequently "they that believed were of one heart and of one soul, and neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things common." This was really the first International Society.

There was not only a unity of feelings, sentiments and opinions, but a unity of property, and the union of the latter was calculated to make more strong and lasting the others, and the result of this unity was that the true principles of the Gospel were carried with far greater force and efficiency into the world during the existence of this unity than has been done in all the centuries since its dissolution. The immediate cause of the destruction of this unity was the introduction into the Church of an influence antagonistical to the teachings and doctrines of Christ and His apostles. The influence which opposed the Church in the days of the apostles was the same influence which is now opposed to the International Society. It was the mighty, the noble, the great and rich of the world who were then opposed to the spread of the Gospel, because the spirit of its teachings were in opposition to them and to their worldly interests. Christ, when he said to His followers, "I call you not servants but friends," sounded a note of freedom and equality that shall never die; and St. Paul, standing in the midst of Mar's Hill, caught up the refrain when he declared the international and universal equality of all men in the never-dying phrase, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." The Church then, as first established, was the first and the true international society, which should ere this have made one society of all nations. Having degenerated into a worldly organization—run as other worldly organizations are run—controlled by the State and by worldly-minded men, it seemingly failed in its mission "long, long ago." If the present Church, as the agent of God, like that under the Mosaic dispensation, fails to accomplish the thing whereunto it was sent, he will probably, as of old, raise up something else controlled by politicians or others, as his instruments for the very purpose of arousing the Church to its duty. The idea of an entirely worldly international society was first started in America by that distinguished philosopher and scholar Benjamin Franklin, who first drew lightning from the clouds of heaven to make it serve men on earth, whom God created to aid in answering the question propounded to Job, "Canst thou send lightnings that they may go and say unto Thee here we are?"

In the "Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin" written by himself, vol. 1, page 33, is the following:—"I had been religiously educated as a Presbyterian, but some of the dogmas of that persuasion, such as the eternal decrees of God, election, reprobation, &c., appeared to me unintelligible, and I early absented myself from the public assemblies of the sect (Sunday being my study day). I never was without some religious principles. I never doubted, for instance, the existence of a Diety, that He made the world and governed it by His providence, that the most acceptable service of God was the doing good to man, that our souls are immortal, and that all crimes will be punished and virtue rewarded either here or hereafter. These I esteemed the essentials of every religion and being to be found in all the religions we had in our country. I respected them all, though with different degrees of respect as I found them more or less mixed with other articles which, without any tendency to inspire, promote or confirm morality, served principally to divide us and make us unfriendly to one another. This respect to all, with an opinion that the worst had some effects, induced me to avoid all discourse that might tend to lessen the good opinion another might have of his own religion, and as our province increased in people and new places of worship were continually wanted, and generally erected by voluntary contribution, my mite for such purpose, whatever might be the sect, was never refused. Though I seldom attended any public worship I had still an opinion of its propriety and of its utility when rightly conducted, and I regularly paid my annual subscription for the support of the only Presbyterian minister or meeting we had in Philadelphia. He used to visit me sometimes as a friend, and admonished me to attend his administrations, and I was now and then prevailed on to do so, once for five Sundays successively. Had he been, in my opinion, a good preacher, perhaps I might have continued, notwithstanding the occasion I had for the Sunday's leisure in my course of study, but his discourses were chiefly either polemic arguments or explanations of the peculiar doctrines of our sect, and were all to me very dry, uninteresting and unedifying, since not a single moral principle was inculcated or enforced, their aim seeming to be rather to make us Presbyterians than good citizens. At length he took for his text that verse of the fourth chapter to the Philippians—'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely or of good report, if there be any virtue or any praise, think on these things.' And I imagined in a sermon on such a text we could not miss of having some morality. But he confined himself to five points only, as meant by the apostle, viz.:—First, keeping holy the Sabbath day; second, being diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures; third, attending duly the public worship; fourth, partaking of the sacrament; fifth, paying due respect to God's ministers. These might be all good things, but as they were not the kind of good things that I expected from that text I despaired of ever meeting with them from any other, was disgusted, and attended his preaching no more." The preaching in this case was ineffective, at any rate so far as Franklin was concerned, for it failed either to make him a sectarian or a true Christian. It lacked that broad and comprehensive view of the text which a mind like his would naturally expect. The apostle evidently intended to impress men with the importance of thinking on the virtues which he enumerated, for as a man "thinketh in his heart so is he." But the preacher, in this instance, would seem to be laboring to make sectarian converts, and the influence of his sermon, it seems, led Franklin to form a society which, though he did not name it International, yet it was designed to be such, as a further extract from the same volume, page 87, will show:—"That the great affairs of the world—the wars, revolutions, &c.—are carried on and affected by parties; that the view of these parties is their present general interest, or what they take to be such; that the different views of these different parties occasion all confusion; that while a party is carrying on a general design each man has his particular private interest in view; that as soon as a party has gained its general point each member becomes intent upon his particular interest, which, thwarting others, breaks that party into divisions and occasions more confusion; that few in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of their country, whatever they may pretend, and though their actings bring real good to their country, yet men primarily considered that their own and their country's interest were united, and so did not act from a principle of benevolence; that fewer still in public affairs act with a view to the good of mankind.

There seems to me at present to be great occasion for raising a united party for virtue by forming the virtuous and good men of all nations into a regular body, to be governed by suitable good and wise rules, which good and wise men may probably be more unanimous in their obedience to than common people are to common laws. I at present think that whoever attempts this aright, and is well qualified, cannot fail of pleasing God and of meeting with success." The plan of this society was formed in 1731, and in 1788, in alluding to it, he says, "Though I am still of opinion it was a practicable scheme and might have been very useful by forming a great number of good citizens, and I was not discouraged by the seeming magnitude of the undertaking, as I have always thought that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes and accomplish great affairs among mankind if he first forms a good plan, and, cutting off all amusements or other employments that would divert his attention, makes the execution of that same plan his sole study and business."

The future of the International Society, as well as its past workings, will be closely watched by the Churches of all denominations, and particularly by the Romish Church, for between the two there will be a universal antagonism. This seems to have exhibited itself in a marked manner in Paris during the short International ascendancy in that city. This antagonism probably springs from the fact that in all countries where the religion of the Romish Church predominates the tendency is for the rich to become richer and the poor poorer; and this may be said to be the tendency in all Christian countries, though not in so marked a manner. It is not consistent with the spirit of the Gospel for men to amass great fortunes to be used as they generally are, for the impoverishment or oppression of others. Indeed, a man cannot become the possessor of a great fortune unless others are oppressed and impoverished. While this is the doctrine of the International Society, it is not the doctrine of the Church; consequently their doctrines are antagonistical. If a man amass a large fortune by oppressing and impoverishing millions of others he is considered by the Church as a steward of God, holding this property in trust for the benefit of those who are in need. He is thus the steward or agent of God to oppress and impoverish a large number that he may relieve the necessities of a few. The International Society is evidently an instrument in the hands of God to explode this fallacy in the Church. Will the Church put itself right? If so, there will be no International Society except the Church.

D. C. K.

The Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There seems to be in some quarters a misunderstanding as regards the Catholic doctrine on the school question. From a lecture delivered at Hunter's Point one might infer that the Catholics would favor a system of education excluding all religion. Now this is by no means the case. The present Pontiff has set forth "that the Catholics cannot approve a system of education unconnected with the Catholic faith and the power of the Church, and which regards the knowledge of merely natural things, and only, or at least primarily, the errors of earthly social life." (Syllabus of 1864, prop. xlviii.)

The Catholic Church knows too well that the heart of the young is like soft wax—ever ready to receive good as well as evil impressions. Early impressions, generally speaking, are lasting. The Scriptures say:—"A young man according to his way, even when he is old he will not depart from it." (Prov. xxii., 6.) And again:—"It is good for a man when he hath borne the yoke from his youth." (Lament. iii., 27.)

Education, as its Latin derivation shows, means a leading forth—a budding forth—and, as applied to man, it means the development of all his faculties. Now, the chief of these are the intellect and the will. But will you develop the intellect apart from the will? It is impossible. Philosophy teaches that the will by itself is a blind faculty, having for its guide the intellect. The latter is the light of the former. The will necessarily follows the teaching of the intellect. Hence you cannot educate or develop the one without the other. And if so, then religion and science should be taught conjointly.

An atheistic science or a teaching without religion may produce a Ruloff, but never a Fenelon. If you want good citizens you must teach them, first of all, the principles of sound morality. If you want honest men to rule then instruct them to fear God. What would it profit us to have smart and very intelligent thieves at the head of our government? We want intelligence; but, first of all, morality. And experience teaches that for this purpose it is necessary to train the young.

The Catholic Church then demands denominational schools. This can be the only satisfactory solution of this question. CATHOLICUS.

The Fable of Pope Joan—The Female Pontiff Knocked Into a Cocked Hat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A correspondent in your issue of last Sunday asks for information concerning the storied existence of a female Pope. A full reply to his inquiry is contained in an interesting article upon the subject in vol. ix., No. 49, p. 1, of the *Catholic World* (April, 1869).

The principal statements of the article are as follows:—The fable or legend relates that after the death of Pope Leo IV., in 855, a Pope not named in the calendar was chosen, under the title of John VII. or VIII; that this Pope had been a young priest, a comparative stranger in Rome, but who had gained, in a short time, a great reputation for virtue and learning by his public lectures and disputations; that after governing wisely and unsuspected for over two years this Pope, during a public procession, gave birth to a child, thus becoming known to be a woman, and died immediately thereafter.

Of course there are versions of the story which contain any number of startling and sensational additions. These can be imagined *ad libitum*. But the substance of the legend is as related. Now, what are the historical evidences of the truth of this story? Such a circumstance, happening publicly in Rome, at that time especially the centre of the civilized world and the resort of strangers from all parts of the earth, must have created a great sensation and been reported far and wide, forming a prominent theme of contemporary history and literature. At that period the Papal See was particularly an object of interest to all literary men. We find, however, that for some four hundred years after the alleged date no authentic record or allusion appears of or to any such event as the one in question. The late references to it which then made their appearance are as references to a report or a story only, and not to facts, expressed with certainty, and are, besides, open to suspicion as being marginal interpolations or wilful alterations of text, made in later times. Launoy, a celebrated writer and critic, who objected to many fabulous narrations which he said had crept into the legends of the saints, laid down the rule that a fact of a public nature not mentioned by any writer within two hundred years of its supposed occurrence is not to be believed. The silence of contemporaries is undoubtedly the best proof against any event subsequently asserted. The rule of English common law similarly rejects hearsay testimony where no eye witnesses can be proved.

Again, learned and accepted historians make mention of the succession of the Pontiffs, and of events contemporary with the fabled Popess, but make no allusion to her or to her story. The fable, however, like all scandals, and particularly in such "dark ages," easily grew when once originated, and the succeeding centuries and new writers kept adding their quotas to it.

In the middle of the sixteenth century (some eight hundred years after the date fixed) the story had attained its maximum proportions. Since then, even down to our own age, writers have periodically appeared who have, with one motive or another, prominently advocated or asserted it.

Among the probable origins of the legend the following are assigned:—That it originated in a satirical expression of contempt for Pope John VIII. (872-882), who was called "Joanna" and a "woman," by his enemies, on account of his weakness and irresolution of character. Later, also, John X. (914-928) was said to have been raised to the Papacy through the advocacy of an influential woman, and another John (931) was alleged to have been guided and controlled by the counsels of his mother. These cases may have suggested to raillerists the idea of a female Pope. Another John (XII., in 956) was similarly said to have been influenced by a woman, Joan. All these cases occurred before the origination of the story.

En passant, it is worthy of note that at these times the Roman people had the ratification or rejection of the Popes, and there was much corruption. In 1073 Gregory VII. reformed this great evil. Any one of the Popes above alluded to might have been called a Popess; and the story expanded in after years by wandering monks or soldiers. Some advocates of the fable have said that the Church suppressed the story. But this could not well have been done, it is evident. The Church could not influence the Greeks or other strangers present in Rome. And the fable itself relates that a public statue commemorative of it was erected as a mark of disgrace and as a warning to prevent recurrence. Perhaps the strongest evidence against the fable is found in the fact that the contemporary Greek and other writers hostile to the Church make no mention of it. Gibbon (who ought to be accepted here, at least, as a good authority) records this as a conclusive proof of its falsity. The writers referred to, on the contrary, record the direct succession of the Popes.

During the Reformation the story was put to active duty. It was a handy polemical argument. Yet eminent and sincere Protestants, then and since, examining its claims to belief, were obliged to and did publicly pronounce it untenable.

Thus David Blondel called it "an inlaid piece of work, embellished with time." Bayle, Eckhard and Leibnitz refuted it. Hallam called it a fable. Ranke and Sismondi and Milman contemptuously ignored it. Gibbon crushes it with scorn.

Latest of all, our "old Catholic" friend, Dr. Döllinger, has exhaustively examined the whole subject, and demonstrated its utter unworthiness of credence. He has gone even further, pointing out the causes or sources of all the separate portions of the story.

Except as a sensationalism in anti-Popery tirades it has, at the present day, no standing in court.

VERITAS.

The Two Great Revelations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

God revealed is in the Book of Nature and in the sacred Scriptures. In nature, or in the physical world, the inflowing life will be varied according to the forms furnished by men in the mechanical arts and by culture in the vegetable and animal kingdoms; but all power and life are from the Lord, and this is as manifest in the moving of the majestic engine and train, the flash of intelligence over the telegraphic wires, and in the cultivated flower, plant or animal, as in the wheelbarrow, carrier pigeon and wild flowers, plants and animals of old. Then we have literally in the book of nature a manifestation of the affections and thoughts of our Creator, even to the most minute particulars of form, color and shape—all, whether cultivated or uncultivated, are living manifestations of spiritual principles.

So the sacred Scriptures, to be the Word of God, must be inspired as much in the most minute word as in the grandest message; every word and part of a word must be alive with spirit and life to be in harmony with God's works, and in this respect must differ as much from the words of men as do the works of God from the works of men. The Lord has clothed His Word with human language taken from the minds of lawgivers, prophets and disciples, and the external language varies according to the culture of the latter; but the Lord assures us that His words are spirit and they are life. Your correspondent, "Catholicus," may deny this, but as it required no "infallible" school of philosophers to unfold the laws of nature in these latter days and to enable us to see intellectually the sun as the centre of our solar system, the heart as the centre of the circulation, and that electricity and steam are useful agents, and that human freedom, especially in spiritual things, is most desirable for men, the Lord having provided that these grand ideas, which are revolutionizing this age on the physical plain, should flow into the minds of inquiring men who have proclaimed them, often in defiance of the anathemas of the Catholic Church, so it has required no "infallible" Pope or Church to unfold unto us the corresponding laws for the interpretation of God's revealed word; for infallible men and their followers are not apt to be humble and teachable and capable of receiving a new inflowing of new truths. The disciples of our Lord when on earth were not chosen from among the chief priests and rulers of the Jewish Church, nor could they have been any more than the herald of the prophetical New Jerusalem could have been chosen from among the rulers of the Catholic Church; but the Lord in these latter days has chosen a good, earnest, inquiring man—Emanual Swedenborg, a philosopher, nothing more—through whom to reveal to the world the spiritual sense of the sacred Scriptures and the great law of correspondences between natural and spiritual things, in accordance with which they were written, and also the state of man after death. It needs no "infallible Church," no infallible teachers, to tell us that the interpretations are correct any more than it does infallible philosophers to tell us that the corresponding laws of nature are correct. The intelligent reader intellectually comprehends the interpretation so far as to know it to be true. It then, like corresponding scientific knowledge, passes from the realm of speculation to that of actual knowledge.

How wonderful, grand and beautiful is this science of correspondences may be seen at a glance. The sun corresponds to the Lord, who is the Sun of the spiritual world; from the natural sun flows light and heat, which illuminates and warms the physical earth and the bodies of men. The light and heat of the natural sun correspond to the truth and love from the Lord—the spiritual sun—which flows down to the souls or spirits of men, enlightening and warming the mental earth, or our minds. The natural clouds adapt and modify the light and heat of the natural sun to man's natural eyes and body, and for this reason they correspond to the literal sense of the sacred Scriptures, which adapts and modifies the divine truth and love flowing through the revealed word to man's spiritual vision and body.

Let "Catholicus" but read the writings of the grand old Swedish seer and he will need no "infallible Church" or teacher to convince him that all the days to the end of the Catholic Church have been fully numbered, and that the Lord is at this day coming, not in the clouds of earth, but in the clouds of heaven, or in the letter of the sacred Scriptures revealing those glorious truths which are making this age new and warning the hearts of men to noble deeds of charity, justice, liberality and good will.

The day is indeed surely dawning when the HERALD's anticipations of unity among Christians shall be realized, but it will be a unity of varieties in the bonds of charity, each striving to do good to all.

J. E.

Information Wanted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Knowing your willingness to give place to anything of public interest in the columns of your valuable paper, I would respectfully ask that you give the following information for the benefit of strangers and those who have lately made this city their home:—What churches are open to strangers, or where can we, who do not own a pew, or perhaps not able to rent one, go to church—knowing that we can secure a seat without feeling we are intruding? Secondly—Are there any public libraries in this city where books can be had to take to our homes, and if so, where are they located? How can you procure books, and at what price per year or week as the case may be? A STRANGER RESIDENT.

The writer of the above may find a reply to a portion of his interrogatories by reading the following:—

A RARE CHANCE FOR ALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There are many advantages and comforts which young men in this city feel the want of, and owing to their not having sufficient means, or, as the writer believes, principally from the fact of their not knowing how to obtain them, and for an amount which they would willingly give away in a charity, lose those benefits which would be lasting. It is an opportunity to spend leisure hours advantageously, pleasantly and congenially that they feel the want of; a place to go to where they can find so many things to occupy them and make time pass joyfully, for the truth of the old saying that "employment is true enjoyment" will make itself evident. Such an opportunity can be found at the Young Men's Christian Association, and there is a place where young men can study the most useful branches of education, German, French, bookkeeping, writing, as well as music, and from our most celebrated professors; also gymnastics under the most excellent and careful supervision of Mr. Wood. Various amusements are offered to the members: parlor games, bowling alley, a fine piano, also a most complete reading room and an elegant library. There are numerous lectures, some of which the members can attend on their membership ticket, which is but five dollars (active membership) for a whole year, entitling the holder to all of the above privileges, together with use of baths. Opportunities are offered for those who will, to enter upon active and good works for the prosecution of which there are many standing committees and others forming as occasion may offer. By this means a young man can acquire useful information, learn to cultivate the abilities with which he has been gifted, respect himself and make provision for future use. New York has many young men of whom she is proud, and who can look back with satisfaction on their experience with the association. GOOD WORKS.

Questions for the Clergy—"The Ministry of Angels."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I lately heard a very interesting discourse from Dr. Deems on the "Ministry of Angels." Soon after I read in the HERALD a synopsis of a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher on the same subject. It is evidently a very interesting theme to Christians of different denominations. We may gather as much as this from the titles of many of the hymns and sacred songs, for children perhaps more than adults, which we see in music stores and hear the little ones sing. Certainly some of these songs are very simple—mere recitations, one might say—but they are written to meet a popular craving, to supply a pabulum for the popular demand.

Now, is it not better, since there is in our natures a spiritual instinct which battles with our souls beyond the material? Is it not better to encourage biblical, orthodox Christian views on the matter rather than to ignore it or swear at it? It is very easy to swear. How can we dare to limit the divine economy, or say how He may or may not employ His holy angels? Whether they shall serve or pray, or praise, or only wait? Is it not settled by His divine wisdom?

The discourses I allude to brought to my mind a conversation I heard last summer with an Episcopal divine, editor and author in this city. We were speaking of a little poem, "The Angel of Prayer," which had appeared in the *Churchman*, a leading Episcopal journal. He said the doctrine of the poem was very erroneous, as if poems, not hymns, were judged doctrinally. What a reform he would make in literature! He would have to sweep away some of the most beautiful poetry in the world if he is so much afraid of an angel. Milton would be nowhere and nothing without his angels.

But more: the learned gentleman said if there was such a being as an "Angel of Prayer" the Redeemer's sacrifice was not necessary. This does not necessarily follow. I think one might as well say that if the Divine Saviour needed the "ministry of angels" He was no Saviour. But how can the finite fathom the infinite? How speak so positively as to what the Almighty must do?

It is this drawing the lines so tightly that has probably driven so many into the abyss of modern Spiritualism; falsely so called, as it is really gross Materialism. But the name has, no doubt, deluded many who were longing for a more spiritual life.

But more: as the spirit is moved to prayer by the Holy Spirit, or the spirit of prayer descends from the Godhead, as I suppose, why may not an angel pray, as well as a saint or a "righteous man?" Is there anything unorthodox or illogical in this idea? Very respectfully, G. H. H***.

Is the Bible a "Dead Book?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If "W. C. D." had a little more knowledge of what he writes about he might be able to make a large number of your readers understand him; but, as it is, he has written on the subject of the "Written Word" evidently with the intention of being profound. His idea was not to enlighten those who, according to his belief, will ultimately be damned. In trying to impress upon the readers of your paper his exact meaning he reminds one of the ambitious politician who excitedly exclaimed, "Gentlemen, the eyes of the *vox populi* are upon you." From the way he treats the subject it is evident that he has been trying to make others believe, with him, that it is blasphemous and decidedly wrong for Protestants to differ with Catholics; that it is an enormous sin to read the Bible in public schools. Now, I notice that at least eighty per cent of your correspondents on religious subjects are Roman Catholics, and, of course, "W. C. D." is a red hot one. He declares "the Bible to be a dead book; that every self-sufficient fool has read it to his own damnation." Now, what puzzles me is this, what authority have the Roman Catholics for asserting that their religion is the only true one? By what authority do they declare the Bible a dead book? The Latin is a dead language, but the Catholics use it almost exclusively. Why do the most intelligent people in the world read the Bible if it is a dead book? Why is it allowed to be read to the children of our most illustrious and best educated citizens? Why do our celebrated and learned Protestant divines find so much solid comfort in reading that Holy Book if it s "dead?" P. W. D.

Dr. McGlynn's Lecture on the Bible in Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In commenting upon Dr. McGlynn's lecture at Hunter's Point on the Bible in Public Schools you say:—"If the Catholics object to St. James' version, why not adopt another?" Now I never heard of a St. James Bible at all. If you mean the Bible the Catholics handed down from the time of the Apostles to the time of James the First of England, and was by him and his self-constituted Judges revised or perverted, I think you will find it correct. I never heard they made any pretensions to be saints, but it is not alone in hearing the Bible read by anti-Catholic authority that flavors of proselytism, but the books they learn from, particularly their readers, are highly impregnated with the same spirit, and calculated to bias the child's mind in favor of the Protestant method of instilling religious principles. Now, as a Catholic parent trying to bring up her children by the method that the Divine Founder laid down for us, we would like to instill into them religion through our own channels, says (what I have taught you you teach your children) Solon, for when a young Catholic once loses his faith, which he always considered perfect, he is not very apt to grasp another, but goes on perfectly indifferent to any religion or morals, and becomes as "one who has eyes and cannot see, who has a heart and cannot feel." So he goes on through life with nothing to sooth, nothing to restrain, nothing to guide in the moment of trial; in a word, nothing to teach him to live or fit him to die. That is what your public school prejudiced teaching has brought and is bringing many to.

A FAITHFUL CATHOLIC MOTHER.

Beware of the Intoxicating Bowl on New Years' Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you not, as part of the good work you are doing, utter a protest the coming week against the ruinous and happily waning custom of furnishing wine and other alcoholic drinks to callers on New Years' Day? The number of young men who have entered upon lives of drunkenness, through this open door, is legion. And the worst phase of the practice is that it makes woman the promoter of drinking habits among men, and thus the destroyer of her own happiness. A READER.

Our good lady friends will please make a note of the above, and act accordingly on New Years' Day.

Conundrum for a Religious Correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would ask "H. G.," Jr., how he acccounts for the difference between the genealogy of Christ according to Matthew, and that according to Luke; if, as he says, they were both written under the inspiration of the same Holy Ghost; for, it is evident, that they can't both be correct? ENQUIRER.

The Streets and Lanes of New York.

The anniversary exercises of the New York City Mission and Tract Society were held in the Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, Sabbath evening, December 17.

Brief statements of the operations and results of the year were presented and addresses made by Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society; Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Ganse and two of the city missionaries. Mr. Wetmore, whose devotion to the work of the society is well known, stated that, with the same working machinery, the society could expend three times the amount it does annually with great advantage and good to the cause. The receipts and expenditures last year were $50,556. The following are the grand results of the year, a record showing the greatest amount of good done with the least amount of money:—7 mission stations, 40 missionaries, 104,654 missionary visits, 1,000,539 tracts distributed, 184 voluntary visitors, 386 Bibles given, 352 Testaments given, 1,676 volumes loaned, 1,963 children led to Sabbath school, 737 children led to day school, 284 persons induced to join Bible classes, 11,503 persons pursuaded to attend churches and missions, 2,049 temperance pledges, 4,837 religious meetings, 164 backsliders reclaimed, 601 persons united with churches, 2,730 prayer meetings, 88,239 aggregate attendance; 1,161 preaching services, 127,655 aggregate attendance; 58 additional services—Cooper Union services, street preaching, meetings for friendless girls, &c., 11,300 aggregate attendance; 2,392 families and 6,600 persons aided, and $6,500 contributions given, besides clothing, fuel, food, medicines, &c.

Church Dedication in Brooklyn.

The Ross street Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, Eastern District, will be formally dedicated to-day. The Rev. Dr. Duryea will deliver the dedicatory address in the forenoon, and two other services will be held during the day, when the Rev. Dr. Thomas, S. Hastings and the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy will conduct the exercises. Mr. Pomeroy has been pastor of the church since its organization. The congregation have worshipped for several years in the Wilson street chapel.

Female Moral Science.

The Boston *Journal* of the 19th instant publishes the following, under the head of "Moral Science:"—Some weeks ago some of the ladies of this city who are interested in social reform organized themselves into a committee with the intention of forming a "Moral Science Association" at no distant day, their object being to educate young women in the laws of life, such as marriage, maternity and social intercourse, with the hope by means of a right education to prevent much of the social degradation that now exists. Among the ladies comprising the committee are Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Caroline M. Lawrence, Mrs. Abba G. Woolson, Mrs. Sarah B. Otis, Mrs. John E. M. Gilley, Mrs. Mary A. Greenleaf, Mrs. John S. Sargent and Mrs. Jesse H. Jones. A meeting of the committee will be held at Bumstead Hall at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, to which the ladies are invited. The subject for consideration will be "The demands of Society upon American Womanhood," and a paper will be read by Mrs. L. B. Chandler, chairman of the committee.

Religious Notes—Personal and General.

The Boston Episcopal Church Association is in a flourishing condition. It has fine rooms on the corner of Tremont and West streets, and holds stated meetings for social and intellectual exercises, of a delightful character. Its receipts last year were over $5,000, and its expenses over $4,000.

The Episcopal Almanac for 1872, just published, gives a list of 54 Bishops and 2,898 clergymen in the denomination. The number of communicants is 244,995; contributions last year, $5,544,574. There were thirty deaths in the clergy.

By consent of the Bishop of New York a new parish of the Episcopal Church has been organized by the friends of Dr. Ewer, who have withdrawn from Christ church with him, under the title of St. Ignatius' church.

An English paper says a non-advocate-for-racing fellow is like unto the Free Church of Scotland, which strongly objected to slavery, but gladly received a handsome subsidy from slave owners. It was, we believe, one of those same Free Churchmen who, when asked why he prayed for the devil, pawkily answered, "We're no' verra sure where we're gaun, and it's just as weel to keep on guid terms wi' baith sides."

The first and only German Episcopal church in the United States was consecrated at Cleveland, Ohio, on a recent Sunday.

Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., of this city, has been unanimously called to the Genevan Presbyterian church, Gates avenue, Brooklyn, in the place of Rev. William B. Lee, who resigned on account of the state of his health. The congregation unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their regret at Mr. Lee's resignation after a pastorate of twelve years, and voted the continuance of his salary for seven months.

Rev. Dr. Guernsey (Congregational), of Dubuque, the well-known Superintendent of Home Mission for Northern Iowa, died at his home on the 8th inst.

Rev. William Ledwick, a venerable Baptist minister of Adamsville, Ohio, died suddenly on Thanksgiving Day, in his eighty-second year.

A cheering revival is in progress in the Presbyterian church at Jeffersonville, Pa., Rev. Charles Collins, Jr., pastor. Quite a number of persons have joined on profession of faith. The church is crowded at every service, and the deepest solemnity pervades all the meetings, many persons coming from a distance to attend them.

The First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, N. J., was organized in 1664, and has not intermitted service for 207 years. In the last ten years 305 have been added to the membership of the church.

Rev. William T. Catto, of Morristown, N. J., the colored Methodist clergyman, whose death occurred recently, was the father of the late Professor Catto, of Philadelphia, and a man of intelligence and worth. His death is supposed to have been induced in part by the grief felt for the loss of his son. In Orange, Newark, Morristown and other places where he was known he was respected for his ability and worth.

Rev. L. H. Angier was installed on the 6th inst., pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Boston, Mass., at Waits Hall, where the congregation at present worship.

Rev. W. A. Masker, of this city, and late of the New York Presbytery, has received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Parksville, L. I.

Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of Trinity church, N. Y., expects to sail for some Southern climate, after Christmas, for his health.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.

Winter the Season of Meditation—Urgent Need for Deeds of Charity and Benevolence—Sermon by Dr. Gutheim.

The disagreeable weather of yesterday and the bad walking deterred many from seeking the sanctuary, and hence the congregation in the Temple in Fifth avenue was very small. And this slimness did not escape the notice and the deserved rebuke of the Rev. Dr. Gutheim. The few who were present, however, enjoyed a literary and theological treat, while the absent ones missed an excellent discourse, in which they were particularly noticed. The Doctor took his text from the Book of Psalms cxlvii., 15-18—"He sendeth forth His commandments upon earth: His Word runneth very swiftly. He giveth snow like wool: He scattereth the hoar frost like ashes. He casteth forth His ice like morsels: who can stand before His cold? He sendeth out His word and melteth them: He causeth His wind to blow and the waters flow." The Book of Psalms, the Doctor remarked, is sublime in conception and elevating in execution. Every theme touched upon in it redounds to the glory of God and

PROCLAIMS HIS GREATNESS

and goodness. The Psalmist only looks upon nature and history as being the work of God and as immediately under His providence and control. Hence every object and phenomenon of nature is put down as the word of God, and many such words there are in the 150 poems which compose this scripture. The Nineteenth Psalm, for instance, is appointed to be a sublime morning hymn, in which the sun goeth forth out of his chamber as a bridegroom and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race. The Eighth Psalm is an equally sublime evening hymn, wherein the works of God are placed under the hand of man. The Creator has not only revealed Himself to us through His word and spirit and continues to do so, but He reveals Himself also through history and nature. The hearts of kings are in His hands and He turneth them as the brooks of waters. The events of history and nature are moulded to suit His wise purpose and ruling providence. The heavens declare His glory and innumerable worlds proclaim the excellence of His infinite power and wisdom. Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge, and yet there is neither speech nor voice heard among them. Their sound, nevertheless, is gone out into all lands and their words to the ends of the world. This annual season points to the constant change of all things in the earth, and it is appropriate that we should cull the

LESSONS WHICH THIS SEASON BRINGS

to every reflecting mind.

The boundaries of spring, summer and autumn, he said, are not distinctly drawn in nature, though they are defined in astronomy. The several transformations of bud and flower and fruit are so gradual that they could be determined with accuracy; but winter comes majestically and defiantly. In one night the tree is despoiled of its foliage, the ground is encrusted with ice and the earth is enfolded in a snowy winding sheet. And thus winter is often an unexpected and unwelcome visitor. Drooping and withered vegetation, or a dazzling robe of pure white appears instead of the bloom of summer and autumn. The warbling of the feathered songsters is hushed and solemn stillness reigns throughout nature. Winter thus points to the change of all earthly objects. Whatever of a material character you most delight in will one day leave you. As one after another Nature's beauties of spring and summer depart and the snowy tints gather on its surface and cover it in a robe of whiteness, so shall the winter of life cover you and

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE

will be hidden from your vision. However you may shut your eyes to it some sudden shock will tell you that winter has come, and that the tree is shorn of its strength and stripped of its foliage. And as winter robs both nature and man of those attractions, why should we be proud of those flowers and fruits and joys and pleasures which so suddenly fade or overestimate that which shall so certainly pass away. Spring and summer, stripped of their gay and gaudy attire, and the earth robed in white, reminds us of a season of thoughtful meditation of the future. And to draw us away more sensibly from those things its storms become more violent, its streams are checked, and we are forced to look within our homes and ourselves for comfort and peace. The shadows of the past rise thus in the soul and revive in the memory. Oh, that our meditations may be compatible with the solemnity of this season, that our minds may direct our energies toward our improvement in knowledge and in all that is good and true and noble and great, that we may fitly discharge the noble duties of life. And let us understand that, though the earth may change, the starry heavens ever remain the same above it; that, though the joys and pleasures of life may fluctuate and disappear, law and truth and virtue remain steadfast forever. And

ISRAEL'S FAITH DESCENDING FROM THE STARS

will never fail though some of her sons and daughters may stray away from the national fold. We must remember that we have passed our winter of persecution and now let us devote our evening hours to our history and literature and learn the truths of religion which they inculcate. The Doctor then expanded the idea that winter is promotive of social intercourse and is calculated to foster feelings of humanity. He referred to the many homes where pinching poverty reigns, and where death stands at the door, and he called upon those who revel in riches and luxury not to forget their less fortunate neighbors at this time. He also gave a mild but merited rebuke to "the majority of the proprietors of the house of God, their own temple," who stay away continually from its services and worship. But as winter covers up the seeds which in the spring come forth in beauty and grace, so, he said, every soul contains the germ of a new life which will burst forth and bloom in immortality. Nature, he said, with all her phenomena, is the work of God, and deserves our attention. There are sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and instruction in every phenomena of nature if we only make the proper application.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 24.

1864—Fort Fisher, N. C., bombarded by the forces of Admiral Porter and General Butler.

1860—The Sovereignty Convention in Charleston, S. C., adopted a Declaration of Independence. The Members of Congress from South Carolina withdrew from that body.

1851—The Congressional Library in Washington burned.

1832—The Citadel of Antwerp surrendered to the French besieging force.

1814—Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Ghent, Belgium.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Number of Schools and Scholars in This City and in the Union.

THEIR ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

Sunday School Theology and Sunday School Music.

Cheerless Rooms and Tedious Services—The Sunday Schools Leading to Crime.

The Sunday school idea, as we now comprehend it, is a comparatively new one. It seems to have originated in one of those simple, almost mysterious impulses of the goodness of heart of humble Christians which impresses us like an inspiration from the skies. The whole current of Church teaching and theology has been changed within half a century by the existence and wonderful growth of this institution. The present age recognizes as hardly any preceding age ever did the importance of childhood in the social economy of the race. The literature of the age is prepared to catch the eye and impress the minds of the young. The music, the drama, the art, the amusement and toy manufacture and very much of the current news of the day are selected and prepared especially for the eyes and the ears and the hearts of the young. And this is not alone true in this land, but it is true in every land, and more especially in every Christian land.

Great as has been the progress of this country in population, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, education and all that makes America honored and respected among men, the progress of Sunday schools has surpassed every other interest. In 1828 the number of Sunday school scholars in this country was estimated to be 350,000. In 1834—six years after—there were one million, and there are now about six million scholars and one million teachers in the Sunday schools. And of this aggregate nearly one-half belong to one denomination—the Methodist. And so important has this Church interest become that every considerable denomination in the land has its separate bureau to look after Sunday school interests. In the missionary operations of the different Churches, whether at home or abroad,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IDEA

is among the first and most prominent. When adults cannot be gathered into a church or brought under the benign influences of the Gospel children, tender and unsophisticated, can always be found to attend Sunday school and learn to read and pray. And one undenominational society in India has between three and four thousand children under Christian teaching, and has issued, within a short period, 2,000,000 copies of 250 different books, in thirteen different languages, for the use of native children and youth. Other societies are doing a similar work among the young there and elsewhere.

It has been repeatedly asserted and never, we believe, contradicted, that did not the Sunday school supply members to the churches as the nursery does trees to the parks and lawns the churches would dry up and die out in a short time. As it is the churches are dying of denominationalism; and it is as much as the Sunday schools can do to keep them active and moving. The churches are bent more on getting men to believe in the doctrines and teachings of their own creeds and catechisms than on the Lord Jesus Christ. Denominationalism may have (and undoubtedly has) an important work to perform in the economy of the Christian Church. But that work, we take it, is not to spread denominationalism, but

SIMPLE CHRISTIANITY.

It was publicly stated in a missionary meeting held in this city last week, and so reported in the HERALD, that more money was spent by missionary boards and societies to sustain Christianity in nominally Christian countries than to send the Gospel to the heathen, the proportion being about two dollars for the former to every one dollar for the latter. It was stated publicly at the same meeting that less than twelve and a half per cent average out of an aggregate of $5,500,000 appropriated to missionary purposes by one denomination here during the last seven years reached the heathen lands for which most of it had been designed. And this was done mainly in the interest of denominationalism.

The growth and prominence of Sunday schools is conceded on every hand. In our own city there are below Fifty-ninth street 364 Sunday schools of all denominations, containing 104,750 scholars enrolled and 8,635 teachers. The average attendance of scholars every Sunday is 76,965. Above Fifty-ninth street there are 54 schools, which chiefly sustain the character of mission schools. These contain 11,076 names of scholars and 1,034 teachers on their rolls, and have an average regular attendance of over nine thousand. The Episcopalians head the list of schools, with 89, and scholars 20,373. The Presbyterians follow next, with 66 schools and 18,673 pupils; then come the Methodists, having 61 schools and 16,581 children, and after them the Baptists, with 44 schools and 9,963 scholars, and then follow the Reformed, the Lutheran, the Congregational and other

LESSER DENOMINATIONS,

having from 2 to 32 schools and from 7,000 to 260 scholars. The Presbyterians have the largest number of teachers (1,715) and the Methodists rank next (1,631); then come the Episcopalians (1,542) and the Baptists (1,033), and the others with 500 or less. These are classed among the orthodox denominations.

Of those not so classed the Catholics lead, with 39 Sunday schools, 24,258 scholars and 1,650 teachers, and with them are reckoned the Unitarians, 7 schools, 710 scholars and 78 teachers; the Universalists, 6 schools, 1,069 pupils and 141 teachers; the Jews, 7 schools, 1,147 scholars and 47 teachers, and the Swedenborgians and Spiritualists and others of lesser note and numbers. The idea of Hebrew Sunday schools is a comparatively new one, and is of American origin. Those schools were established to counteract the proselytizing tendencies and agencies of the Christian sects among Jewish children, who, of course, observe our Sunday as well as their own Sabbath. They are becoming regular and necessary institutions of Judaism, and are spreading more rapidly than the figures given above, which were compiled last year, would indicate. And, indeed, several other schools have been opened on this island by other denominations since that time.

There are certain studies pursued by the children in those schools which are common to all—Jew and Christian, orthodox and heterodox alike. The Old Testament Scriptures are the common property and right of all. But the orthodox churches and schools almost ignore their existence, and cling exclusively to the New. And so tenaciously do they adhere to the latter that we could name a Sunday school in this city which devoted the Sabbaths of more than three years to the study and elucidation of three chapters in the Acts of the Apostles, containing some account of

ST. PAUL'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS,

until the subject became stale and dry.

This system became finally such a nuisance as to attract the attention of the supreme authority in the Protestant churches, who selected a few of their best Sunday school men to prepare a series of Scripture lessons for every Sunday in the year. There are two series of these, known as the National and the Berean, which have become exceedingly popular in this country and have almost entirely superseded the loose and independent methods of teaching which have heretofore prevailed. The Catholics and the Jews of course cling to their own peculiar systems of Sabbath school instruction. The majority of the Protestant schools hold two sessions every Sunday, though a respectable minority find that one session is as many as can be properly attended to by either teachers or scholars. In those schools wherein two sessions are held the afternoons are generally occupied with some special or miscellaneous services—as, for instance, on one Sunday afternoon a Sunday school prayer meeting is held, on another a missionary meeting, on a third the Superintendent may review the lessons with the school, and on the fourth, if some Sunday school talker should "drop in," he will of course be invited to address the children.

And, by the way, those Sunday school talkers had almost become a necessary adjunct of the schools themselves until the appearance of those lesson series already mentioned in this article. Their importance has greatly lessened since. They had also become

THE GREATEST "BORES"

with which a hundred or more children could be inflicted. They had evidently no other business on hand, and, having prepared one or two speeches, they could travel around extensively, reciting them everywhere to different schools, so that they would always appear new and fresh. As the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, very happily described them in an address delivered here a few months ago, they are enough to disgust any number of children with their dull and stupid tales and tangles. They are like inexhaustible gas bags, and never know when or where to stop until they have spoken their piece. And whenever they ascend the rostrum to address a Sabbath school one may see the handle of George Washington's hatchet sticking out of their coat pocket, and in a moment more they pull it out, and, laying it down on the desk, begin the orthodox style of "once upon a time," &c., "there lived a good little boy, who hacked his father's cherry tree and would not tell a lie," &c., &c. And this old tale is told as dryly and as seriously as if it had never appeared in the common school books of our city and land, and had not become as familiar as household words to every boy and girl in the land. This tale is sometimes interchanged with that of the "Drummer boy of the Rappahannock," or some war story; or perhaps at the present time a rehash of the Chicago fire—the design in every case being to amuse and entertain the children, whereas the very contrary effect is produced.

But there are other evils which need correction in

Sunday school management besides the one just named. Sunday school "bores" are bad enough, but Sunday school books are worse. The former may be dispensed with, but the latter cannot be, and hence we would suppose that the greatest care would be exercised in making the selections for the libraries. This is the theory, but not the fact. The librarians of

OUR CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS

are for the most part big boys or comparatively young men, who have generally as little taste for Sunday school literature as monkeys have for nuts, and little or no judgment in the selection of such books. Nevertheless, when an old library is to be replenished or a new one selected courtesy requires that those persons be appointed to attend to the matter. The pastors may sometimes be added to such committees, but they rarely trouble themselves further than to make a few suggestions. The consequence is that some of the greatest trash of the age is stowed away and labelled in the Sunday school libraries of this city and handed out every Sunday to the children, to be carried home and read by them during the week. But then there is another drawback to the selection of a good stock of the purest style of reading for youth. The market does not supply them. The publishers can't get them and the authors who can make scientific or Christian truth plain and interesting to young minds are lamentably few. One publishing house of this city had for many months a standing offer of we believe $250 for the best essay on Sunday school literature with special reference to scientific instruction, but could not obtain a suitable response. Another reason why the Sunday school libraries of our city are so badly looked after and supplied is that the most intelligent men and women of the church do not interest themselves at all in the success of the schools.

THE BEST TALENT

keeps aloof and the poorer material must be thankfully accepted. Instead of deeming the moral culture and training of the young of the first and most vital importance, parents seem to consider that so long as their children are in the church or the Sunday school they are "out of the way," and that is the maximum of their care. The same lack of interest by intelligent and godly men which had given our municipal government over to the hands of illiterate and impious men is operating in our Sunday schools to their deterioration and injury. The best sowers should sow the best seeds if they would reap the golden harvests by and by. And as the child is, so is the man; for the boy is father of the man, and as a man thinketh in his heart so is he. Give the children something good and pure to think about and they will not be so ready to snatch at the light and indecent fictions of the day, whether they be spread around meritorious engravings in weekly papers or enclosed in yellow covers and laid on the shelves of "respectable" book stores. The real characters of living boys and girls are forgotten or ignored by our Sunday school book-makers and publishers, and the fictitious personages presented under the garb of "Little Alice," or "Little Daisy," or some other little angel whose existence in flesh and blood would in one day give the lie to the

NICELY PENNED AND POINTED LIES

which authors bind together, are unfit to be accepted by intelligent children or be admitted into their houses by parents who love their offspring.

Various devices have been suggested and adopted here and there, now and again, to remedy this evil. The children are allowed to choose for themselves from the library catalogue, and after they have read a book once they pass the word from one to another about its merits or demerits, as the case may be, and it lies on the shelf unsought for again. Hence comparatively few of the boys in our Sunday schools take books out of the library. The girls are more studious, but they seek the light kind of reading, and run through the book very rapidly, for it must be returned the following Sabbath, read or unread. The more hastily they glance through it the better for themselves, of course, for such inane and meaningless twaddle should never have been placed in their hands.

The Sunday school music and hymns are about equally divided between bad, better, best, the bad having, by far, the largest proportion of both. Until recently the Sunday schools of this city used very largely a collection of hymns compiled by Mr. Samuel Booth, of Brooklyn; but these have been superseded by very much that is rhyme and doggerel, without any real poetry or sentiment in the words or sympathetic child-strains in the music. Fancy children, properly instructed, living in this Christian city and land, asking their teachers the questions—

Shall we ever rise to dwell
Where immortal praises swell?
And can children ever go
Where eternal Sabbaths glow?

And then a little further on, declaring that—

They're a happy, happy band,
Children of a Christian land,
Drinking from the fount of joy—
Ceaseless bliss, without alloy.

Or again, the child is made to confess that—

The sports of the thoughtless or the pleasures of sin

it will drive away, because it loves the Sabbath and the Sabbath school so much; whereas, if the truth was known, fifty per cent of the little ones would

RATHER CHASE EACH OTHER IN PLAY

around the schoolroom than sit stiff and saintly while an unsentimental hymn is sung or a prosy address is delivered. But all through our Sunday school hymnal there runs a vein of infidelity. The child's unbelief is aroused by being asked if God in heaven can hear its prayer, and having no intelligent analogy thereof on earth, it soon begins to doubt a fact which it never should have questioned; and anything but childlike simplicity of love and worship is inculcated, so that if the little ones who hardly know their right hand from the left wear any other than a sombre face in the church and the Sunday school they are looked upon as hardened sinners, for whom Satan is waiting with open jaws to destroy them. No wonder, then, that as the children advance in years and in understanding they keep out of the church and the Sunday school, where such monsters are held up to scare them, until all that they possess of child life is frightened out of them, and remain in "the world," where no such hobgoblins are paraded before their infant eyes. Here is

A SAMPLE OF POETICAL THEOLOGY

for children from one of the latest Sunday school hymn books published:—

Little child, do you love Jesus?
Do you wish to go to heaven?
First of all ask His forgiveness
With your heart; although quite helpless
Jesus little children blesses.
Oh! how He loves.

The poetry and theology are about equally apparent and orthodox in this piece of twaddle. Here is another:—

Dear children, why so thoughtless roam?
This world is not your future home.
Come view the charms which in the Saviour dwell,
And know for yourself that it is with the righteous well.

But the samples in any particular line need not be multiplied. Any fool who thinks he can write poetry scribbles off something and straightway has it set to music, and hires some one to sing it or sell it around the Sunday schools until in that way it gains some popularity and is embodied in the next Sunday school hymn and tune book that may be published. Very few teachers or parents are interested enough to look after the theology which such hymns inculcate, and

THE DESIRE FOR NEW MUSIC

is so great that new books of it are now issued every month in this city. Some of it, as has been said, is of decided merit, while very much of it—both the words and the harmonies—had better been thrown in the fire at once. Ministers and old maids write a great deal of our modern child poetry and music, and their productions, like themselves in a great measure, have no sympathy with those for whose æsthetical tastes they write and sing. Of course most of these productions are fathered by other authors.

The Sunday school rooms, in which the children meet and spend three or four hours every Sabbath, are in general the very opposite of what such places should be—dark, dreary, ill-ventilated, cheerless. The few pictures, maps or illuminated cards which hang around the walls do not counterbalance the lack of light and air and cheerfulness which should characterize such places. There are Sunday school rooms in this city ten or more feet below the sidewalk, and from whose walls the damp sweat can be gathered off in quantities at any time of the day or night. There are, however, some honorable exceptions to this sweeping charge, but the majority are not so. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that with such uncomfortable and cheerless meeting rooms, such silly, meaningless hymns and music, and such trashy books and tedious "bores," the children should prefer to be outside of the schoolroom rather than within. And to this may be attributed this modern habit of boys and girls lounging in the halls or on the steps of our churches and schools instead of being inside engaging in the services. A pastor of this city some time ago complained of and protested against this evil, but the Sunday school officers were powerless to correct it. Fourteen boys of the school met their

MINISTER ON THE STREET CORNER

and chatted with him, but refused to enter the schoolroom with him because "they did not want to." And very frequently the first steps in crime are taken by boys in this way. A few years ago a young man, still in his teens, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for taking the life of another in this county. That boy was reared, so to speak, in the Sabbath school until he grew up, and seeing nothing in it to induce him to remain within he stood on the outside, Sabbath after Sabbath, until, with kindred companions, he became a hardened criminal, and went almost from the Sunday school to the gallows.

FLIRTATIONS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

are as common and notorious as they might be in the ballroom or at the theatre. And hundreds go thither to laugh and court, and not to sing or pray. Discipline is lax, and the superintendent's or teachers' authority is rarely if ever backed up by home and parental efforts. Very rarely can a superintendent be found who knows the pupils of his school or even his teachers. He cannot without such knowledge and acquaintance ever hope to maintain a good school well disciplined and interesting, and hence his labor and zeal go for naught. A good Sunday school superintendent is almost as rare to find as a black swan or a white crow. Ralph Wells, of this city, and D. L. Moody, of Chicago, are models of such an officer, and the result is that they never fail to have full schools and interesting services. Before the Chicago fire Mr. Moody had a Sunday school of 8,000 children gathered in off the streets by himself, and had he more commodious quarters the numbers might be almost indefinitely increased. Mr. Wells had a school here of lesser dimensions of the same class of children. Both gentlemen had made themselves familiar with the

CONDITIONS AND HOME LIFE

of their protegés, and could sympathize with them and show them the Saviour's sympathy by their own. Their zeal and earnestness could not be misunderstood by the children, who are always trustful and guileless, and they could speak to them as oracles, and their words are treasured up in the hearts of the young to bring forth fruit in due time. Would that his city and the nation had more of such men!

SERVICES ON SALT WATER.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon on an American Man-of-War.

He Delivers a Sermon and Makes a Striking Impression Among Uncle Sam's Tars.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SHENANDOAH, Off Villefranche, France, Nov. 30, 1871.

One of the eventful days in the cruise of this ship, as far as peaceful and passive matters are concerned, passed over us yesterday. It was the occasion of a visit from Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist divine. This gentleman had lately arrived at Nice, at his hotel, in which his acquaintance was sought and made by Captain Wells, of this vessel, and by that gentleman he was invited on board to preach before the ship's company. His remarks partook more of the nature of an address than of a sermon, as he adapted the tone of his discourse in some measure to the comprehension of his audience; but enough of his peculiar and original style remained to mark the man who at present gathers under his spiritual teaching the largest congregation in the world.

Mr. Spurgeon was introduced to the crew by Captain Wells, accompanied with a few appropriate remarks, chiefly bespeaking the attention of the audience, and eulogistic of the man whose fame has reached so far. Mr. Spurgeon opened the services with a short prayer, dwelling principally on the anchor as the emblem of hope. The Seventy-ninth hymn was then sung, to the air of Old Hundred, accompanied by the band. He then read and explained some verses from Isaiah lv., and, after his peculiar manner, stopping as prompted at the end of a line, a sentence, or a word, perhaps, and enlarging to his hearers—a method which in his hands is remarkably successful, and renders his teachings clear and simple. The first was illustrated in this way:—He said, "You have heard merchants and pedlers who go about the streets to dispose of their wares attract attention to them by crying, 'Ho!' and so this chapter begins; let all who need this nourishment come and partake freely, not for any recompense, but without money and without price. 'Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread?' Ah! there are so many hungry people. Why, when a man is an hungered—a natural want he feels—he supplies himself with the necessary food. For the means to do this he works, and must continue to do so all the days of his life. But for this heavenly food, this divine sustenance, of which he stands in quite as much need, he is not only permitted, but exhorted, entreated and implored only to hearken—to hearken diligently, and eat that which is good, without return, without pay. Hearken, then. God cannot be seen; He cannot be touched. It is the ear which must be inclined; through that and the understanding salvation must be sought. You are not told to see and believe, but hear, hear, hear and believe. Hearing is the way to the senses. 'And I will make an everlasting covenant with you.' God will make a covenant, a sure agreement, with us. Now, a covenant must be equally binding on both. Let us hasten, then, to complete this bargain, in which Jesus is our covenant, and in which our share is only obedience and love. 'Behold, I have given him for a witness to the people.' Christ is our commander; Christ is our leader. Under his guidance there will be nothing but victory—no defeats, no repulses, no lost battles—but steady victory. 'And nations that knew not thee shall run unto thee.' Our dear Lord Jesus was a Jew. He knew nothing of Britishers, Americans, Scotch or what nation. We do not even know that He knows us now; but still he says, 'Seek ye the Lord, seek Him by prayer; call aloud to Him in your thoughts; call, He is near. Let the wicked forsake his way.' The biggest, blackest sins God will pardon and forgive. Some will say, 'Ah, that's too good to be true. I have been too sinful, too wicked, too desperately bad to receive forgiveness. I am past all hope of redemption.' Ah! are you then? Listen. 'For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways.' Do you hear that? Do not attempt to measure God's corn by your bushel—to gauge his mind by your narrowness. He is not governed by temper. He is not like the man who, when very sick, was asked to forgive his enemy. 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'if I die I will forgive him, but if I live I'll give it him.' God will forgive the most thundering sins—will blot them out, will erase them entirely—if you will but humbly seek Him and ask Him. Oh, but this is a grand verse. Listen again. 'For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts.' For as the rain cometh down from heaven and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, so the Gospel I preach to you to-day. Like the rain, it cannot go back to heaven. It does not go upward—it fulfils its mission, it renders fruitful the soil, it enriches all the land; it would be impossible to do without it. How necessary, then, this rain of the Gospel. Do not let us come in from it, but let us be thoroughly saturated with it. 'For ye shall go out with joy.' Oh, a forgiven man is a happy man, a peaceful man; he can clap his hands and express his thankfulness for his forgiveness; he can show in his radiant face the grace which beams through him. I remember the day that Christ came to me—that happy, blissful day. It was snowing hard at the time; great flakes of snow were lightly falling around me and I thought that every feather of the snow seemed to say to me that I should be washed whiter than it. Now I am as happy as a bird all day long. Nothing interferes with me since that fortunate time."

A prayer was then offered up, referring mainly to the recapitulation of his selection from the Prophet Isaiah and its application in its spiritual sense to the wants of his hearers. The 143d hymn was then sung, after which the regular address was delivered.

Mr. Spurgeon took his text from the Gospel according to St. John, vii., 37—"Jesus stood and cried, saying, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.'" The expression, my hearers, of a sentence, of a sermon, or a discourse is very different from the reading of it. In the first place, the speaker can give utterance to his own words, in his own manner, and send conviction with them; but in the reading he is likely to be misunderstood. In this description of Christ's address we are told that He cried—that He stood and cried. Now, in those days it was not customary for the speaker to stand when addressing the multitude. The speaker sat down, while his hearers stood around and about him; and if such were the case now I think sometimes I would be the gainer by the change. But this time Christ stood, as though He said, "Come, now; I am in earnest with you; I mean to go seriously to work with you now." I think I can see Him before me in my mind, standing and teaching in the temple, His hands upheld, his face full of the importance of his great mission, and wearing that look of earnest sadness with which he is represented. We are told, too, that he cried. This gives the tones of the speaker's voice; and this means two things. You have read elsewhere that he opened his mouth and taught them, and you say, why, how could he speak without opening his mouth? Why, some people speak with their mouths half closed, and their words are difficult of egress and hard to distinguish. But our Lord faced the multitude, and stood and cried to them. The second meaning is that he cried to them in tones that were melting and plaintive. He felt his subject so much that he cried to them. He was full of his subject. He was terribly in earnest. He wanted to enlist their sympathies. He was moved, and to move others it is necessary to be moved first—to feel the subject. He said, "If any man thirst." As the body has a thirst so has the soul, so has the nature. Sometimes the soul gets thirsty, and then there is need that it be slaked. Then there is a thirst of the conscience. A man has done wrong and he feels it. He knows it; he has no rest, no peace of mind; he cannot sleep; he is tormented by night and by day; his conscience is thirsty and makes it known to him on all occasions. It is now twelve years since first I felt bad—felt the pangs of this conscience thirst. God will punish us this way, and so he ought. If he did not, he were not God. I remember a poor Irishman, who came to me once in this condition, and unburdened his heart to me, asking my advice. Said he, "Your Riverence, I am in great trouble and do not understand what I shall do to be saved!" I told him not to call me Your Riverence; but I told him the way to salvation was too plain to be mistaken. But he could not comprehend how the death of Christ atoned for his own sins. I saw with whom I had to deal, and I asked him if he had committed a murder and were to be hung, and somebody were to come forward and be hung in his place, if he could not then walk the streets without the fear of the policemen. Why, if he were arrested he would say that So and So was hung in his place. He then understood the subject and was soon eased of his troubles. Then there is a thirst for purity. Are there any such here who are suffering from this thirst—a thirst after something to love, something to cherish, something on which to centre the unengaged affections? Some persons keep all their feelings within themselves; they conceal them within themselves, as a person buttons himself in his coat. Some of you have loved a child; some perhaps a wife; all, doubtless, a mother, and the loved object has been removed by death. There is a period of grief, followed by a void; there is something wanting. There must be something else to love; you are unquiet and uneasy. Christ says to such, "Come to me. Come to me, all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Rest! that is the word. Rest! Christ says this—He who was driven through the streets to Calvary, was mocked at, jibed at, spit upon, endured the agony upon the cross, gave up his life, that you might live. Ah, Christ is a blessed bedmaker. Do not think that all is right with you. A man perfectly contented with himself is very near a fool, for he is not such a very important personage after all. A word of direction now. If any man thirst, let him come. He does not say go. He does not say go to the minister, or to the priest, or to books. If Christ were to be sought in that manner it would be difficult for Jack to find him. But He says, "Come to me." You reply, "I cannot go to heaven for Him; I cannot climb there. How can I go to Him?" Why, you can go by prayer; by earnest, supplicatory prayer. Many of you have kind old mothers, of whom you sometimes think, and who have prayed for and with you. You are thinking of her now. I can see it in your faces. And so, perhaps, when you are distressed you will pray behind a gun or in your hammock, but be assured if earnest it will be heard. I saw a few days since a large cross with the inscription, "*Spes unica*"—"the only hope." Ah, yes! truly the only hope. Let the banner of the Cross, then, be unfurled at the masthead. Many of you know the River Amazon—perhaps have been on it. Well, once there was a ship that had heavy weather and was blown out of her course. She suffered from want of provisions—water more particularly. The stream was so broad where she was that not knowing her reckoning she thought she was still at sea. Seeing another ship she hailed her and asked for water. "Why," was the reply, "it's all around you; dip it up; you are in fresh water." Now, so it is with salvation. You have nothing to do but dip it up. The poor Hindoo rolls his body hundreds of miles, sticks weapons in his flesh, all to get what you can obtain by simply "dipping it up." I remember a poor idiot boy with whom I once conversed, and to whom I said that he had a soul. He replied, "No, I have not; I did have one once, but Christ took it away and has it in his keeping." Let us all give our souls in His charge; be very sure it will be guarded. Faith is a great thing. Christ likes a trusting faith. I was once near the Mansion House, in London, in a great hurry, when I was accosted by a poor blind man who desired to be guided across the street. It was no easy job. The street was full of cabs, and I grudged the time; but he said, "I know you are a good, kind gentleman and will assist me." This decided me. His simple faith won me at once. If you trust a man you must do what he tells you. If you are going into a new port you take a pilot on board who directs the motions of the ship. He gives an order which is disobeyed. You do not trust him. If you are sick you go to the doctor, who asks, perhaps, some questions and orders you some medicine. You do not like it, it may be, but he tells you, "If you trust me you must take my medicine." In Scotland once there were two sailors who had been drinking, as sailors sometimes do. They took their boat to pull off to the ship; but after rowing some time, as they made no progress each accused the other of want of effort. Again they tried, but with no better success. Finally, after an hour's work, when they had become a little sobered, one of them happened to look over the side, and says he, "Why, Sandy, we haven't pulled the anchor up!" So here the sins of many seem to hold them fast; but if they will pull up these sins through Christ's forgiveness they can pull off in safety. When I came to your ship there was a guard stationed, through which no one could pass without leave; but I had the captain's card, which admitted me at once. I had confidence—I feared not; I trusted in his name, and I was not deceived. If you will but only ship on board the vessel of faith, under Christ as a commander, you will be safe.

Once, when in Court in London, a witness was wanted, and the various officers called his name aloud. A little, insignificant man was pushing and elbowing his way forward, and he was stopped with the question, "What are you pushing for?" "Why," said he, "did you not hear? I am called." And instantly all made way. Just so when the Redeemer wants you. Stand away, devils; stand away, doubts; stand away, fears; stand away, angels, everybody. Christ calls me.

There is a sad story of a poor woman at Newcastle-on-Tyne who had a daughter who went astray. The poor mother prayed for her nightly, and being satisfied in the ultimate repentance and return of the girl she left the back door on the jar always. Sure enough, one night she was startled by the entrance of the girl, who threw herself on her mother's breast and entreated forgiveness. This being freely accorded, she asked who left the door open. Her mother told her that, fearing that she might come and try it and go away because it was fast, she had left it open purposely. The girl replied that, truly enough, had the door been fast she would have gone away without entering. God leaves the door ajar for all. You have only to try it—push it—and enter into His kingdom. I talked with nearly eighty people two weeks since who expressed contrition, but who could not believe that Christ would pardon them. They could not place their trust in Him, they said. I told them that might be a good reason for not trusting themselves, who had been bad; but that it was no reason for not trusting Christ, who had never done wrong. And now a word of enlargement. When the Egyptians followed the children of Israel and attempted to cross the Red Sea the pursued looked back, and when the waters rolled together behold, all were swallowed up. Then came Miriam with song and dance, sounding her timbrel and lifting her voice, joined in full chorus by the daughters of Israel, the burden of the song being, "Not one, not one, not one, not one!" so mighty was the wrath of the Lord.

In the deserts of Arabia when the caravan becomes short of water and it becomes a vital necessity to procure it one of the number is mounted on the swiftest dromedary and starts away at full speed in search. He is followed at the distance of a mile by another rider, who keeps the foremost one in sight; the second is followed by a third, the third by a fourth, the fourth by a fifth, until a long line is formed, in which sight of the caravan is kept by the hindmost rider. When the leader discovers the cherished water he turns to his follower and in a loud, prolonged note calls, "Come." The word is passed to the next, and to the next and to the next until the desert resounds with the joyful news and the caravan is safe. So it is with religion. Those who have found this fountain of living water, years ago, have turned and called out aloud, "Come!" The sounds have reverberated and re-echoed down to our time, and still the cry is "Come!" I entreat, I beg, I implore you to "come." Christ calls you continually—is always ready. You will be always welcomed, and will join to increase the happy sound, "Come, come, come, come."

The exercises were closed by the singing of a hymn, and the benediction.

A comparison between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Spurgeon (the latter has a great desire to hear the former) is not in place here, but will, perhaps, form the basis of another letter.

On Thanksgiving Day the men had an excellent dinner, and general jollity prevailed.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS

Police Record.

The police of the city of Brooklyn arrested 328 persons during the past week. The chief offence was intemperance.

A Sneak Thief.

One of those crawling bipeds that infest New York and Brooklyn and prey upon domiciles whose occupants are so unwary as to neglect to keep their doors locked, slipped into the dwelling of Mr. Walter A. Harris, Duryea street, near Broadway, at a late hour on Friday night, and, helping himself to wearing apparel to the value of $200, decamped forthwith.

A Plucky Lady and a Terrible Temptation.

William Clark, a rather respectably dressed man, thirty-two years of age, was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh yesterday on charge of sneak robbery. The complainant in the case is Mrs. Captain Munson, residing at 127 High street, who, after a brief absence from her house on Friday evening, returned and discovered the accused ransacking her wardrobe in her sleeping apartment. Upon seeing the lady the fellow rushed by her down the stairs and out into the street. She gave chase, and was joined by a Mrs. Davis, who bore down gallantly upon the unfortunate fugitive male murauder, and succeeded in overhauling him near Bridge street. An officer then came to her assistance and led Clark into captivity. He pleaded guilty before the Justice, and asked that he might be sentenced without delay. He said that he was not a professional thief, but that he was a victim of a terrible temptation. He had a wife and four children who were destitute of the necessaries of life, and he had been unable to procure employment. Seeing the door of 127 High street open he walked in, and finding that there was no one to interfere with his progress he walked up stairs and helped himself to articles of portable value indiscriminately. The Court committed the unhappy man to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Efforts to Break Rubber Patents.

A large number of dentists of this city and Brooklyn met yesterday at three o'clock, at Cooper Union, to devise means for resisting the Cummings and Goodyear patents for hard rubber in the manufacture of plates. The chair was filled by Dr. Dwinnelle. Messrs. Foster and Glassey, counsellors, of No. 70 Park place, who are the lawyers in the Gardner appeal case now before the United States Supreme Court, where it is sought to test the invalidity of the patents, were present, and the former, in a speech of two hours, gave a *résumé* of the case and a history of the issuance of the patents, which he characterized as worthless. He wished the dentists to unite upon a test case and employ his firm to argue the matter before the United States Supreme Court. After the lawyers had retired it was resolved that Drs. Woodward, J. J. Morey, Northrup, Munroe and Bronson be a committee to confer with the firm, and, learning on what terms they would prosecute the case, to raise means for that purpose. Dr. Woodward stated that Mr. Foster had proposed to take the notes of all dentists for twenty-five dollars, to be paid when the patents were broken, and not before. Dr. White, of Philadelphia, reported that he was approached to appoint an agent to travel through the country and collect twenty-five dollar notes on hand from practitioners. As there are in the country nearly ten thousand dentists this was believed to be too good a fee for the lawyers, and a committee was appointed in consequence.

ART MATTERS.

Winter Exhibition in the Academy of Design.

Owing to the pressure on our space we were obliged to close rather abruptly our last notice of the works on exhibition at the National Academy. To-day we resume the examination of their merits and demerits, not in the spirit of severe criticism, but rather of friendly expostulation. It is not our desire to speak with unnecessary harshness of the labors of any of the exhibitors, and will therefore pass in silence such works as appear to us to possess no redeeming qualities. It was our intention to have acted otherwise and to have dealt justly but severely with such works as could offer no justification for their presence; but when reviewing the collection the prospect of having to say so many unkind and harsh words "gave us pause," and we concluded that silence would, after all, be the most fitting mode of condemnation. So many excuses have been put forward by those most deeply interested in the success of the Academy, and the promises of reform are evidently made with such sincerity, that we shall wait until the spring exhibition to see how far they shall be carried out. If the evil continue unabated we shall feel it our duty to call public attention to some necessary modifications in the present manner of admitting works to exhibition. Our last notice concluded at No. 30 in the catalogue. Since then a number of paintings from American artists in Rome have been formed into a separate group. None of them possess much merit. A painting of two Italian girls—which is the principal work among them—is well composed and drawn with some firmness, but the color is disagreeable. These works have been presented to some American church in Rome, and will be sold for its benefit. It is no doubt owing to this reason that most ridiculous prices are being asked for them. Whatever the public or the critics may think of these paintings it is evident the artists consider them works of great merit, a view which we regret not being able to share.

Leaving No. 30, we find no work which we care to notice until we reach No. 42. Here we have a pretty bit of landscape, with a tranquil stream flowing through it. It is certainly very nice in sentiment, but the rawness of the color interferes much with the tone, which is cold and disagreeable.

No. 47—A study of a head, painted with much force, but there is an evident affectation in the way in which the colors are daubed on. The artist has not been successful in blending them, and there results crudeness, which is rendered more disagreeable because more apparent by the way in which the colors are laid on.

No. 48—A tranquil piece of scenery, full of repose. The hills in the distance are well modelled, and a good deal of right feeling has been introduced in the cloud treatment. The color is very sombre, and wants force.

No. 49—A group in a landscape. The figures are very poorly drawn, and are out of proportion and bad in color. What we conceive to be trees are like nothing in particular.

No. 50—Here is a subject that afforded plenty of scope for bold and effective handling; but we regret to say that the artist has utterly failed in his treatment. The valley has no depth, and a ribbonlike waterfall meanders down the wall of rocks with more of the movement of a brook than of a waterfall. There is nothing striking or decisive in the picture, and it would require a very strong effort of the imagination to make us think for a moment that we were looking down a valley. There is the less excuse for the flatness of the painting because the occurrence of the wild waterfall in the distance ought to have enabled the artist to have conveyed the idea of great depth. This he has failed to do. The wild and profuse foliage has been carefully studied, and we have the continuously recurring autumn tints—purple, red and brown—but there is a besetting tameness about the composition which deprives it of all interest.

No. 51.—A study from life, which has many of the elements of an effective picture. In the expression of the poor woman who is seated at the door, holding her infant, there is something which appeals to our better nature for sympathy, she seems so full of misery. But, unfortunately, the execution is by no means equal to the sentiment. The drawing of the figure is by no means faultless, and the artist has committed the oversight of leaving the seated figure without support, as the step of the door upon which she is supposed to be sitting is not in contact with the figure. The flesh painting, too, is unnatural; but the tone of the picture has been well preserved. The artist can do better if he will only work with more attention to physical laws, which cannot be outraged with safety.

No. 52—If this picture were by any one but an Academician we should pass it by. It is difficult to understand how an artist could paint such a picture, and still more wonderful that having painted it he should ever exhibit it. A landscape, with a confused mass of trees and undergrowth, with rocks interspersed, partly illumined by a light which is concentrated on one favored spot, while the rest of the landscape is in deep shadow. The light which illumines the piece of rock leaves the bush beside it in deep shadow. There is no explanation in this picture of this peculiarity, which we never remember having seen in nature. The distant mountains are in deep shadow under a pleasant sky and plenty of sunlight, and there is not even gradation in the shadow to express the mountain form.

No. 58—Here we have a landscape well composed, in which the perspective has been carefully drawn. The picture is a little sombre, and the stubble in the mown cornfield appears to us as a little too brown. The sky treatment is wanting in decision and form. There is, however, about the picture a sense of space and atmosphere which more than makes up for its shortcomings.

No. 61—A quiet pastoral. The cattle slowly passing homewards, and the half shadows of the twilight convey the calm sentiment of evening with considerable force. The color treatment of the clouds accords well with the title of the picture—"Sunset After Shower"—and we have an aqueous sentiment in the sky which shows close study on the artist's part. He has concealed the burst of sunshine through the rift in the clouds by placing it behind a large tree, and so avoids, or rather reduces, a piece of sensationalism to which American artists are very much addicted. The modelling of the clouds is by no means so satisfactory as the nebulous sentiment which he has succeeded in reproducing with considerable success.

No. 62—A landscape with cattle, and cosey-looking farmhouse among the trees. The scene is marked by an air of repose, and is full of the sentiment of the fields. The perspective is good and the idea of distance is well conveyed, but the mountains in the background are somewhat blue and have not sufficient indication of the ever changing aspects which mountains present.

Foreign Art Sales.

The collections of paintings of Mr. Otto Mundler were lately sold by public auction at Paris. Though the attendance of amateurs was large, the prices realized for the works was very moderate, examples by modern artists of reputation, and by such celebrated men as Corregio, Canaletto and Holbein, selling at prices which would be considered very low for paintings of average merit in this country. A painting of St. John surrounded by angels and seraphim was sold for 1,500f. which, considering that the National Academy of London lately acquired his "Ecce Homo" at a cost of $50,000 in gold, appears to be a ridiculously small price for a work by the greatest painter that has ever lived. Canaletto seems to have more admirers in the French capital, for one of his "Views in Venice" brought 2,005f.—a small sum, considering his reputation. A portrait by Holbein the elder was sold for 700f. The "Tempter," by Steers, for 1,200f. Portraits of Martin Luther and Catharine de Bord, by Lucas Cranach, 1,080f. A landscape by Teniers brought 1,700f. The largest price was realized by one of Van Ostade's Dutch interiors, which brought 4,050f. Seventy-five drawings, by Robert Alt, were sold for 18,009f. The total amount realized was 97,300f.

The collection of modern pictures and drawings of Mr. Anderson, of Liverpool, was sold at the auction rooms of Christie, Manson & Woods. The bidding was spirited, and fair prices were realized. The following were the more important examples:—Drawings—By David Cox, "Kenilworth," "Haddon Hall," "The Return of the Party," and "A Storm on the Moors;" 112 guineas. By E. K. Johnson, "Olivia Restored to the Vicar and his Family, then in Prison, and Disgrace of Squire Thornhill," scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield;" 62 guineas. By W. Hunt, "'Tween Decks—near dinner time," four figures and still life; 80 guineas. Pictures—By Alexander H. Burr, "King Charles I. after the relief of Exeter, then besieged by Fairfax, and his truant son, afterwards Charles II., left in the care of the Countess of Morton by Queen Henrietta, she having escaped to France," finished study for the Academy picture, 45 guineas; the original picture of the same subject, exhibited in the Royal Academy 1870, 150 guineas. By Dargelas—"The Game of Leap Frog," 85 guineas. By P. F. Poole, R. A.—"The Coral Finder's Home, Island of Capri," 95 guineas. By John Burr—"A Wandering Minstrel," exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1870, 90 guineas. By J. W. Oakes—"Peel Castle, Isle of Man," and "Heysham, on the Lancashire Coast," 130 guineas. By R. P. Richards—"Evening on the Conway," 60 guineas. By John Linnell and Etty, R. A.—"Landscape and Sleeping Nymph," a joint production, 80 guineas.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Charles S. Sperry has been ordered to the Worcester; Paymaster Thomas L. Caswell to the Pensacola. Commander A. Pendergrast is detached from navigation duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders; Commander William E. Fitzhugh, from the command of the Severn, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant A. U. Vail, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster George E. Wendel, from the Pensacola, and ordered to settle accounts.

LITERATURE.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE COUNTRY OF THE DWARFS. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. With numerous engravings. Harper & Brothers: New York.

Our familiar and very interesting friend Paul Du Chaillu makes his bow to the public again at this holiday season of the year with a new book. "The Country of the Dwarfs" is one of a series of books, and, perhaps, his best one, on Equatorial Africa, which embrace a great deal of instructive matter, details of romantic and thrilling incidents, and valuable discoveries in a part of the world that had not been explored before. Like Du Chaillu's other later works, his annual productions—"Stories of the Gorilla Country," "Wild Life Under the Equator," "Lost in a Jungle," and "My Apingi Kingdom"—this is written in a free, easy and conversational style. The reader is carried along smoothly, as when reading a charming romance, and the scenes and adventures described, though real, are so strange that they seem like the creation of the imagination. In the "Country of the Dwarfs" we see the inception of a grand project, the preparations for carrying it out and the events that marked its progress till arrested by an unfortunate and almost fatal catastrophe. This project was nothing less than to cross the African Continent near the line of the Equator, from the Atlantic Ocean to the head waters of the Nile, and thence to descend or follow that river to the Mediterranean. It had long been supposed that the sources or head waters of the Nile were near the Equator, and from what is known of them and the conformation of the Continent, it is probable they are not more than twenty degrees, or 1,200 miles, and possibly not 1,000 miles, from the Bight of Biafra, or the Commi country, on the Atlantic, where Du Chaillu landed, and from where he started on his perilous journey. By referring to the map of Africa it will be seen that the Continent narrows very much at the Equator. Twelve hundred or a thousand miles is a great distance, it is true, but the project of travelling over it to reach the Nile was not impracticable even in that wild country. Properly equipped, with a suitable force, and no extraordinary accidents, Mr. Du Chaillu might have accomplished his object. When it is considered, too, that he had lived for years in that climate previously, knew and was friendly with the negro tribes and their chiefs along the coast, and understood their language, which would facilitate his intercourse with other tribes of the interior, the scheme does not appear Quixotic. He was well adapted in many respects for such an enterprise. He deserves a great deal of credit for undertaking it, particularly as he did so with his own limited resources and without the aid of scientific bodies, governments or the wealthy. He says of this:—"The abundant results of the sale of my adventures in Equatorial Africa, and the proceeds arising from the disposal of my gorillas, and my collection of beasts, birds, insects and shells, alone enabled me to undertake this new expedition, for not one dollar has ever been given by any scientific society to help me in my travels or explorations." It was, then, while marching through the interior with the object mentioned in view, through a country that no white man had ever trod before, that he discovered the strange tribe of dwarfs of which he writes in this book. A large portion of the work, however, is devoted to the journey throughout, both before and after he left the "country of the dwarfs," and to the incidents and discoveries all along. One of the most interesting parts of the book is that which describes the difficulty with the Ashangos, which compelled him to return, and the hairbreadth escapes he and his followers had in fighting their way back against hostile nations through the jungle. No one can read the book without feeling a deep interest in the narrative, while to young people, for whom it appears to be especially written, it will prove a source of great pleasure. For them it will rank with the "Arabian Nights' Tales" or "Robinson Crusoe." The publishers have embellished it with numerous engravings, and have made it in every respect an attractive looking volume.

BORDER REMINISCENCES. By Randolph B. Marcy, United States Army; author of "The Prairie Traveller," "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border," &c.

This book is a compilation of random sketches, the results of long personal experience in a sphere of life that has heretofore found but few chroniclers. The book abounds with delineations of incidents and adventures, anecdotes and discriptions of queer characters. The first chapter gives an account of a major of the old *régime*, who had served under General Jackson in the Creek Indian campaign and at New Orleans, besides having performed meritorious services elsewhere, who never seemed more happy than when fighting his battles over again and recounting the prominent incidents of his life. The Major's conceptive faculties were eminently fertile and vivid, while his memory was far from being reliable; and the marvellous held such absolute sway over every other attribute in his composition that it often impelled him to "draw a prodigious long bow." The wonderful "yarns" that this old soldier spins are really enjoyable. His "Quadroon Ball," "High Game of Faro," "Lafitte the Pirate," "Whaling Voyage," "Absence Without Leave," "Post Fund Controversy," "Novel Shaving Machine," "Extraordinary Shot," "Muskrat Hunting" and "American Sovereignty" are all side-splitting. We append a portion of the latter "yarn."

Shortly after the Creek war I had occasion to travel the district of country where Captain H—— was mustered, which afforded me a good opportunity to judge of its merits. While upon this journey I stopped one night at a small log tavern in what was regarded as about the most fertile portion of the State, and during the evening a number of the neighboring farmers collected in the barroom of the shanty, where, indulging in sundry drinks of applejack, they lit their cob pipes and entered into conversation upon the subject of their crops, from which it appeared that the season had proved unusually favorable. One of them, who assumed quite a consequential bearing, and seemed to be the nabob of the party, with an air of decided self-gratification, took occasion to observe that his plantation had yielded that season something like ten bushels of corn, five bushels of white beans, two loads of pumpkins, besides a fair average of other less important products, which would enable his family to subsist bountifully during the approaching winter.

Several others of the coterie, in succession, enumerated the products of their plantations voluntarily, with the exception of one exceedingly tall, lank, haggard and unwashed, but eminently independent looking individual, who, seated upon a rude bench in a corner of the cabin, with his feet resting against the logs above his head, and with his scanty apparel hanging in shreds and tatters about his loosely jointed and bony person, continued ejecting the smoke in dense clouds towards the roof, while his blear, smoke-stained and expressionless optics were turned up in the same direction, indicative of a total indifference to and abstraction from the frivolities of all mundane concerns, and as he evinced no disposition to communicate to the assembly the results of his agricultural experience, one of the party said to him, "Mister Jeemes, has you been a'cropping on't much this seezing?" The only response that the *distrait* individual condescended to make to this quaery was an emphatic ejaculation of the interrogative pronoun, "*Which?*" The question was then repeated in the following form:—

"Mister Jeemes has you *pre*-ducted a tollible pee-urt chance o' crops this yere seezing?"

This formal inquiry caused him slowly to depress the elevated line of his vision from his sky-scraping contemplations until it rested upon the interrogator, when, with an air of consequental importance, he responded.—

"I'll tell ye, gente*men* how it war. Me and my ole woman (Mistress Jeemes) we put in a far sprinkling o' corn, an' taters, an' other truck this yere seezing, an' we 'low'd we mought *per*-duce right smart o' crops. But one mornin', just afore sun-up, a ole he-bar he broke into the corn patch, an', after browsin' round considdible and destructin' a heap o' corn, he ups and makes sign for the house. Then Mistress Jeemes she 'low'd she'd skeer the varmint off, but when that consarned ole he-bar git sight o'her a cummin' he looked sort o'bothered, an' he sat up an' he turn his head this-a-way and that-a-way, like he never seen a femenine woman afore. Then he slap his right paw on his heart an' he wink his eyes an' make sign with his left paw, just like a human, fur Mistress Jeemes to come that-a-way; but Mistress Jeemes is tollible pee'urt and she pre-farded not to 'cept that sort o' invite. Then that kantankeratious ole cuss he git mad and he gist comes a *tarin* at my ole woman (Mistress Jeemes) who tuk the agur powerful that mornin', an it shook the strength all outen 'er. An' when she seen the critter a chargin on 'er she clean guv up, an' she git the hysteericks, an' she covorted an' she howled so *tre*menus that that ole he-bar he git skart hisself wosser nur Mistress Jeemes, an' he turn tail an' brake fur the timber. Then the dog-ond weeds they comes inter the corn an' choked it so like hell that we didn't gather narry'n ear. We got shut o' corn. But, gente*men*, we har *pre*-ducted a half bushel o' white beans this seezing, an' we reckons as how, with what possums an' other varmints we ken kotch, they'll do us till blackberry an' percimmon time. Then white beans may go to thunder, an' I don't keer a dod durn pickaune ef I never raise narry 'nuther nubbin." Then, turning to me, he added, "Stranger, will ye liquor?"

General Marcy then gives many comic sketches of army life, portraying the peculiarities of several prominent officers, many of them "chock full" of humor. The author carries you all over the Continent and gives you sketches of character in every locality, which will be of interest to those genial natures which have the good fortune to be endowed with a love for the humorous. After going through the various phases of Indian life, and sketching the peculiarities of several celebrated chiefs, the author adverts to the rapid settlement of the Northwest; then contrasts the enterprise of the English and American people, and shows the benefits that would be derived from co-operation between the two peoples; speaks sensibly about the Texas Pacific Railroad, the route of the thirty-fifth parallel; the North Pacific Railroad, and finishes the book on the Union and Central Pacific Railroad. "By and large" "Border Reminiscences" is a very interesting work, and should be universally read.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE GERMAN LITERARY PAPERS are taking ground against the claims of the British publishers, as put forth in the late renewed agitation for international copyright. They say that the German-English treaty for protection of literary property has enabled London publishers to control the German book market for English publications, without being of much benefit either to German or to British authors.

THE QUESTION OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY has educed over one thousand books and pamphlets from the German press. And yet it isn't settled!

MR. JAMES GRANT, in his "Newspaper Press," makes the novel revelation that, "as a rule, the editors of morning papers do not get to bed till nearly three o'clock on the following morning." Whereupon the *Spectator* inquires:—"Does this mean that the editor of a morning paper does not go to bed at all the first night of his tenure of office, and that in consequence of that he is always one night in arrear? Or does he go to bed on Tuesday morning for Monday night, and square his sleeping accounts at the end of the week?"

ONE HUNDRED and seventy volumes of novels and travels are said to have been produced by the fertile pen of the German novelist, Frederick Gerstaecker, up to the present time. Less than a dozen of these have been translated into English.

AMERICAN FINANCE has been written about by the present Austrian Finance Minister, Holzgethan, and four editions of his book have been sold.

THE *Spectator* adds itself to the long list of damnatory critics of Mr. Grant's "Newspaper Press," and says:—"Mr. Grant's style is slipshod, his grammar is dubious, the information he gives is scanty and untrustworthy, and his mistakes are portentous. He is so often hopelessly and ludicrously wrong that whenever we meet with a new fact in his pages we may safely treat it as a blunder. We are told that Lord Chatham, who died in 1778, brought an action against the *Public Advertiser* in 1785. Shirley, the dramatist, who died in 1666, is called one of the dramatists of the eighteenth century, and is ranked with Woote. Goldsmith's familiar line, 'To party gave up what was meant for mankind,' is attributed to Pope. Dr. Hawkesworth is mentioned as 'the editor, or, indeed, I might almost say, the author of the *Rambler*, for he wrote nearly the whole of its papers.' As it was always supposed that Dr. Johnson himself wrote the whole of the *Rambler*, with the exception of four papers, this is a rather startling statement."

THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORIAN, Jared Sparks, is advertised to be sold by Leonard & Co., of Boston, in February next. There are said to be some rare Americana in the collection, though it is most largely composed of standard and common books. Those who expect to find choice editions and scarce books when the libraries of scholars and authors are sold, should be reminded of the preponderance of trash in the auction catalogues of the libraries of Thackeray, Dickens, Halleck and Prescott.

"MUCH BRUIT AND LITTLE FRUIT," might be the motto of Jules Favre's recent book of political confessions under the title of "Rome et la République Française." It is a book of trivial revelations which reveal nothing—at least nothing not known before—concerning the policy of the present French government toward the Papacy.

THE OLDEST ALMANAC in America is "Webster's Calendar," commenced in 1784, the eighty-ninth issue of which is just published by Joel Munsell, Albany.

LONDON MUST be a place full of unemployed talent. The other day a tradesman advertised for a clerk at eighteen shillings a week (less than $200 a year). He received three hundred applications for the place, and among them were two Masters of Arts, over twenty graduates of colleges, and about the same number who had a familiarity with several foreign languages.

THE *Saturday Review* praises Professor Maury's "Manual of Geography," published by the University Publishing Company of New York, as a book "fitted to be the delight of any school room in which the teacher is not utterly and hopelessly unfit to teach."

F. B. FELT & CO. publish "Short Poems for Short People," by Edgar Fawcett.

MANY of the authors of England have united in a memorial to Lord Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, asking him to promote the negotiation of an international copyright with the United States.

THE PUBLISHER of *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*, Mr. Henry Blacklock, died recently, leaving a fortune of £200,000, or $1,000,000. Most of the money was made on the monthly *Bradshaw*—a striking instance of the profitable nature of any publication that meets a universal want. Every Englishman in good circumstances sooner or later makes a trip to the Continent, and many Englishmen go continually. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, having established a reputation as the best and cheapest, reached an enormous monthly sale.

CORNELL JEWETT AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, England, Dec. 5, 1871.

PRESIDENT GRANT—Your Message to Congress is a triumphant vindication of the policy I urged during the American conflict, to settle the differences between the North and South through arbitration and the disputes of nations through an international congress. It is a solemn yet happy thought that the sword policy of the republican party, destroying millions of human beings and the harmony of the American Union of States, should have been the means of a new international peace policy. You cannot, Mr. President, estimate the national importance of this action on the part of the American people, through your wisdom, in its connection with the spread of liberty and universal peace. You have, in thus pledging the American republic to an International Congress to settle disputes arising among nations, rendered a substantial benefit to civilization and erected for yourself an enduring monument. I regret you are committing as grave an error and acting equally as unjust in your force purposes toward the Utah institution of marriage, as did Abraham Lincoln in his sword means to free the slave and cripple the people of the Southern States. If the institution of a multiplicity of wives, as maintained in Utah, be wrong—which, however, seems to have been sanctioned by the Almighty in prospering and raising to the highest positions in life Solomon and other great men of the past—then the means to purge the nation of it should be gentle and accomplished with the full consent of the people of Utah. If that consent cannot be had, then the Utah people should remove to an independent domain, and you should leave the punishment—if punishment be just—to the Almighty—not to your administration—for you have no more to do with the regulation of the institution of marriage than you have with the institutions of China or other nations. I have, Mr. President, been identified with a people's reform party movement for ten years. After the reinauguration of that party at Cincinnati and Louisville, in 1869, resulting in a called Convention for the first Monday in July, 1872, at Cincinnati, I, for private reasons, abandoned its agitation. It is my intention to enter the field at an early day to secure that object. While I deem you a model of a President I am free to admit that public requirements and the future of America demand the election of a President of the United States fresh from the ranks of the people. W. CORNELL JEWETT.

BRUNSWICK'S BOLD BURGLAR.

In the court at New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, George W. Edwards, the notorious bank burglar whose metropolitan friends made such a daring attempt to rescue last Sunday night, was arraigned to plead to an indictment found against him by the Middlesex Grand Jury for burglariously entering the First National Bank at Jamesburg. He put in a plea of not guilty. His trial was set down for Tuesday next.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 358

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23d st.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Matinee at 2—WACHTEL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—SATAN IN PARIS, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1¾.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—GALE BEREZELY. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE IRON MASK.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Matinee at 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—AMERICANS IN PARIS—HIS LAST LEGS.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—POVERTY FLAT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEW SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, VOCALISMS, &c. Matinee.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—SCENES IN THE RING, &c. Matinee.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL PRODIGY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, December 24, 1871.

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12—Keyport's Terror—Advertisements.

GOLD 108⅛.—Gold sold yesterday at 108⅛, but recovered a little later in the day.

MINISTER SCHENCK AND THE EMMA MINING COMPANY, according to our Washington despatches, have parted company. It is stated that a circular has been sent round to the scrip holders in London and the provinces announcing the withdrawal of the American Minister from further connection with the enterprise.

CHEERING NEWS FOR THE MORMONS.—A despatch from Utah states that the current belief is Brigham Young will be in Salt Lake next week. Perhaps he cannot bear the idea of staying away from his family during the holidays. Or it may be he imagines he will not now be brought to trial, and therefore runs no risk in returning to his home.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM'S LAST CLIENT has been acquitted. Our despatch from Cincinnati states that after a few moments' deliberation in the case of McGehan, who, twelve months ago yesterday, killed Thomas S. Myers at Hamilton, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the young man, who, only two days ago, was almost without hope, was at once handed over to his friends, free to go where he pleased.

SPURGEON UNDER THE "STARS AND STRIPES."—We publish an interesting report of a sermon recently delivered on board the United States ship-of-war Shenandoah, lying at the port of Villa Franche, France. This is the first address he has ever delivered before an American congregation represented nationally. His style is represented as being so original, his manner so peculiarly his own, that the words on paper give none of the effect he produces on his hearers. But we believe those who have had the fortune to hear him will recognize its force and piquancy. When is the reverend gentleman to make his appearance in America and inaugurate a grand religious tournament among our American divines?

The Nativity—The Sacred Songs and Merry Chimes of Christmas.

1. And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.
2. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was Governor of Syria.
3. And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.
4. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, into the city of David, which is called Bethlehem (because he was of the house and lineage of David).

This is from St. Luke's simple but graphic description of the Nativity, from which we are reminded that this sublime event occurred in the golden reign of Augustus of Rome, when Rome was mistress of the world and the world was at peace. But, nevertheless, "the decree went out from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed," and we see too, that his system of collecting his taxes was somewhat rougher than that of General Grant; for Joseph had to come all the way down from Nazareth to Bethlehem, "to be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife." And her time was at hand; for it was so appointed by a higher authority than Augustus; and the Evangelist goes on to say of the blessed Virgin:—

7. And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn. [The little city was crowded with people who had come in to pay their taxes.]
8. And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.
9. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid.
10. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.
11. For unto you is born this day in the city of of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.
12. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.
13. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,
14. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

This is St. Luke's graphic account of the Nativity. This Evangelist is inspired by the glories of the sublime event, and from his kindling narrative, though thousands of miles removed from that little city of Bethlehem, and though eighteen hundred and seventy-one years have rolled away since the "heavenly host" joined in their divine chorus over the babe in the manger, we can, with the coming of the great anniversary, almost fancy that we hear their glorious rejoicings still ringing in the air. St. Matthew, in his narrative of the Nativity, mentions those wise men who were guided by the "Star in the East" to the infant Saviour; and from the brief statements of the event of Luke and Matthew the Christian world, in many languages and forms, has been singing since the reign of Augustus the coming of the new dispensation. From Rome to the remotest corners of the earth the Nativity by the Catholic Church is celebrated with imposing services; but the Protestant sects and poets are more distinguished for their Christmas hymns and lyrics. Thus sings the majestic Milton in his stately stepping Hymn of the Nativity:—

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around;
The idle spear and shield were high uphung;
The hooked chariot stood
Unstained by hostile blood,
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng;
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was by.

And thus, as if thrilled with the inspiration of St. Luke, sings the Rev. Samuel Medley, an English Baptist of the last century:—

In heaven the rapturous song began,
And sweet seraphic fire
Through all the shining legions ran,
And strung and tuned the lyre.

Swift through the vast expanse it flew
And loud the echo rolled;
The theme, the song, the joy was new—
'Twas more than heaven could hold.

Down through the portals of the sky
The impetuous torrent ran;
And angels flew, with eager joy,
To bear the news to man.

And here we give an extract from the scholarly Charles Wesley, brother of the founder of the powerful Methodist denomination:—

Hark! the herald angels sing
Glory to the new-born King!
Peace on earth and mercy mild,
God and sinners reconciled.

Joyful, all ye nations, rise,
Join the triumphs of the skies;
With th' angelic hosts proclaim,
"Christ is born in Bethlehem."

And how, as with the strong and measured tread of an army, Henry Kirk White joins in the proclamation of the glad tidings:—

When marshalled on the mighty plain,
The glittering host bestud the sky,
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks,
From every host, from every gem;
But One alone, the Saviour, speaks—
It is the Star of Bethlehem.

But here, from Reginald Heber, in his day the English Bishop of Calcutta, we have a Christmas lyric which is as widely known and sung throughout the United States as his "Greenland's Icy Mountains":—

Cold on his cradle the dewdrops are shining,
Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall;
Shepherds adore him in slumbers reclining—
Maker, and Monarch and Saviour of all.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us Thine aid;
Star in the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where the Infant Redeemer is laid.

Quite as widely known and sung throughout this country as the lyric of Heber is that familiar paraphrase from St. Luke incorporated among the hymns of the Protestant Episcopal "Book of Common Prayer," of which we give the opening verse:—

While shepherds watched their flocks by night,
All seated on the ground,
The angel of the Lord came down
And glory shone around.

From the same book we give the opening lines of another favorite hymn of triumph:—

Shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing;
Jerusalem triumphs; Messiah is King.

Zion, the marvellous story be telling,
The Son of the Highest, how lowly His birth!
The brightest archangel in glory excelling,
He stoops to redeem thee; He reigns upon earth.

These extracts faithfully represent the Christmas faith, hope and exultation in connection with the Nativity, or Christmas in its spiritual character; but this anniversary is also a day of secular enjoyments, customs, traditions and superstitions. In another part of this paper, we give a comprehensive article on this branch of our subject, embracing a budget of interesting, curious and amusing information. Nevertheless, as the shadings of our present picture, we may here give an extract or two bearing upon the superstitious traditions and secular ideas and notions of Christmas. And, first, we have the charming old superstition as recorded by Shakspeare in "Hamlet." Horatio, Bernardo and Marcellus have been talking about the ghost they have just seen, when thus Marcellus accounts for its sudden disappearance:—

MAR.—It faded on the crowing of the cock.
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

HOR.—So have I heard, and do in part believe it.

Horatio was a man of intelligence and culture, and yet he did "in part believe it." It is to be regretted that even his measure of faith in miracles and spiritual things is fading away, or is degenerating into spiritual rappings and table tippings. But here is a Christmas prophecy which is positively startling with its apparent fulfilment this winter, as far as we have gone:—

If Christmas day on Monday be,
A great winter that year you'll see,
And full of winds both loud and shrill;
But in the summer, truth to tell,
Stern winds shall be and strong,
Full of tempests and lasting long;
While battles they shall multiply,
And great plenty of beasts shall die;
He shall be found that stealeth aught,
Though thou be sick thou diest not.

How delightful are the scenes we are accustomed to draw "under the mistletoe bough," and how like a dear and welcome friend comes this favorite music:—

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The black banner waved from the old oak wall,
And the Baron's retainers were blythe and gay,
Keeping their Christmas holiday.

This gives us still another side to Christmas, as a day of lover's fancies and romances; and if there is one of our young readers or one of "the old folks at home," for that matter, who in this relation does not entertain some of the sweetest and most precious memories of Christmas, we have no great desire to know that unfortunate person.

Down South in their Christmas celebrations they retain to this day much of the rollicking, festive spirit and usages of the gay Cavaliers, as contradistinguished from the sour and surly Puritans "Down East." The jolly Southern blacks from this day to the day after New Year, according to their time-honored usages, which neither fourteenth nor fifteenth amendments can repeal, will have a merry time of it. During the week, night after night, many a freedman's cabin will be enlivened with such plantation choruses as:—

Clar de kitchen, old folks, young folks,
Ole Virginny nebba tiah.

Thus having presented this anniversary of the Nativity in connection with its religious faith and devotion, its rough and rollicking amusements and superstitions and its sentimental fancies and observances, we have only to say, in conclusion, let the celebrations of the season in every relation be conducted upon the principles of the angelic proclamation of "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace," and "good will toward men," and we promise each and all concerned it will, as far as can be expected, "a merry Christmas." Let our readers devote themselves to their religious duties with extra care to-day and they will all the better be prepared for their duties of good will and charity and their social enjoyments of to-morrow. "Faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

The Missouri Movement Towards a National Union Reform Party.

The national union reform party in Missouri has recently made an important movement towards the opening of the Presidential campaign of next year. Despite the persistent efforts of the administration journals to represent the republican opposition, which carried the State last year by an overwhelming majority as no longer in existence, the Brown-Schurz party has not only proved that it still lives, but that it numbers in its ranks the most active and influential politicians in the State. The address of this imposing and successful organization is a powerful document, and, while temperate in its language, it arraigns the administration as unfaithful to its professions in favor of reform in the various departments of the national government, and as the unfortunate dupe of corrupt and dangerous men. Its platform of principles declares as its main plank a thorough, practical reformation in the civil service; and on this popular issue it appeals to the opponents of the present administration in other States to aid in forming a new national union reform party in time for the approaching Presidential campaign. The sudden and overwhelming force that a reform movement may acquire, when once it receives the endorsement of the masses of the people who are independent of political ties, is seen from the experience of New York, where in a day, as it were, a political combination more powerful than any other in existence was swept away and became a thing of the past. The determination to drive public robbers from office is strong in the mind of the people, and the signal victory won in this city has acted as an incentive to further effort. The dishonesty of the revenue service is notorious, and the existence of Washington rings is as well known as was the existence of the Tammany Ring in New York. Should the feeling once become general that civil service reform is not to be hoped for at the hands of the present administration we might have a revolution throughout all the States of the Union next fall as overwhelming as that we have recently experienced in our own State.

The safety of President Grant lies in the immediate and honest enforcement of the programme laid down by the Committee on Civil Service Reform. The people have no faith in Congress in this matter; and the people are correct. Every Representative has his political friends to satisfy with some good picking from the national departments, and will not willingly give up the capital derived from his influence with the administration. In selections for office, from the highest to the lowest positions, the capacity and integrity of the appointees are the last and the least considerations. The more unscrupulous an applicant may be as a politician, the greater may be his reputation as a ward bully or as a town organizer, the better are his prospects of success. There may be a great deal of talk in the House in favor of a reform that shall sweep away party patronage and fill the public offices with competent and faithful men, but there will be no practical action leading to such a result. The President, however, has the power to make a civil service reform for himself. He certainly has failed to do so up to this time, although he has checked some of the boldest and most unconcealed corruption. It is not too late for him to complete the work, independent of Congress, and by this policy alone can he escape the danger that threatens him. Although the chances at present favor an easy victory for him next year, we have already seen how overwhelming a popular reform movement may become on the instant and without prior organization. By taking into his own hands the reformation demanded by the public sentiment he can deprive the opposition of the only issue upon which they can hope to stand, and nip this Missouri Brown-Schurz movement in the bud.

The Bank of France and the Trade and Money Issues of the French Nation.

The condition of the Bank of France, with the matter of the heavy pressure which is daily deteriorating the profits of French trade and commerce, are the really vital subjects which present for the consideration of Thiers' government and the nation. The bill by which it is proposed to permit the Bank of France to increase its circulation of paper money had not been acted on when the Legislature adjourned for the holidays. The consideration of the measure gives rise to serious reflection, evidently, as to the consequences which may ensue from its realization. France appears to be tending towards the accomplishment of that "last and best supply" of embarrassed financiers—a small bank note currency. In view of the importance of the subject we have illustrated our news telegram from Paris, relative to the Bank of France, by the publication of a statement of the position of some of the ablest of the politico-economists and financiers of the republic on the important matters of free trade, protection, bank note issues and specie payments.

Our Religious Press Review.

The "Genius of the Season" is well represented in the beginning of an article in the *Golden Age*.

The *Evangelist* gives us the map of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It gathers within its limits all Presbyterian synods except those of the Southern States. Dr. Alexander might have taken a little more time, and given a map that would have covered the Presbyterian situation all over the world. We would like to give an explanation of this map in full, but will allow space only to copy the following, as we receive it from the *Evangelist*:—

The map is believed to be, on the whole, accurate, as the official records of the General Assembly and of the various synods have been faithfully followed. In some of the synods—Albany, Pittsburg and Erie, for example—it is almost impossible to follow the lines of presbyteries with perfect exactness. In drawing the boundaries of the Presbytery of Wyoming there was a difficulty from the fact that the churches of Evans and Greeley are set down in the minutes as in that presbytery, while the towns are in the Territory of Colorado, and according to the organic act of the General Assembly the Presbytery of Wyoming includes no part of Colorado.

The *Observer* (Presbyterian) is elaborate upon the topic of "God's Wonderful Providences in Regard to Woman." From its remarks we gather the following suggestive thoughts:—

American women have no need to monopolize this cause. For their sisters in England and in Germany are on the alert for a share in the same grand movement. A magazine is to be started January 1, 1872, in England, known, as the *Indian Female Evangelist*—"to make known more widely the rapidly growing wants of the vast fields now opened with its one hundred millions of women." It is intended "to bring before the highly favored daughters of Britain statements calculated to awaken interest, afford information, kindle longing desire for the amelioration of our sisters in India so long downtrodden."

The *Observer* continues:—

While the festive days still linger; while the books, and toilet sets, and furs and statuettes, and jewels and other ten thousand articles are all fresh in mind, how many of our Christian mothers and daughters will celebrate a real Christmas in the heart by resolving and planning for some organized method of hastening a Christmas jubilee of the world?

A "Christmas Jubilee of the World" is good. Suppose it be celebrated on the Fourth of July in 1876 in the city of Philadelphia? Henry Ward Beecher and, probably, Charles Spurgeon, of England, will be there.

The *Independent* wrings the shirt of Nemesis. Bowen revives history in this way:—

Some time in the last century New York honored a certain Captain Kidd with the commission to protect her commerce against buccaneers. When that trusted city official, that earlier Tweed, turned traitor and robbed the wealth he was set to guard we do not hear that he was first served with a civil process to recover damages, nor that he was astonished when arraigned and committed to prison on a criminal charge. He had sense enough in his head when he sailed to know that if he was caught he must swing for it.

What Tweed has to do with Captain Kidd, "as he sailed," unless he sunk his treasures "in the sand" at Greenwich, is none of our business to know; but the comparison is obvious. The "Farmer of Bloomingdale" may know something about it.

The "Birthday of Good Will" is an aptly entitled article in the *Independent*, but the reader would be puzzled to learn from the argument of the writer whether he referred to the birth of our Saviour or the birth of a Berkshire pig. The writers in the *Independent* are generally ruminous, but in this case it must be confessed that to the general reader it is difficult to see the point.

Among the best religious papers published in this country—and, possibly, in any other—is the *Christian Union*. It is the representative not of a democratic union, nor a republican union, in a religious point of view, but a Christian union which means to carry out its purposes heart and soul. Mr. Beecher, as editor of the *Christian Union*, is responsible for what may appear in the columns of that paper. See how he talks about woman's suffrage:—

The right of suffrage is the right to make the laws on which our happiness depends; to determine what shall become of our property; to provide education and opportunity for our children; to guard our families from violence or vice; in short, to secure happiness for ourselves and our children. Suffrage in America includes in it every natural right of man. It is a method of the exercise of the most sacred rights of human beings. While, then, society may regulate the mere incidents of this grand and central natural right as to times, places and manner, yet society did not confer it, and has no right to suppress it.

Why does not Brother Beecher take the stump on behalf of woman's suffrage, and invite Brother Spurgeon, of England, to a tilt in a religious tournament in this country?

Our Catholic contemporaries this week are especially alive to the festivities and solemnities of Christmas.

The country religious press give gratifying assurances that the spread of the Gospel continues, that revivals embodying an unusual record of spiritual visitation are prevailing and that the good work tending toward salvation in these pleasant Christmas times still goes on.

THE PIRACY IN MAGDALENA BAY.—An examination into the case of Manuel Cobos, who was recently charged in San Francisco with piracy in seizing the schooner Cira Greenwood, shows that the case does not bear the serious aspect previous reports led us to believe. It was admitted before the United States Commissioner by the complainant that Cabos, paid him for the schooner in the latter city, but that he took out papers for her in his own name. What the complainant's charge really amounts to is this—that the vessel belonging to Cabos and arriving in Magdalena Bay with papers that were false, the latter at once seized his own vessel by force. What other sensible man would not have done likewise?

The Night College for Christian Workers.

One Ware was hanged a few days ago in the model State of New Jersey. Hosts of missionaries and ministers visited him in his cell and accompanieed him to the gallows. They pressed most importunately upon him the responsibilities of his soul in view of immediate death. He was deaf to all their appeals. His answer to their exhortations was:—"I do not know anything about Jesus Christ." He entered eternity without the first consciousness of accountability, if his inner life may be judged by his manner and his words. But he left a most stirring message to all the churches. "If I had received as much attention before being put in prison as I have since I should never have been here," was his comment on all the care which ministered to him during his last days. The HERALD preaches this sermon to-day to all who have come into its congregation.

The work of the city missionaries in the homes and hovels of the degraded and vicious tends to the best civilization as well as to the spiritual welfare of those approached. Such as they are we have in this community a large number of such voluntary and paid workers. Their zeal is commendable, but not always according to knowledge. They need special training from persons experienced in the different departments of Christian and benevolent labor. Visitors in hospitals must be taught how to minister to the sick; in prisons how to approach the condemned; in homes how to cheer the discouraged. Preachers in the open air need a different sort of oratory from that demanded by congregations in churches with soft and stuffed pews. Bible women become twaddlers of gossip unless they are prepared for their work and possessed of tact. Nothing can be done with fools in such work, but much may be done for those who have natural gifts to lift up the fallen, to speak a word in season to the weary and to chase away some of the shadows of dismal homes.

The Night College for Christian Workers is a grand movement in the right direction. The college building is in Forty-third street, between Madison avenue and the Grand Central depot. It is not only accessible to all in the cities, but to our suburban towns. The Board of Trustees is composed of such citizens as James M. Brown, Julius Wadsworth, E. H. Nichols, John D. Earle, A. G. P. Dodge, and Rev. H. Dyer, D. D. A corps of lecturers has been secured and announced adapted to all branches of practical instruction. Among them we find the names of Rev. Drs. Tyng, Muhlenberg, Ormiston, Crosby, Foss, Buddington, Duryea, I. H. Vincent; Revs. George J. Mingins, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. R. R. McBurney and W. H. Thompson, M. D. Here is an honest effort towards practical results in benevolent work. Lectures will be delivered at the college building on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening after January 7. Such special instruction in technical Christian labor under teachers so competent should be sought by all who are at work and want to work more successfully. Tickets are furnished "without money and without price." Success to the Night College for Christian Workers.

An Anti-Cyclone.

The storm of Friday, which has just passed, was a remarkable one in many respects, and seems to be referable to that class now known as anti-cyclonic storms. Such storms are not attended or prognosticated by a falling of the quicksilver in the barometer, but, on the other hand, are characterized by an area of high barometer, in which the winds for many hundreds of miles rotate around the central wave of atmosphere in the direction of the hands of a watch, while in ordinary gales the circulation is in the opposite direction, from right to left. The law of anti-cyclones was first demonstrated by Professor Buys-Ballot, of the Meteorological Observatory of Holland, and in March of this year Professor Pliny E. Chase, of Philadelphia, made some very valuable remarks, before the American Philosophical Society, bearing on these peculiar phenomena. He showed that the storms of last January and February had been anti-cyclonic, and furnished some reasons for believing that anti-cyclones "are the usual weather breeders even of such of our land storms as become more or less cyclonic after they are fully developed."

The northeast and east winds on the western and northern sides of the anti-cyclone are just as much from seaward, and hence as highly charged with aqueous vapor—the fuel of storms—as similar winds in an ordinary low barometer gale off the coast of New York and New England. The rains precipitated from these winds, meteorologists show, generate new storm centres. This fact and the fact that the anti-cyclonic wave is followed in its wake by an area of low barometer and stormy weather, should make us look out very suspiciously this winter for every such fine and cold spell of bright weather and high pressure as Thursday was, since it is the premonitor of the swift-following and ugly changes of weather.

The old sailor's rule, contained in the following couplet:—

When the wind shifts against the sun
Trust it not, for back it will run,

is, after all, as true when read *vice versa* as it now stands.

New Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

A telegram from Rome reports that the Pope on Friday last preconized—officially proclaimed to the Christian world—the appointment of twenty-eight new Bishops of the Church. The ceremony was performed, as usual, at the centre of Catholic unity, and thus becomes known *urbi et orbis* to Christianity. There can be no doubt as to the Apostolic commission of the prelates who have been so honored in the future. In the matter of their nationality we find that nineteen of the Bishops are Italians and three Frenchmen. The Italians will, we presume, fill the Sees which have been so long vacant in their country. A wonderful change in the respective conditions of the Holy See and the executive power of France since the day when Napoleon the First delivered his famous proposition to Pius the Seventh in the palace of the Vatican:—"Holy Father, you will hold the keys; I will wield the sword of St. Peter." The exile of St. Helena was not permitted to wear even his own army sword just previous to his death; the iron crown of Lombardy has been restored to its rightful owner; the successors of Bonaparte find shelter with his victors, and Pope Pius the Ninth sends nineteen new Bishops to Italy; the Italy which was farmed out to the conqueror's stepson, Eugene Beauharnais, in 1805. France gets three of the newly appointed prelates. The Church renews its youth and becomes reconciled to its children as in the case of Italy. Nations grow effete in their systems of civil government.

"The Poor You Have Always with You."

When the thermometer falls below zero, when the beautiful snow is knee-deep in the roadway, and still falling, the rich and the well-to-do peep from their warm and comfortable domiciles out on the forms hurrying to and fro. Their eyes rest with a glitter on the gayly caparisoned sleigh horses, with their jingling, silvery bells and fur-wrapped load, gliding along at lightning speed. Sleigh succeeds sleigh, and the tintinabulation becomes monotonous and the eye turns away to enjoy the tranquil luxury of the *salon* within. Now, fair young lady of the costly robe and maiden heart; good, prudent mother of the world; or you, young Cræsus of our "golden youth;" or you, stout paterfamilias, of solid wealth and kindly soul, before you turn your eyes from the enlivening scene without, try if you cannot see other forms than those who revel in the carnival of snow.

Ill clad and shivering, they hurry along with misery on their faces, despair at their hearts and the weird brightness of hunger in their eyes. What cynicism is conveyed to them in the jingling of the *grelots*, in the ringing laugh of the driver, in the prancing of the glossy, well-fed steeds that pass them as in scorn of their poverty! Think, then, that they are but units who stand for thousands in this great Gotham of ours. Follow them, with us, off the noisy thoroughfare, slipping and stumbling over the snow, into the byways of the city. Stand before the tenament house, with its hundred families, where that shivering, storm-beaten form enters and climbs the rickety stairs. See that man enter his narrow, squalid, fireless room, where an ill-clad, tearful wife has been vainly trying to stop the clamor of the little ones for bread with the promise that they shall have some "when father comes home." He knows that they have been wailing for food, and the bitterness of the thought that he has nothing for them chokes his voice in his throat, and he sits down to think—of what? It is not his fault. His miserable pittance of wages made it impossible to save a cent when the sun was shining; now that the bitter wind has frozen up his chance of toil, and the snow has laid its winding sheet over it, he finds himself and his little ones fireless and foodless; and still he thinks. How the honest heart struggles between the thought of going forth to steal or staying home to die we can tell only when a man is dragged to prison for some desperate theft, or a woman and a child or two are found dead of hunger and cold in the place miscalled their home.

This is not fancy, fair ladies and gallant gentlemen. It has happened before and is happening now, while you, forgetful rather than heedless of the groan from that dungeon or the dying cry from that miserable room, pass from your luxurious parlors to the brilliant *salle à manger*.

Think of it, then, and do not pause before you scatter something from your goodly store to lighten the woes of the all but vanquished in the struggle for life. How much more serene your joy, when you can see the wild light of famine replaced in a fellow human being's face by the smile of gratitude, and the terrible temptation to crime removed! Our Saviour, in the sublime pity of His heart, when on this world, loved the poor, and will not ye, O Christians, follow in the humble steps of Christ?

Generous, indeed, has New York shown itself in such times; but seldom before was there such need of charity as now. An early and severe winter has placed its icy manacles on the wrists of labor, and the misery and suffering which must follow are almost incalculable. There is need of fuel, need of food, and a glance around will tell what need there is of clothing. The poor do not trouble themselves about the fashions. The coat that Dives would not wear for worlds will be as a robe of royal purple to Lazarus at his door. Give it to Lazarus. The fuel that a few dollars would buy will keep the blood warm in a whole family for a winter. The price of a case of wine will feed a family for a month. It is not a case for solitary effort—the rich and the middling rich of our community are called on to help all they can.

In former years politicians and others who were suspected of venal motives gave magnificent sums to the poor in special localities, and many were deterred from making donations by the idea that the godlike virtue was being degraded into a vulgar trade for votes. But all that has been changed, and those who do not give will not have even that poor excuse. Besides, they must remember that God alone is the judge of motive in the exercise of so godly a principle, and we must recall that, whoever gives, it is equally a boon to the poor.

Let the great heart of Gotham beat warmly in response to the call. The wants are many as your noble gifts can satisfy. Let our rich men and women put their hands deep into their pockets and draw forth the money that will pray to Heaven for them through other lips than theirs. There is, to the rightly-balanced mind, a fascination in deeds of this helping kind to one's fellow man which transcends all the pleasures of the world in its purity of purpose and effectiveness of act. Beautifully illustrative of this is the story that comes to us from the shrouded Past, the story of St. Martin, when a *légionnaire* of the Emperor Constantius. It is told that on a bitter, stormy night, when the snow was hurling its icy darts over the Swiss mountains, St. Martin was journeying alone. In a wind-swept pass he encountered a man bowed with age and scantily covered. The heart of the Christian soldier was touched with pity and love, and, drawing his sword, he divided his cloak with the aged man, who straightway disappeared. Years passed by, and once, when the good man was bent in prayer saddened with doubt of his worthiness in the eyes of God, he heard a voice calling to him to be of good cheer; that He, the Lord, was the poor, aged, shivering man with whom he had divided his cloak that cold

night upon the mountains, and that the deed had not been forgotten.

The lesson of this story, myth as it may be, is that we should give to God's poor at any cost, and that He who trod the world in poverty Himself will treasure up the action to our credit when we least expect it. Give—give—give!

Going Back to a Past Age for Modern Ideas—Jefferson Redivivus.

The "Duty of the Democracy" is defined by the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* in a long three-column editorial, in reply to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a paper that advocates the fusion or passive policy. Says the *Eagle*:—

All that is necessary for the democracy, to insure its ultimate and speedy success, is to keep clear of entangling alliances, lop off all diseased members, spurn the advice of mere office-seekers, stand up for the rights of the working classes, boldly strike at the wrong and outrage of monopolies and artificial wealth and privileges, and fully realize and come back to its historic mission as pointed out by the Sage of Monticello.

If the "Sage of Monticello" could awake from his tomb and look upon the wonders of the present age, as developed in this country, no doubt he would be too much amazed to think of turning the tide of the nation's progress back to the period when he was the high priest in the democratic tabernacle. Suppose we briefly trace a few of the things that would startle the author of the Declaration of Independence should his eyes be suddenly opened? For example, then, see him in endeavoring to get out of the way of a railroad locomotive, dashing along at tremendous speed, encountering an electric telegraph shock that would make him realize the fact that there are actually such things as "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." And, now, to save himself from general combustion, he might seek the shores of his favorite James River, and there, to his horror, he would find that the course of the stream had been changed by some sacrilegious heathen, and his mouth would gape with wonder when he learned that all this had been wrought by digging what he would learn with indignation was known as "Ben Butler's Dutch Gap Canal." If this should not completely extinguish him he might take a trip to Washington, look at the Capitol, glance at the lobbies, learn that his descendants had accumulated a snug little national debt of some two thousand three hundred millions, run the annual expenses of the government up to three hundred millions; find that corruption was festering everywhere; learn, with disgust, that the Washington Monument (in laying the corner stone of which he might have had a hand) was not half finished; ascertain that the population of the nation had increased from three to thirty millions, and the number of States from thirteen to thirty-seven; learn that there had been a "little misunderstanding" between the North and his own sunny South, by which nearly a million men had lost their lives; discover that the democracy had not been in power for three consecutive Presidential terms; and, if all these revolutions would not overwhelm him, he could come to New York, take his old seat among the sachems of Tammany Hall, call the roll of honor, and when the responses came, discover that many of the once great chiefs had sadly departed from the ways of rectitude and virtue, and that he himself was left alone in his glory amid the ruins and the wreck of the once grand old Wigwam. If, after all this, he would not be ready to chant the lament,

Oh, carry me back to Old Virginny,

he might go over to Pennsylvania and enlighten the democratic fossils there upon the wonderful things that are going on around them and admonish them that if they would have the democracy "still live" they must keep step to the progressive march of the age and let the bones of such patriarchs of the party as himself rest in peace for evermore.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Driftings Abroad.

Miss Marriott is playing in "Rebecca of York" at the Liverpool Amphitheatre.

The "Prince of Trebizonde" company are at the Prince of Wales, Liverpool.

We regret to learn that the winter season of the Italian opera in London has resulted in a serious loss to the director.

Mlle. Jervis Rubini, on her way from London to sing at Cologne, via Paris, was heard at the latter place by M. Bagier, and is promised a début at the Italian Opera under his direction.

The theatre in Metz is offered by advertisement in the *Indépendance Belge* rent free to any manager who will give two or three French performances a week from the 1st of January next.

The sister vocalists, the Misses Ferrari, daughters of the late Signor Ferrari, will appear soon in London in a new cantata, the composition of Miss Francesca, the younger of the two singers.

Miss Alice May continues to win golden opinions on the operatic stage in Australia. Her latest performance in "La Figlia" is said by a colonial paper to have "taken the house by storm."

Pius the Ninth, "good, easy man," fell asleep while Franz Liszt was playing one of his finest compositions at the Vatican, whereat the vain Hungarian departed from Rome never to return until Pio Nono is no more.

Mme. Ristori has returned to Berlin, where formerly she appeared several times with great success. Now years have manifestly told upon her. The other day, when playing the "Maria Stuarda" of Schiller, she said, "*Sono ombra della Maria!*" This was not a fictitious word. Mme. Ristori is, in some measure, the shadow of her own former self.

A Leipsic correspondent tells us the following about the great prima donna Lucca:—

A few days ago an excursion party of upward of two hundred persons arrived here from Cothen, in order to witness the performance of Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," at the new theatre, with Madame Pauline Lucca in the part of Cherubino. A special train was in waiting to take the party back. They were amply rewarded for their trip, for never did the gifted little lady portray the saucy, mischievous page with more sustained vivacity and characteristic truth, or sing the two incomparable airs with more impassioned feeling.

Since the great fire of last year the lovers of music at Constantinople have fared badly, and it seems that some time must elapse before a spectacle of opera at all worthy of the capital of the Turkish Empire will be provided. Last year some concerts were given, but with disastrous results to the promoters. In consequence of this failure, and the discouragement it gave to speculators, the best musical performance now to be had at Constantinople is in a *café chantant* called the Alcazar, where operatic selections are being given by an Italian English company of singers; but, as may be imagined from the *locale* of the performance, the merits of the company are of the lowest order.

The Duke of Edinburg Theatre, Melbourne, lately burned down, was previously known as the Haymarket. It had been originally built at the instance of Mr. George Coppin by a number of shareholders, and with but a few exceptions was never successful in any of its speculations, the engagement of Madame Celeste, perhaps, being the luckiest. It is now a mass of ruin, and the owner of the property, Mr. Fairchild, is said to have lost £16,000 through the conflagration. Various rumors are about as to what uses the ground upon which the late theatre stood will be applied; but it is said on good authority that a grand opera house is intended to be constructed there as soon as the necessary plans can be arranged.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The election of officers of Greenwich Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons took place last night in the lodge rooms on the corner of Fourth and Greene streets. The following are the gentlemen put into the several chairs of office for the coming Masonic year:—M. B. Abrahams, Worshipful Master; Charles H. Covell, Senior Warden; F. Schmouses, Junior Warden; William H. Lefferts, Treasurer; William B. Shoal, Secretary.

FRANCE.

The Embassy to Washington—Reports and Contradictions Concerning the Appointment.

Legislative Adjournment for the Holiday Season—Executive Rule and Pressure in the Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

Who is to be the French Ambassador at Washington still remains unsettled. The name of M. Ferry, which was officially announced some time ago in connection with the mission, has been withdrawn. A contradiction is given to-day to the report which was in circulation that General Cissey was going to Washington, his place as Minister of War to be supplied by General Chanzy. M. Boileau is now mentioned as probably the future Minister.

LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

A telegram, dated in Versailles to-day, reports that the National Assembly has adjourned until the 5th of January.

"ONE MAN POWER" IN THE PROVINCES.

M. de Keratry, Prefect of the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, has dissolved the Council of Arles and annulled its acts, because of the mismanagement of its finances.

The sale of a violently radical newspaper, *La République Radicale*, in Marseilles, has been prohibited.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

Circulation of the Institution and the Paper Money Project.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

The bill to increase the circulation of the Bank of France "for the relief of trade and commerce" was still pending in the Assembly when it adjourned.

The committee which has the measure in charge, while agreeing to its principle, have not as yet determined upon the amount by which the circulation is to be augmented.

An increase of 2,700,000 francs will probably be adopted in the end.

President Thiers' Review.

President Thiers' recent message to the French legislative body gives, as will be remembered, particulars with regard to French exchange operations and the purchase of foreign bills. It alludes to the monetary crisis, and states that the Bank of France "will be authorized to increase its circulation by 400,000,000, 500,000,000 or 600,000,000 francs, and to issue small notes." The message concludes by saying that the financial situation is "as satisfactory as can be desired under the circumstances."

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER ON THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE NATION.

On the 19th of October last M. Michel Chevalier published an article on the subject of the economic condition of France and its monetary bearings and influence, in which he said:—

It is not an inopportune moment to consider the question to which it has been thought necessary to give a new name—that of "monetary crisis"—although it has been perfectly well known at other times as the depreciation of the bank note. Some weeks ago persons who had watched carefully the course of events expressed apprehensions that the increased amount of bank notes in circulation, together with the forced currency attributed to them, would soon lead to a depreciation in value, and the danger was pointed out to the government. This unfavorable prognostic is now becoming a fact. Gold and silver are at a premium compared with notes; just the contrary of the statement made not long ago in the Chamber, that bank notes enjoyed the advantage of a premium. Happily the premium upon coin is not yet very great, but if the disagreeable phenomenon which the most clear-sighted financiers deplored when only probable, and which has now become perceptible to all, be only to a limited extent at present, it is not the less urgent to take precautions that it may not become aggravated. We shall have to negotiate other enormous loans, and it will be difficult to place them except upon very onerous conditions, unless the present process of depreciation is checked—that is, if within a short time the bank note and the full weight coin are not equally at par. The government has not yet thought fit to give any explanation of its intentions in this respect. One of the means for restoring the value of the bank note, at present reduced in comparison with gold, is to act upon the course of exchange so that it shall be favorable to us while it really is against us. We are forced to give in bank notes nearly 26f. to obtain in the London market £1 sterling, the par value of which is 25f. 21c. Each successful effort we make to convert foreigners into our debtors will modify the course of exchange in our favor. Now, the exportation of French goods would evidently have that effect; therefore it is our interest to facilitate the development of our export trade. The present government, which has protectionist sympathies, does not require to be reminded of the advantage accruing to a State from a large export trade, for in the eyes of protectionists exports are positive blessings, while imports are a species of plague. There is an intimate connexion between the solidity of the national credit in all countries where bank notes are in circulation and the perfect equivalent of such notes with the metallic currency of which they are the representatives. That equilibrium is, however, almost certainly affected by a forced currency of notes, and one of the most serious inconveniences arising from a disturbance of such equilibrium—that is when paper money is depreciated in value—is that the State losing its credit can only contract fresh loans upon very hard conditions. To obviate that necessity as much as possible governments which have been driven to the extremity of paper currency have had resource to the expedient of paying the interest upon these loans specially in cash. This expedient was successfully adopted by the government of the United States during the war of secession, when greenbacks were depreciated to the extent of three-fourths of their nominal value. Why has not this privilege been granted since the peace to the holders of our consolidated funds? and why was it not expressly stipulated in the law authorizing the loan? The government of the United States, also, upon the same occasion, gave the example of a method for procuring, without expense, at least a portion of the hard cash necessary for meeting the interest upon the national debt by requiring payment of customs dues in coin. None of the countries with which France is bound by commercial treaties would have ground for complaint of such a course, for it is in conformity with the spirit of the treaties that customs duties shall be paid in good and lawful money. The discredit with which our bank notes are threatened is one of the different forms in which our financial difficulties are presenting themselves. Now is the time to repeat the well-known saying of Baron Louis, of whom M. Thiers acknowledges himself a disciple, "Adopt a sound policy and you will have healthy finances." The sound policy at the present time *is to restore public order*, which, since the 4th of September, 1870, has been so violently disturbed.

ROME.

New Bishops Proclaimed by the Pope—The Italian Element and Reconciliation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of preconization [formal Pontifical proclamation of their appointment and recognition by the Christian world] in the cases of twenty-eight newly-appointed bishops, including nineteen Italians and three Frenchmen.

ARCHBISHOP McCLOSKEY PROMOTED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 23, 1871.

It is understood that the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, was elevated to the rank of Cardinal of the Church in the secret consistory which was lately held in the Vatican.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' HEALTH.

Progress of a Slow and Gradual Convalescence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 23—2 P. M.

The noon bulletin from Sandringham to-day announces that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night. The progress of convalescence is slow and gradual.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23—P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer has moved from the New England coast northwestward beyond our stations. The low barometer, which was on Friday afternoon in the Indian Territory, has moved northeastward to Lake Huron, with very low pressure at the central area, and high winds circulating around it. The barometer has fallen from Tennessee and North Carolina to the northeastward, but is rapidly rising from Iowa to Alabama and westward, with partially cloudy and clearing weather. The temperature has risen, with fog and rain in the Middle and Eastern States, and heavier rain has fallen in Ohio and Indiana. No reports have been received from Omaha westward.

Probabilities.

The area of lowest barometer will probably continue to move northeastward into Canada, with snow on its northern borders, but rain to the south, with southeasterly winds, veer to the southwest and increase in force in the Middle and Eastern States, with cloudy and clearing weather on Sunday. Northwesterly winds and clearing weather prevail in the Gulf States.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Despatches were received last night reporting snow from Boston, Mass.; Burlington, Vt.; Escanaba, Mich.; Marquette, Mich.; Mount Washington, N. H.; Omaha, Nebraska; Oswego, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada. It was sleeting at Baltimore, Detroit, New London, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. Rain fell in Cape May, N. J.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Davenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Keokuk and Vicksburg, Miss. The weather was foggy at Lake City, Fla., and Jacksonville, Fla. At Cairo, Ill., the wind was blowing 29 miles from the south. At New Orleans a storm was threatening and a southeaster was blowing at a velocity of 27 miles an hour. The temperature in the Gulf States was rising rapidly. At an early hour this morning snow fell at Duluth, Minn.; Esconaba, Mich.; New York city, Portland, Me.; St. Paul, Minn., and Montreal, Canada. Rain was reported from Cape May City, N. J.; Chicago, Davenport, Grand Haven, Mich.; Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans and Louisville, Ky. It was sleeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, and New London, Conn. A dense fog was reported from Norfolk, Va., and the weather was likewise foggy at Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore, Charleston, Lynchburg, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. At Cincinnati the weather was reported as threatening, with a south wind blowing twenty miles an hour. Snow fell this evening in Esconaba and Marquette, Mich., and it was sleeting in Portland, Me. Rain fell in Toledo, Ohio, with a southwester blowing fifty-two miles an hour.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	24	26	3 P. M.	29	36
6 A. M.	22	30	6 P. M.	28	46
9 A. M.	23	32	9 P. M.	25	54
12 M.	28	34	12 P. M.	25	55

Average temperature yesterday 39⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 25¼
Average temperature for the week 25¼
Average temperature for corresponding week of last year 33¼

A WESTERN TORNADO.

Buildings Blown Down in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

A heavy wind which prevailed over this city this afternoon did considerable damage to buildings in course of erection. Several of the inside walls of the *Tribune* building were more or less damaged.

Mr. Morton's new building on Washington street, near Franklin street, which had been carried up four stories, was almost completely demolished. A chimney on Mr. Byron's building on La Salle street fell and buried one man under it. Several other buildings were slightly damaged.

Damage to Shipping at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

A very strong wind storm passed over the city this afternoon, which did considerable damage, several walls of unfinished houses being blown down and the roofs torn off, chimneys and fire walls demolished, fences levelled, smokestacks toppled over, &c.

Two young girls were somewhat injured by a falling fence and several persons were more or less injured.

The steamer City of Alton was blown across the river, and several other vessels were torn from their moorings.

The gale lasted about an hour and came from the west. No serious damage was done.

A Steamer Blown Ashore and Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

The gale on the river last night was very severe. The steamer Pil. Allen was blown on Reeves' bar and sunk in shallow water, but it is believed that she can be raised.

Great Destruction of Property at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23, 1871.

About noon to-day a terrific tornado passed over a part of the country, four miles below New Albany, Ind., breaking down timbers and destroying 700 feet of trestle work on the Air Line Railroad, and inflicting damage to the amount of several thousands of dollars.

While two men were riding in a buggy in the track of the storm the horse, buggy and men were completely lifted and carried forty feet. They escaped unhurt.

Timbers and trestle work were snapped asunder like whip cords.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Seeking for a Witness to Testify in Behalf of the Accused.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1871.

Dr. Ralph M. Townsend, of this city, has been telegraphed to by a Norristown lawyer concerning the whereabouts of John Nugent, a brother of Mrs. Wharton, now on trial at Annapolis. Dr. Townsend treated Nugent in September last, since which time he has not been seen in Philadelphia, and it is supposed he has gone to New York. It is especially desirous that Nugent be found, if possible, to testify in behalf of his sister.

BURSTING OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

The Boiler of an Engine Drawing a Passenger Train Exploded—The Driver and Fireman Killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23, 1871.

The locomotive Baltic, on the Rockville branch of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, exploded to-day while drawing a passenger train from this city to Rockville, and the engineer, M. S. Collins, and the fireman, named Voght, both of Rockville, were killed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1871.

The excitement over the terrible storm, which it was said, was predicted by the Signal Bureau here, has spread generally over the State. It is reported that the Signal Officer, Clerk, here states positively that he only expressed his private opinion that after a few days there would be unsettled weather and probably a storm. The reported prediction of a storm got so current that extraordinary preparations were made at Sacramento and elsewhere for the expected flood.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

A resolution has been introduced into the City Council for the appointment of a committee of three well known citizens to examine into the qualifications of the appointees of the Mayor, after the fashion of civil service reform.

STABBING AFFRAY.

An altercation took place last night at the corner of King and Washington streets, in which Bernard Gillon stabbed Michael Boyle in the head with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Gillon was arrested and will be held to await the result of the injured man's wounds.

THE GRAND DUKE IN BUFFALO.

A Public Reception To Be Given Him by the Inhabitants—He Will Remain Until After Christmas.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1871.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia arrived here at half-past four o'clock this afternoon and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd at the depot. He immediately proceeded to rooms prepared for him at the Tifft House. A grand reception will be given at the Buffalo Club Rooms, when ex-President Filmore will deliver an address of welcome to the Grand Duke on behalf of the club. To-morrow the Ducal party will remain quiet and on Monday they will "do" the city. The ice will be cut around the Niagara Elevator, in the harbor, to allow the party to have an opportunity of witnessing the mode of receiving and delivering grain.

Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman Peter M. Dox, of Alabama, is among the sojourners at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Thomas Sunderland, of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House.

Colonel George Sherman, of St. Louis, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Colonel J. M. Bacon, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General H. F. Reid, of Keokuk, is among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel Wm. F. Pentz, of Baltimore, is domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel.

Paymaster H. T. Skelding, of the United States Navy, is temporarily residing at the Hoffman House.

General J. S. Casement, of Painesville, Ohio, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Boyle, of the British Army, yesterday took quarters at the Brevoort House. The Captain has for some time been making a tour through the United States.

General J. F. Farnsworth, member of Congress from Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The General is known in Washington as the "bane of Ben Butler," from the wordy war between these Representatives in the last Congress, in which Mr. Butler was not so eminently successful as he has been in other encounters of the kind.

Boris Danzas, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, in place of Mr. Catacazy, yesterday came to the city from Washington, and is now in his usual quarters, at the Brevoort House.

Caleb and Wm. P. Cushing, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. The former of these gentlemen is the associate of Messrs. Evarts and Waite as counsel for the United States at the Geneva Conference, and will, in a day or so, leave for his post of duty.

Mr. Robert Watt, editor in chief of the *Dagens Nyheder*, an influential journal of Copenhagen, Denmark, is now in this city. He has letters of introduction from the King of Greece, and many other eminent gentlemen of Europe. Mr. Watt has been travelling through America, and has written to his journal letters descriptive of his experiences here. He was in Chicago at the time of the great fire. It is Mr. Watt's intention upon his return home to embody his letters in a book, which is likely to be an impartial estimate of the greatness of the country and the character of the people.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of arrivals registered at the American Joint National Agency of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London; 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9.

New York—J. M. Mithau, Daniel R. Kendall, G. B. Mickle and wife, H. V. Braman, W. B. Sage, Miss E. S. Sage, Miss A. B. Sage, George McLean, Charles E. Wemple, Henry G. Dorr, C. Townsend, Miss V. A. Labuskie, Mr. Leon Furniss and wife, P. A. Clark, James M. Nichols and wife, Thomas D. Mason, Edward J. Jacques, Levi Parsons, J. M. Courtenay and wife, Miss V. Courtenay, Charles B. Alexander, Edwin C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay; A. B. Coleman, J. L. Lay, Harry Slaughter, L. W. Jerome and niece, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. A. G. P. Dodge, Master A. G. P. Dodge, Thomas Stead, O. B. Loomis, Abram Joseph Mayer. Boston—J. V. Spalding, Joseph J. Hewes, William J. Pingree, R. H. Whitney, W. T. Longworth, Daniel E. Fogerty. Arizona—Charles D. Poston. Albany—William J. McAlpine, Miss McAlpine, George L. Pollock. Annapolis—Mrs. J. B. Clason. Brooklyn—Bethel Burton, Rev. W. L. Parker. Biddeford, Me.—Dr. Alonzo Towle. Baltimore—Charles E. Easter. Chicago—Rev. Thomas L. Greleck. Costa Rica—Henry M. Keith. Carlisle, Pa.—S. A. McDowell. Elizabeth, N. J.—Miss Mary B. Spencer. Erie, Pa.—Miss Sandford. Guatemala—W. F. Kelly. Hartford, Conn.—Dr. Beresford and wife, Misses Beresford. Louisville—M. Cowley. Manchester—John Wm. Hand. Maryland—H. H. Tyson, Miss Tyson. New Haven—R. A. Rice. Philadelphia—A. Douglass Hall, Henry C. Davis. Paris—W. Pembroke Fetridge. Rhode Island—Christopher Robinson. Stanton, Mich.—D. M. Gardner. Wilmington, N. C.—Alex. Strauss. Washington—C. H. Van Patten, Chas. A. Page. Wakefield, Mass.—W. E. Cowdrey.

AT PARIS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 5.

New York—L. Furniss, C. E. Adams, J. H. Ransome, J. Fox, Mrs. J. Fox, P. V. Du Flon, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Smith, C. Hollyday, G. P. Clapp, J. H. Burton, Mrs. C. C. Burton, T. V. Burton, L. S. Ashley and family, Miss E. Butcher, H. A. Johnson, C. Townsend, Rev. Dr. Mead and family, H. V. J. Braman, C. M. Schieffelin, W. B. Sage and family, G. McLean, C. E. Wemple, Dr. A. C. Corson, Mrs. Corson, Miss Cone, E. McAlpine Learned, G. T. Jones, G. S. Partridge, G. J. Jones, W. H. Batemann, R. Gignoux. Boston—G. W. Smith, Miss J. A. Smith, Miss H. J. Smith, T. R. Sullivan, M. H. Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Miss A. D. W. Bartlett, M. J. Canavan, J. R. Rich, W. J. Pingue, J. V. Spalding, A. de Payson, E. W. Penny. Albany—J. L. Newman, F. M. Newman. Brooklyn—E. H. Lewis, E. F. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter. Baltimore—H. E. Maupin, Mrs. A. D. Joyce, Miss L. M. Hillard. Connecticut—A. H. Holley, Mrs. Holley, Miss Holley, D. W. Woodruff, Miss W. Woodruff, Miss Coffing. Camden, N. J.—F. C. Van Horn. Chicago—A. H. Ewing. Cincinnati—B. Homans, Mrs. B. Homans. Jersey—W. E. Stowell. London—H. Forbes Brewington. Massachusetts—A. Crocker and daughter. New Haven—J. T. Whittesley, Mrs. J. T. Whittesley, Miss T. B. Whittesley, Miss M. L. Thompson, R. A. Raice. New Orleans—G. M. Abrams. Providence—Dr. J. Hartshorn. Philadelphia—Mrs. and Miss Burk, Dr. A. D. Hall. Paris—Mrs. M. Meynieu. Pittsfield—W. McAlpine, Miss McAlpine, G. Polleck, Miss F. Learned, Mrs. E. Learned, W. C. Learned. Rochester—Miss Mather. St. Louis—G. W. Kerr, C. C. Maffitt. Worcester—Miss E. Brown.

AT THE AMERICAN JOINT NATIONAL AGENCY, NICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2.

New York—Albert T. Putnam, wife and sons; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cornell, Theo. T. Moran and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schieffelin, Miss M. T. Clark, Fred. H. Kellogg, Miss M. H. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Risley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thorne, Henry Ecley and family, A. F. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and family, Miss Tracy. Boston—Enoch Paige and wife, E Austin Paige, Isaac W. How and family, Charles Lowe and family, Seth Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cumming, Miss M. Rogers, J. O. Rogers. Cincinnati—Joseph L. Anderson. Columbus, Ohio—Joseph Hutcheson and family. Gardiner—Fred E. Sturges. Montreal—D. Anderson. Paris—William Dreyer. Philadelphia—Miss Evam. St. Louis—Mrs. Lindrel, Mr. and Mrs. Trith, J. L. January, L. M. Kennett and family. United States Army—Veaboch and family, M. Wood, Captain C. H. Welit and family. Utica—George Brayton.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

An Injunction Against the Boston and Maine Railroad Prohibiting the Issue of Two Millions Additional Stock.

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

In the Supreme Court to-day, before Judge Colt, application was made for an injunction to restrain the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad from issuing $2,000,000 additional stock authorized by the stockholders on the 13th inst.

The return was issued returnable next Saturday, when the question of injunction will be determined.

The Impressario Scott vs. The Georgia Railroad Companies.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23, 1871.

During the past two days the directors of the Georgia and representatives of the Georgia and Central Railroads have been conferring here. The cause of the conference is that the Pennsylvania Central has been endeavoring to lease three lines leading from Atlanta to Selma, in which the Georgia and Georgia Central are both largely interested. The Pennsylvania Central is said to have made a proposal to the Georgia Railroad towards getting its consent to lease. The Georgia Central is now endeavoring to prevent any arrangement of this kind, and offers other terms to the Georgia Railroad. It is believed that the terms will be accepted, and the Pennsylvania Central will fail to get control of the lines above mentioned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Annie Scott was found at the Seventh Avenue Railroad depot last night by a policeman, who supposed she had taken poison. She was attended by the police surgeons and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WASHINGTON.

Bowen, the Carpet-Bagger, and the Impeachment of Governor Scott, of South Carolina.

Minister Schenck Said to Have Resigned His Directorship of the Emma Mine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Senator Wilson Will Vindicate the Present Administration—Other Governments More Corrupt.

Senator Wilson leaves here on Sunday evening for the North. He will go to his home in Massachusetts, and while there intends preparing an elaborate and careful speech, reviewing and replying to the charges made against the present administration. It will be his endeavor to prove, among other things, by statements that he claims to have carefully verified, that defaulters under Grant are fewer in number than under any other administration, even taking into consideration the magnitude of the business transacted. This opinion he proposes to verify by giving a number of curious facts from the annals of other administrations. He mentions, among other things, that he is in possession of a letter written by John Tyler, giving a list of ninety-eight disbursing officers, of whom ninety-two were defaulters, some of them for large sums. Mr. Wilson will probably deliver this speech before the New Hampshire State Republican Convention soon to be convened. The republican managers are preparing for a determined fight in that State, hoping to regain the control they lost last winter.

Bowen and the Affairs of South Carolina—He Contests the Seat of De Large, the Charleston Representative.

C. C. Bowen, the many-married manager of the recent attempt at impeaching Governor Scott, which has apparently just come to grief in the South Carolina Legislature, is also a contestant for the seat of De Large, the colored politician who now represents the Charleston district in the House of Representatives. De Large has not put in an appearance at the present session. Mr. Bowen expects to win the contest, and will, it is understood, be here shortly after the recess to take his seat, if the report of the Committee on Elections is favorable and shall be adopted by the House, as appears probable; remain long enough to collect a year's salary, mileage and expenses, then resign and return to South Carolina, of which State he expects to be the next Governor. According to the opinions held by persons well informed in the political situation, it is quite probable his ambition will be fully gratified.

Minister Schenck's Great Speculating Example.

Information has been received by a recent mail confirmatory of the report that General Schenck has withdrawn from the directorship of the Emma Mine. A circular has also been received of the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company (limited), incorporated under the acts of 1862 and 1867, from which it appears that His Excellency Field Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, Envoy Extraordinary from the government of Portugal, and resident at London, is the chairman of the Board of Directors of that company. This circular is signed by the Duke of Saldanha as chairman, and was issued on the 7th July last from the Company's office at London. It offers the shares of the company to the public, and by a map and in various other ways sets them forth as a desirable investment. These facts are referred to by the friends of General Schenck to show that he must not be greatly blamed if he has done no more than he found his colleague in the Diplomatic Corps doing upon his arrival at London.

Decision in the Guadaloupe-Hidalgo Treaty Case.

Judge Wiley, in the Equity Court to-day, announced his opinion in the case of L. P. Child against Nicholas P. Trist, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill. Judge Wiley in his opinion recites that the act of Congress of April 20, 1871, appropriated $14,559 90 to pay the balance due Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the Treaty Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, on account of salary, &c., between April 15, 1847, and April 8, 1848. According to the allegations of the bill Mr. Trist, in 1868, entered into an agreement with the father of the petitioner to prepare his case and present and prosecute it in Congress in consideration of a contingent fee of one-fourth of what might be allowed. The sum claimed is in the Treasury, and this suit is for the purpose of enforcing the lien. The defendant has demurred to the bill, and the question is whether the Court will enforce a contract for a contingent fee for services rendered in prosecuting or aiding to procure the passage of an act of Congress for the payment of a private claim. Had the contract been for services in a court of justice it would have been valid. From considerations of public policy all such contracts as this are condemned by the Courts, irrespective altogether of their fairness and openness in particular cases. The authorities to this effect are numerous, uniform and insurmountable. He quotes Justice Given in the case of Marshall against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (16 Howard), and others. It is clear to his mind that the contract sued upon falls within the inhibition of law (act of February 26, 1853), and he says it is not for the Court to controvert the policy of this act or to seek by subtle interpretation to emasculate its plain interpretation. We must declare the law as we find it in the acts of Congress and in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Weekly Treasury Reports.

The United States Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $369,652,500, and deposits of public money, $15,249,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $261,317; for the month, $64,101,163; total for the fiscal year to date, $7,873,350; mutilated notes burned during the week ending to-day, $418,150; total amount burned, $59,397,880; currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $563,280; total issued therefor, $59,357,245; balance due for mutilated notes, $40,635; bank circulation outstanding at this date, $327,578,826; national gold bond circulation issued to date, $520,000.

The following amounts were in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:—

Currency	$9,437,094
Coin	109,397,284
Certificates	34,989,000

Naval Orders.

Rear Admiral William R. Taylor has been appointed President, and Captain F. A. Parker, Commanders F. M. Ramsay, William L. Truxton and Montgomery Sicard members of a board for witnessing the examination of the class of officers now under instruction in the use and manufacture of torpedoes. Lieutenant William H. Parker has been ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

M'GEHAN ACQUITTED.

The Jury, After an Absence of Only a Few Minutes, Return a Verdict of Not Guilty—Great Surprise at Dayton Over the Result.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1871.

The jury in the case of Tom McGehan, on trial at Dayton for the murder of Thomas S. Myers, returned a verdict of not guilty to-day, after only a few minutes' absence from the court room. McGehan was promptly discharged, and left the court room surrounded by his friends, who very quietly, but gleefully, congratulated him upon his fortunate escape after a third trial for his life.

The verdict astonished everybody, for not even McGehan's friends doubted his guilt, and the most hoped for him was a second verdict of murder in the second degree. The acquittal is held to be in perfect harmony with the temper and charge of the Court. From the first Judge McKenny manifested a dead set against the prosecution, and it is claimed that in siding with the defence he was discharging a memorial duty to his friend and patron, Clement L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in defending the murderer. It is just one year ago to-night since McGehan murdered Myers in the gambling saloon at Hamilton, and he goes back to that place to confront a public sentiment such as no one ever arraigned for a capital crime in Ohio has dared for twenty years. There are mutterings in the air that presage wrath to come.

BANQUET TO THE NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23, 1871.

A banquet was given at the Union League last night in honor of George H. Boker, the recently appointed Minister to Turkey.

UTAH.

Two of the Murderers of Dr. Robinson Held for Trial—Brigham Young Expected Back Before New Year's.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 22, 1871.

The Robinson murder examination was closed this afternoon. Hampton, Toms and Blythe were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other parties arrested were discharged.

It is reported by the Mormons that Brigham Young will be here next week.

There is ten feet of snow on the level in Little Cottonwood mining district, and it is still snowing. The freighting of ore from the mines is wholly suspended. The sun has not been seen for a week.

Governor Woods left to-day for San Francisco.

ARKANSAS REVOLUTIONISTS.

Contradictory Reports Concerning the Recent Outrages at Lake Village, Chicot County.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1871.

A Memphis special despatch to the *Enquirer* says about three hundred negro men, thoroughly armed with shotguns and pistols, part of whom came from Arkansas, left there last night ostensibly destined for Helena, but it is almost certain they are going to Chicot to assist their brethren.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23, 1871.

The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Little Rock which says that reliable advices from Chicot county establishes the fact that the reports of the fugitives at Memphis have been greatly exaggerated and that the authorities have taken all the necessary steps for a complete restoration of law and order.

DEATH OF DR. FLOYD.

A Member of the Virginia Aristocracy and a Noted Physician Thrown from His Horse and Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23, 1871.

Intelligence has been received here of the accidental death of Dr. W. P. Floyd, a distinguished physician of Tazewell county. He had been visiting a patient near Springville, Tazewell county, Va., and when returning was thrown from his horse near the residence of John B. Harman and was carried to the house, where he remained in an insensible condition until death occurred, at near nine o'clock P. M.

Dr. Floyd was a member of one of the most distinguished families of Virginia. He was a son of the elder Governor Floyd, brother of John B. Floyd, also Governor and Secretary of War, and brother-in-law to Senator Johnston. From his father, who was at one time a distinguished practitioner of medicine, he inherited a fondness for that profession, and was one of the most skilled and competent physicians in the State.

A.—Espenscheid Seems to Understand by instinct the taste of "Young America." His full dress Hat for the holidays is the most taking style out, and his store, 118 Nassau street, is in a state of siege all day long. The threefold influence of elegance, excellence and cheapness is irresistible.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Ask for Novello's Operas, $1; Oratorios, 50c; Organ Books, 50c.; Piano Books, 50c. 751 Broadway.

An Excellent Holiday Present for a Lady.— A Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINE. Salesrooms 495 Broadway, 544 and 2,310 Third avenue, New York; 541 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and 124 Washington street, Jersey City.

A.—Napoleon's Cabinet CHAMPAGNE, the wine used at the reception of Prince Alexis, at Delmonico's, and all first class restaurants.

A Holiday Present.—Brooks' Boot and Shoe store, 575 Broadway, is removed and consolidated at 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street. The largest assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city, at reduced prices. Depot for the best Club and Rink Skates. French embroidered Slippers for ladies and gentlemen for the holidays.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

A Holiday Dress Hat.—For a Superior Hat and moderate price go to HEBBERD'S, 419 Broadway, near Canal street.

A Holiday Present.—Pollak & Son, Manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS at wholesale prices at their retail store, 27 John street, middle of the block.

Arrived at Last—The Steamer La Rose, with a full cargo of Holiday and Fancy Goods of every description. The proprietors of the Great Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, intended this cargo of goods for last week, but, on account of the delay, they will not be opened until Tuesday next. The proprietors say that they will then show to the citizens of New York the grandest display of goods especially suitable for New Year's presents that has ever been exhibited in this city. The variety is so great that it would be useless to attempt to enumerate the articles. All who wish New Year's goods are respectfully invited to call, and they will receive bargains that will eclipse anything that has yet been offered at the Dollar Store. The rush at this establishment last week was immense, and every one seemed to be delighted with their purchases; but the proprietors seriously regret that they were not able to have the splendid goods that were on the steamer La Rose for last week's trade.

A.—Ladies Can Obtain a Lovely Complexion for the New Year by using the marvellous beautifiers, Poudre de Cleopatre, Eau de Jouvenre and Belle de Nuit; warranted harmless. Sold only by Mme. DUVAL, 762 Broadway.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
CORAL EARRINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EARRINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, GLOVE FASTENERS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EARRINGS.
GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the Holidays.— CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Drunkenness or Opium Habit Cured by Dr. BEERS, 107 Fourth avenue. Call or send stamp for evidence.

For the Holidays—Swiss Carved Goods.— The Swiss Manufacturing Company, 36 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Foreign and American Ales, Wines, Jameson's seven year old Irish Whiskey.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.— Man's best gift to woman was the sewing machine. A better holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is 625 Broadway.—New York Daily Times.

Light or Faded Mink and Sable Furs Darkened—Color natural and permanent.
WILLIAMS, 334 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

New Seven Octave Piano, $250; Organs and Melodeons, $50 and $60, cash for the holidays; Organs and Pianos to let; monthly payments received, at WATERS, 481 Broadway.

Steinway & Sons' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, Has a Great variety of fine imported Pocket Knives, Sporting Combination and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors (single or in cases), Table and other Cutlery, also Toilet Articles.
B. & G. F. SAUNDERS.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.—The best and cheapest first class machine in the world; prices from $45 to $100; easy payments. Salesroom 707 Broadway.

The Best Holiday Present—A Sewing Machine, and the best sewing machine is a "Florence." 39 Union square, New York; corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

The Potomac River Between Washington and Acquia Creek is frozen over, and travel by this route is interrupted. The All Rail Route, via Washington, Alexandria and Lynchburg, has placed on two Daily Trains to Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, Memphis and New Orleans, and passengers will not suffer any detention to these points. The Orange, Alexandria and M. Road, a part of the above, have agreed to recognize for the present the Acquia Creek route. Tickets to Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville, Florida, and to local points on the Wilmington and Weldon, and Richmond and Danville Roads, but not to competing points as mentioned above.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Why, I'm Not Sick, Oh, No; Only Sort of Run down. My wife, she's awful weak and nervous; Johnny's got the twitchings awful bad; baby's got the cholic, and aunt Sally's got the neuralgia spell. Buy a bottle of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE; it will cure them all, and you can take a little when your wife ain't looking.

$20,000 Damage.—The entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO., 349 Canal street, damaged by fire and water on the 21st inst., will be exposed for sale on Tuesday morning next, 26th, and closed out regardless of cost.
Call early if you want to get good bargains.

TENEMENT HOUSES

How and Where the Poor Live.

FRIGHTFUL REVELATIONS.

Revenues Received from Rottenness.

Where They Are and How They Are Conducted—The Blind, the Lame and the Bedridden—Professional Beggars—"The Tabernacle"—Fire Scenes—Fearful Figures—The Uses and Abuses of Charity—"Bucket Shops" and Their Customers—Negro Necromancers—Half the Population of New York Huddled Together in Horrible Holes—Official Documents—"Looney Lizzie."

RAGPICKERS' ROW.

When the lights are blazing in the boudoir and the mistress of the mansion lounges luxuriously on an elegant divan, the bright fire dancing in the distance, how little does she dream, even if she stops to think, of the wretched squalor and miserable want in which thousands of her sisters drag along a weary life! Nestled in lace and almost buried beneath the crush of satin and silk, the fashionable woman of society rarely has time to give a moment's thought to the agonized existence of thousands of other women equally blessed with nature's gifts. Her side of the picture is all magnificence, luxury and conquest; but the other is the dark and dreary view, where nothing is to be seen but

MISERY, DESPAIR, DRUNKENNESS AND DEATH.

The one life is a rapid dash through a whirlpool of delights; but the other is a long chain of dire distress, in which want and nakedness are but the slightest links. In elegant mansions, from which the slightest zephyr of the winter's air is scrupulously shut out, the scant family is lost, scattered through the vast apartments. In miserable dens, reeking with filth, dozens of large families are crowded together with scant room to stretch their wornout bodies in when the labors of the day have ended. Side by side they glide down the stream of life, and yet the mansion seems never to have an idea that the hovel exists except when the owner's income is derived from some such property.

The lady, who is the honored and acknowledged centre of an admiring circle, sits upon her social throne surrounded by a horde of eager flatterers, to whom she nods her pleasant approval at intervals, never for one moment pauses to reflect that there is a world beyond her own, a life of

TRIAL AND HARDSHIP,

of anxiety and regret, of hope and fear and tortures only endurable by the almost broken back. Her mind is occupied with balls and parties, the opera and her dress, or, perhaps, with the coming pleasure to be derived from the crushing of a rival. Her friends are the pleasantest people in their set, and nothing is permitted to approach her that may prove disagreeable. While she wanders listlessly through her elegant rooms, or sits delightedly attentive to some fairy story of affection as the soft flattery is poured more vigorously into her ear, the eye brightens at the personality, the blood tingles and rushes with a double force through the swelling vessels and visions of ecstatic dreams of life-long bliss float before the excited imagination. Similar soft romances are not unfrequently indulged in by the forlorn outcast who lurks in dark and noisome alleyways and shuns the daylight. But to her clouded existence they come in a so much milder form their unreality rarely amounts to pleasure. Her home (at least the place in which she lives if such a den might get the name) is in the shade, and

NEVER SEES THE SUNSHINE.

What wonder, then, her mind is dim and not always to be trusted! She was born in a tenement house—she scarcely knows another existence—and such life as she has lived has been passed in them. Up the narrow, rickety stairs she can boldly push at any hour of the day and night into the abominable corner in which she roosts. Hers is not the only family that has been brought up from childhood in the same apartment, in the very room; there have been several of them, and not always divided from each other with any pretence of decency. The existence she knows is to start, shivering, at the break of day from the humid lair of straw and do a day's work for her parents before she goes to her employer's, who generously give her sufficient remuneration to buy a day's food for a week's wasting of bone and muscle. Trudging along, wet or dry, cold or hot, to

THE VILLANOUS SHED

in which she toils, always patient, and never repining at her lot. Home again, with more to do than there was in the morning when she started, and not unfrequently going back to the dreadful couch, abused and wronged by a drunken father, or, perhaps still worse, a mother in the same condition. Not unfrequently, if one watches close enough, she will be caught stealing a few minutes to work, with almost lightning speed, at some little piece of inexpensive finery. The struggles and disunions of all those around her she is compelled to be familiar with, and a thousand times a week even her dulled sensibilities are shocked by the scenes that surround her life.

One day during the last week an attaché of the HERALD, going into one of the large tenement houses in one of the lower wards of the city, noticed a girl that appeared to be of this class. She had crossed the open yard in front of the huge mausoleum, and had passed out into the street by a hallway that ran through the buildings fronting the street. An old man, who stood at the only door of the tenement, was asked:—

"Can you tell me who that girl is?"

"Oh, yis, sur; shure, she lives in here, on the top flure," was the answer.

"How long has she lived here?"

"Oh, bedad, that I can't tell ye. She was here afore me."

"She lives on the top floor. Do you mean the attic?"

"No; she lives wid a family in that room," pointing to a window.

"Have the family the room all to themselves?"

"Ah, no; there's five of 'em in it."

"Five families?"

"Yis, sur."

"How many are there in each family?"

"I dean't railly know; sum ov 'em is six an more is seven. At all ivints, there's lots o' childer."

"And all in one room?"

"Yis, altogither."

"But they have partitions dividing off the different families, haven't they?"

"Partitions? Well, I never see ony."

"Well, but they have some kind of screen hung up, don't they?"

"Well, yis; Lizzie had one, an ould horse rug full o' holes that time she had the little trouble."

"What kind of trouble did she have?"

"I doant exactly know how it kum about, but the poor thing got wronged be sum one, and she had a baby."

"In that room?"

"Yis, sur. That wos how she kum to git the blankit; sum o' the womin folks lint id to her."

"But couldn't they take her out of it?"

"They had no place to put her. They wur jest as bad off thimselves as she wus, wud the exception of sum ov 'em havin' husbands, an' begor many ov 'em is better wudout 'em."

"What became of the child?"

"Id didn't live, sir, ye see. The poor thing was a long time sick, an' to git a bite o' somethin' to ate she was obliged to sell the few rags she had, until the only thing was there was an ould cotton gownd to keep herself and the little thing warm. Id cum on sharp one night and the young one died. The mother nivir found id out until the mornin', when she woke and found id dead beside her."

"Can it be possible?"

"It's the truth I'm tellin' ye, sur; ye can ax any one in the house. She took on terrible. She flung herself down on the ground, an' tore hur hair an' bate herself like

A CRAZY THING.

She cursed the women an' said 't was their fault, an' all they could do wouldn't quiet her. She kept id up like that for two or three days widout ever atin' a bit or a sup, an' shure she wint out ov her head a bit an' nivir got into id agin. That's why we calls her Looney Lizzie."

"There is something strange about the girl. That was why I first noticed her."

"She's a harmless poor thing, sur; she cums an' goes widout sayin' a word to ony one. She nivir takes no notice to no one."

"How does she get a living?"

"She's putty handy wid the needle, an' I believe she does sum kind o' fancy work for folks. Sum times that girrul sits down there on the step an' looks right out before her for hours, nivir spakin' nor lookin' at no one."

"How many families are there in this house?"

"Fourteen, sur."

"Do you know who it belongs to?"

"No, sur, but we pays the rent to the man that keeps the liquor saloon on the corner."

"He manages the house, does he?"

"Yes, sur."

This house was a good type of that large class of tenements in which a number of families live all huddled together in the various rooms. It was a large frame building, standing alone in the rear of some others that fronted on the street. It was five stories high and filthy to a degree both inside and out. There was a narrow doorway that led to the stairs by a circuitous and difficult route. On the ground floor there were six rooms, all occupied by hard working, mostly laboring people; but the population increased as one ascended until the state of things described by the old Irishman was arrived at on the top. On the third floor the entire population turned out to be that class who live by picking up

ODDS AND ENDS

in the streets—ends of cigars, of which there was an immense heap in one corner of the room, rusted iron and nails or any other description of valuables that may happen to be lying about uncared for. One family was exclusively engaged in picking up bits of bread about the restaurants, hotels and private houses. The best parts of these they sold to the neighbors and the rest they toasted and sold to be manufactured into tooth powder and used for soup in cheap kitchens.

The greater part of these tenement houses belong to wealthy men, and some are the sole property of the owners. Many of them were built and are still the sole revenue of men who live in Europe and never pay the slightest attention to the manner in which they are conducted. It is a notorious fact among the people who are compelled to live in

THESE AWFUL DENS

that the houses belonging to the poorest men are the best managed and the most comfortable. In these cases the men themselves are on the spot, and take an interest in the working of their estate. It is so much to their advantage to keep the house clean and in good repair that they rarely want to be reminded of its getting out of order. In several cases that came under the notice of the writer these owners had obtained a sort of sovereignty over the people, who paid them rents. They settled all difficulties, gave advice, and were almost immediately consulted when grave questions came up that involved the interests of some portion of that community. But when the property belonged to an absentee or some gentleman who was too great to look after it himself, then the state of things that was permitted to go on is beyond the descriptive eloquence of any pen.

The number of tenement houses in this city in the year 1867 was 18,582; but since that time they have considerably multiplied, until it is now estimated that

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION

of New York is forced into these dens.

The following table shows the manner of their distribution in the various wards and the number that were in a bad sanitary condition when the report for that year was made:—

Wards.	Tenement Houses, No. of.	In Bad Sanitary Condition from Any Cause.
1	275	175
2	—	—
3	40	24
4	500	300
5	300	180
6	600	360
7	1,847	890
8	850	546
9	650	434
10	430	196
11	2,400	1,200
12	208	104
13	550	275
14	559	346
15	200	132
16	1,300	433
17	2,395	1,138
18 and 21	2,276	1,516
19	761	380
20	1,250	417
22	1,200	800
Total	18,582	9,846

This table shows that in 1867, of the entire number of tenement houses, fifty-two per cent were in a bad sanitary condition, that is, in a state ruinous to health and dangerous to the lives of the occupants, and, above all,

SOURCES OF INFECTION

to the neighborhood.

Thirty-two per cent were in this condition from overcrowding, the accumulation of dirt, an inadequate supply of water and the results of neglect. The danger to the health of the people, however, especially in the event of an epidemic, which results from these conditions, is not fully expressed by these figures, for while in the upper and lower wards of the city the tenement houses are generally well built and looked after there are many localities where almost entire blocks are composed of such houses alone, all of which were in

A DEPLORABLE STATE,

and where the danger is very much increased by this very crowding. Even the single fact of filling a house of this kind to its utmost limit with inhabitants would not be sufficient to show that danger to which health and life is exposed within the shell. But the great evil exists in the building of two houses upon the same lot, one behind the other, or what is called "rear houses." These places are utterly deprived of air and light, many of them being completely dark, and the most robust health stands but a poor chance in such an atmosphere.

The tenement houses in this city are divided by the Metropolitan Board of Health into three separate classes, and this distinction is most wise for many reasons. It groups, without making too many divisions, certain classes of the population who have similar habits and customs or who pursue vocations partaking of the same general characteristics. And again, because it is a well authenticated fact that among the foreign born population there is

A STRONG TENDENCY

to colonize, and this classification binds them more closely together, and at the same time makes it much more easy to ascertain at any given moment the amount of mortality in any separate district.

An established fact in sanitary science is that the crowding together of dwellings in towns and cities produces morbid, mental and physical conditions in the inhabitants. These conditions multiply at an enormous rate when the dwelling houses are not only crowded upon every foot of ground but the buildings themselves are so arranged as to compel families and members of the same family into the closest companionship consistent with social and domestic decency. In many instances at the present moment even these barriers have been broken down and have yielded to

THE PRESSURE OF POPULATION.

And in some places this huddling together has attained to such a degree that privacy is impossible, This disgusting and disgraceful fact is fully borne out by the lamentable story of that poor, unfortunate woman whom her neighbors called "Looney Lizzie."

The first district of tenement houses takes in all the lower portion of the city, which is principally given up to commerce. It is filthy to a degree, and is peopled with a class proverbially improvident. These people are mostly emigrants, newly arrived, and others, who obtain a livelihood about the docks, piers and along the river side. It abounds in lodging houses, dance houses, "bucket shops" and houses of evil repute which not only serve to perpetuate the degradation upon which they live but also to swell the annual death rate of the district to a magnitude which would be frightful if its causes were not understood. A large majority of the teamsters and cartmen of the city are housed in this locality, and their stables, with the dirt they make, add considerably to the general unhealthiness. The Fourth and Sixth wards teem with the very worst description of tenement houses. In every street and upon every block "bucket shops" abound, and are the main sources of

THE UTTER DEPRAVITY

of the people. These places sell the vilest compounds under the name of liquor. The owners of them accommodate the prices of their liquid fire to the means of the customers, and when they have no money to offer in exchange for alcohol any kind of value is taken for the drug. In this way women and men give up all the wearing apparel they possess, and when they no longer have anything of their own with which to get whiskey, they borrow, beg and steal from each other until the required surfeit is obtained. During the last few years a class of "bucket shops" have come into existence, larger and more pretentious than those formerly in use. These places are styled "distilleries," and in them the liquor is drawn directly from the cask meaning by this to imply that the quality of the merchandize is better when, on the contrary, if anything it is worse. They all hang out large placards announcing to the unfortunate inhabitants of the district that they sell alcohol at sixty cents the gallon. Fifteen cents worth of this compound is sufficient to make an entire family of five persons drunk or, rather, mad, and to it may be attributed one-half the crime committed in the city. A resident of the Sixth ward, a gentleman who thoroughly understood the dismal subject, pointed out a number of these places to the writer, and it is astonishing how such a multitude of them could exist in such seemingly impoverished localities. This gentleman, on being asked how the proprietors of these dens found a profitable business in these wards, replied,

"They thrive, sir; ay, and fatten, too."

"But how? Where does the money come from?"

"Well, the population is a large one, and there is beside a vast amount of money constantly flowing in here from all parts of the city."

"Seafaring men, I suppose, bring in a good deal of it?"

"They do; and beside that, the people themselves earn a good deal. There is a large class of men and women down here who will work for two or three days with the sole object of getting drunk for the remainder of the week."

"I have been told that the women are the best patrons of these places."

"You were rightly informed. Unfortunately for us, the women, when they are left at home enjoy themselves by treating each other to the stuff sold in these distilleries."

"But they can't always get money?"

"That does not matter in the slightest. When they have no money they give their clothes, and when their clothes are all gone to the single garment necessary for the street the cooking utensils and the furniture go, unless the husband or son may come home to stop the thing for a time."

"I thought the religious people who came down here had put a stop to a good deal of this sort of thing?"

"Well, no doubt they have; but, Lord bless you, they are humbugged right up to their very eyes."

"In what way?"

"In a thousand ways. You see they don't understand the customs of the people, and then, when they come in, they treat all alike. Now, some are hypocrites and some are susceptible of improvement, while a large majority are really bad."

"Then you think the mistake is in the treatment of the subject?"

"Now, I will endeavor to show you. At first when the movement was started these gentlemen and ladies came among the population of the tenement houses. Well, they saw nothing but the most abject

POVERTY, DIRT AND SQUALOR.

The strange sight sickened them, and, taken with compassion for the people, supposing they were hungry, they gave them money. They no sooner turned their backs, however, than one of the women, or a child, was sent out for whiskey to the full amount of the gift, and the population of the whole floor got drunk."

"Such things seem scarcely possible?"

"They do; yet they exist, and worse than that too. I have seen people who were shivering in their rooms with cold, and who had nothing to make a fire with, yet when they were given food or fuel they immediately sent it to the 'bucket shop' for alcohol."

"But surely these men would not take bread from them?"

"I have known of cases where, after a distribution of bread or meat in a house, one or two of the women would go around the place, collect the food and take it to the 'distillery,' where she would exchange it for rum, and come back to make the whole party drunk."

"Then, where do they get food?"

"Oh, they never have much difficulty about that, and often, when the stomach really craves food they mistake the feeling for a desire for whiskey, and the whiskey is always preferred."

"But, independent of this, there must be a great deal of suffering among some deserving people."

"There is more than any one calculates upon."

"Well, and how do you discriminate in dealing with the two classes?"

"Ah, that is the difficulty. I can only show you what exists. I am sorry to say I can't point out a remedy."

"How about the children?"

"There is another grave question, and the most difficult one to deal with. I have seen numbers of cases where they could put the children into good institutions, where they would be well cared for; but no, the parents would not part with them."

"For what reason?"

"It is not because they are too fond of them, you may be certain; but rather that they are useful."

"At home?"

"Sometimes there and oftener out of it. They run errands, work about the house, and, when occasion requires, they are sent out to beg, or, perhaps, worse."

"I suppose the presence of the children excites a sympathy that could not be evoked without them?"

"There you are right, and thousands of these very children are trained to tricks that would appal the hardest."

"What kind of tricks?"

"Little dodges to get up feeling, such as crying at the proper time—of course when strangers are present—asking for bread or something to eat when by a wink or some such sign they are given to understand one of the parents is thirsty."

"This is a terrible state of things, is it not?"

"You may well say so; but if you watch these places well on a cold winter's day, when some benevolent people are going about to help the afflicted, you will notice the fact of the visit is heralded a block ahead, and the destitute are doubly destitute when they come into the room."

"Is this really true?"

"It is, sir. I have seen the same number of children do duty in three several houses, in how many families I don't know; but I have seen them go from house to house to meet the ladies and make an effect in each. I have heard of others and I know it to be the truth."

In the Sixth ward the tenement houses vary a good deal in character. There are some of the filthiest and most densely populated in the city in this ward, and there are others of the improved and better descriptions. One of the worst and most notorious of these was burned some four or five weeks ago, and has since been ordered to be vacated by the Board of Health. This place was known as the "Tabernacle," and was at one time a church. It was a five story frame rear building, completely shut in by tall structures. The entrance from the street was through a narrow, dark hallway through a brick building on Mulberry street. Between the front building and the "Tabernacle" a narrow lane ran the full length of the houses, and the only means of entrance or exit to

THIS VAST SHELL

was one small doorway that opened on the alleyway. At the time of the burning there were in this place fifty regular families, and at night it covered 500 people. The stairs leading to the different floors were narrow, rickety and out of repair, and from the top of the house to the foundation it was one mass of accumulated filth. Every family in the building took in lodgers at night, the number in each varying with the accommodation they possessed. The first two floors being the largest the greatest number of people huddled in them, and a more motley gathering could not be discovered in New York than was to be seen there every night. The blind, lame and crippled were huddled together without regard to decency or comfort. Professional beggars made this den a resting place, and the scenes that were nightly enacted in it were a disgrace to even the coarsest civilization. On the first, or ground floor, the rooms were regularly laid out for the accommodation of the lodgers. Bunks were arranged against the walls, one over the other, so as to economize the space. The winter's stock of coal and wood was piled up around the rooms, and upon them were disposed such sleeping arrangements as were at hand for the *habitués*. When the bunks against the walls were filled with the earliest customers the others who ventured in later were

DISPOSED ABOUT THE FLOOR,

and each room was packed until it could hold no more. One woman, who during the day played the *rôle* of a distressed "blind widow," with a large family, owned two apartments on the third floor, and she always had a large *clientelle* of impostors of her own class.

On the Sunday morning the fire broke out the wildest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. Men, women and children rushed to the windows and tumbled through the narrow doorway, shouting to the neighbors for assistance. Furniture of all descriptions was flung out of the windows, and when the police went into the house to assist the people out numbers of them refused to be removed without their valuables. The "blind widow" was bodily taken hold of by a stalwart Sixth ward policeman, and as he was handing her out the window to his companions below she shouted out wildly that she would not be stirred until she got her pipe that was left on the hob in the room. She was, notwithstanding, landed in the street, and she no sooner regained possession of her feet than she walked off to the liquor saloon on the corner in a direct line. An old man who had a corner on the top floor, where the fire first broke out, worked with a will, pitching out the furniture to his spouse who stood in the yard below to receive it. Wishing to protect a table, which was the most important article in the household, he attached a piece of rope to one of the legs and began to lower it down gently, when the cord gave way and

THE VALUABLE MAHOGANY

fell at the feet of the lady of the mansion in a thousand pieces. This clumsiness on the part of her lord so exasperated the lady that she rated him furiously, until he disappeared from the window, driven away by the flames. In another rear tenement of this kind in Baxter street a number of negroes congregate who tell fortunes and do other mysterious things of the same kind for the colored population all over the city. These people do a thriving business, and fatten upon the credulity of their race. Underneath this house in Baxter street is a large stable where balls are held periodically by the chief "necromancer," and on these festive occasions the abandoned population of the surrounding neighborhood, white and black, congregates for amusement.

The second district of tenement houses is situated east of Catharine street the Bowery and Fourth avenue and south of Fourteenth street. This is the most densely peopled part of the city, the Seventeenth ward, which comprises less than one-fortieth of the total area of the city, alone containing not less than one-tenth of the whole population.

A census of this ward, taken by the Sanitary Company of the Metropolitan Police, in the year 1868, showed that 4,120 houses contained 95,091 inhabitants, of whom 14,016 were children under five years of age. The Eleventh ward is still more densely populated, the rate not being less than 200,000 people to the square mile and giving scarcely sixteen yards to each person. This census, taken in 1868, and which is believed to be accurate, contains details of 3,628 front and 492 rear buildings, of which 3,584 are brick, 414 frame, 118 stone, while four only are composed of iron. The population, front and rear, is shown in the following table:—

	Front Buildings.	Rear Buildings.	Totals.
Number of families	18,413	2,796	21,209
Number of persons	84,129	10,962	95,091
Number of males, adults	25,461	3,090	23,551
Number of females, adults	28,704	3,352	32,054
Males, between 5 and 14 years	7,490	1,202	8,692
Females, between 5 and 14 years	7,362	1,661	8,523
Children under five years of age	12,208	1,808	14,016
Basement population	2,904	394	3,253

The Third district embraces all that portion of the island that lies north of Fourteenth street, and is by far the best conducted and most wholesome part of the city, although there are in many places dens as bad as those to be found in the lower districts. They are not, however, so thoroughly shut off from improvement as those in the localities where dozens of houses of the same description are to be found huddled together in

ONE DISGUSTING MASS.

There is a square bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt and Willett streets that gives an admirable illustration of the value of local superintendence over a crowded tenement house population. In this square is a group of three front and seven rear houses, which are under the charge of an agent who does his duty skilfully and conscientiously. This place is called "Ragpickers' row," which is a most appropriate title. The ten houses contain 106 families, making a population of 452 persons. They are all ragpickers, although they also gather

BONES, BROKEN GLASS AND SCRAPS OF IRON.

These they used to carry to their homes to assort and fix, to await the coming of the junk dealer; but that practice has lately been stopped. Their rooms are clean and well kept, notwithstanding the business they are employed in, and all their quarrels and disputes are settled by the agent of the building. They send their children to school, and many of them have money in the savings banks.

This question of tenement houses is now occupying a prominent place in the attention of the Board of Health. Within the past week about a dozen of the worst class have been ordered by the Board to be vacated, and subjoined will be found the sworn statements of the medical inspectors who examined them, and no better or more reliable information can possibly be obtained than is contained in these reports. They are a true and faithful picture of a number of houses that may well be taken as types of a class:—

I have the honor to report that I have this day inspected the premises Nos. 231 front and rear, 25 front and rear and 27 Leonard street, front and rear, agreeably to your instructions or rather in pursuance of your instructions directing me to report on 25 Leonard street.

I find the following condition existing in the several buildings:—

No. 25 (front) is a two story and attic frame building with brick front, inhabited by three families and two stores. No roof gutter on rear. Front and rear leaders broken and defective and not properly connected, so that rain water is discharged upon the alleyway and street sidewalks. The roof leaks; the walls and ceilings are

FILTHY WITH DIRT;

the stairs of the house are broken in places, holes in the treads, and are unsafe and dangerous. The cellar and the rear stairway to cellar in house are extremely filthy with all sorts of rubbish and filth. The wood work of the whole house is very much out of repair and very filthy. The sash has been removed from the rear hall window.

No. 23, rear. Two and a half story and basement. Four families. The roof leaks. The basement is unused and open to the air. All the woodwork is defaced, broken or carried away. The rooms are filled with wet,

DAMP AND DISGUSTING FILTH,

straw, rubbish, excrement, &c.

The yard common to front and rear at No. 23, in front of a rear building, has an old brick pavement, horribly uneven, full of holes. The remainder of the yard towards the front building is not paved, and is graded so that all surface water must be discharged directly towards and into the said front house. The yard is filthy with garbage and dirt. The closet vault, sewered, is full and disgustingly offensive. All offensive. All the closets are very filthy. Their floors are broken and dangerous, and their doors are off the hinges. There is an old wooden henhouse in the yard, which is very dirty. The steps, wall and pavement of the area in front of the rear house, and the yard around it, are broken, uneven and dangerous.

The alleyway of No. 23 is not paved.

No. 25 is a three story and basement frame building, with brick front, occupied by a carpenter's shop in the basement and four families. The whole building has settled so badly to one side (towards the alley) that it is only kept up by beams between it and the adjoining house.

No. 27, across the alley, which separates them, and also by timbers bracing it against rear corner of house. So considerable is this settling that in entering and walking across the rooms one walks literally up an inclined plain. Doors, windows and floors depart from the true horizontal at a broad angle. The beams, rafters and woodwork generally of the entire house are

ROTTEN, CRACKED, SHAKY

and out of plumb. The roof is decayed and leaks all over. The window sash and frames are broken, and in some places wanting. The plaster of the walls and ceiling of some rooms of top hall is loose and dangerous.

No. 25 (rear) is a two and a half story brick and basement. It is in a most untenantable condition. The roof is leaky and the rain pours through. The floors and beams are decayed. The walls, ceilings and woodwork of the rooms and halls are decayed, broken and filthy. The rear rooms, used as bedrooms, are dark and have no ventilation or connection with the external air except through the door opening into the sitting rooms, and are black with filth. The hall door of the front on the first floor is broken off its hinges, and the front steps are craggy and worn.

The basements are unoccupied, the window sashes and doors are gone, and the rooms are full of straw, filth, rubbish and human excrement. The pavement and the floor of the area are broken, dangerous and unprotected. The stairways are shaky, dilapidated and foul with dirt. There are three families and three unoccupied rooms. In the yard between the front and rear of No. 25 is a miserable stable, made of rotten planks and old patches of tin roof. Near this is the closet. The vault is sewered, but full and offensive, and

THE HOUSES ARE DISGUSTINGLY FILTHY

with the usual dirt. The seats of these houses are broken away. The floors are broken and dangerous, and they are, in fact, almost unusable.

No. 27 (front) is a two story and basement frame, with brick front. The roof leaks badly; the plaster in the ceilings of the upper hallways is broken, and throughout the whole house is dirty. The clapboards are fallen off from two large places on the second and top floors at the rear of the house. The clapboards are also off from several places on the side next the alley between 27 and 25. The front leader in the alley is not properly cemented and keeps the ground damp. The area in front of the front basement (used as a shop) on the street is not paved and has no railing around it.

No. 27 (rear) is a three story brick. The roof leaks. The rain leader in front is broken and disconnected. The yard, which is common to 27, rear, and 25, rear, is paved, but needs re-grading and repairing. The basement and area are in the same condition as the basements and areas of Nos. 25 and 23, rear.

The owner of these buildings is a lady, said to be now in England, but the name could not be ascertained. The agent lives in the city.

I consider these buildings, from their age, their want of repair and the sanitary conditions which I have alone described, as being unsafe, dangerous and unfit for human habitation. I respectfully recommend that Nos. 23, front and rear, and 25, front and rear, be vacated permanently, and that No. 27, front and rear, be vacated for repairs under the instructions of the Board.

Another inspector describes the premises No. 8 York street in the following terms:—

It is a two story attic and basement (building) frame and occupied at present by five families, and presents the following conditions detrimental to health:—

The roof is very rotten, broken and leaks so badly that the rooms of the lower floors are rendered damp and unhealthy.

The plastering of the walls and ceilings of the halls is dirty and broken.

The stairs are out of repair as to treads.

The steps from the back hall door to the yard are dilapidated, shaky and unsafe. The front is used as a depot for junk and is in a very filthy condition.

The rear basement is open, unused and filled with rubbish, straw and filth.

The building is of frame, three stories high, with two cellars, or basements, and is greatly out of repair. The beams are settled; the floors of the rooms, halls and passages are sunken, uneven and broken; externally and internally the house is a mere patchwork of boards and thin plank, too frail to live in and of such light material as to be a perfect "tinder box," endangering the safety of the adjoining buildings.

The roof leaks all over very badly; the plaster is broken in the halls, rooms and passageways.

The basement alleyway is extremely dark, damp and filthy. The yard is imperfectly graded, is paved with brick, and is offensive from accumulation of filth, ashes and old rags, junk, &c.

The top of the closets common to Nos. 8 and 10, rear building, is covered with piles of old rags, and refuse of bales of rags are stored in the yard.

Another inspector, giving a description of 162 West Broadway, says:—

The premises are occupied by three families, and are in a condition detrimental to health, and dangerous to life and limb for these reasons.

The stairways are steep, dark and unsafe from want of repair, and between the second floor, rear, and the third floor, front, are not provided with any rail.

The floors of some of the rooms are broken and uneven, and some are very slanting, owing to the settling of the building.

One cellar is used for storage of junk, and is very dirty. The other cellar is occupied by a shop and dwelling room. The ceiling is so low that a small sized man cannot stand up right. The floors, sidewalks and ceilings (all plank) are full of cracks and air holes. The whole apartments are foul and black with dirt. The sleeping rooms are not ventilated.

There are two closets on the second floor; one is dark, full of filth, and so choked up as to be perfectly useless. The other is also a dark closet, and meagrely supplied with water from a kitchen sink. There is also a closet in the basement, between the two stores, which is approached through a hole in the wall, and confessedly so filthy that it is seldom used. It leaks into the corner basement.

The passageways throughout the house are narrow, very dark and dirty. The floors are uneven, with holes worn in them in many places. They resemble mostly a congeries of rat holes. The ceilings of the rooms and halls are very low indeed.

Outside of the house, on the side or rear, are a number of half rusted, half burned-out stovepipes projecting through the window holes, and close to the rough boarding which covers the back of the house.

This house is the resort of the vilest class of abandoned colored women. The rents for the apartments are high, and the sidewalk pavement on York street is broken, dirty and dangerous.

In this sketch of the lives and trials of the poor the fashionable woman will find ample food for meditation when she finds time to think, and an excellent field in which to labor for the improvement of a people who will sadly need before the winter months are passed some such attention as can only be bestowed by the wealthy.

ST. STEPHENS' CHURCH FAIR.

In this joyous season, with the great festival of peace so near at hand, people's hearts expand with generosity, and their poorer and more neglected fellow beings are kindly remembered. Those whose minds are not exceptionally dull to the requirements of Christmas time seek, therefore, for some place where they may best bestow their aid, and in which their benevolence may have the greatest effect. The Fair at St. Stephen's church, which has now been in progress several days, affords the Catholic public ample opportunity for the gratification of generous impulse and well timed deeds of charity. There is so much of attraction at this Fair that, perhaps, nothing like it has ever before been gotten up, even by the ladies of St. Stephen's, and they have hitherto borne away the palm for excellence in this respect from every other church in the city. Every table has some ornaments of its own upon which it specially prides itself, and each vies with its neighbor in the desire to present to visitors

A CHARMING UNIQUENESS

that is irresistibly inviting. To those sage people who live over their youth again each recurring Christmas in wondering at the stupendous bounty of the kind-hearted Santa Claus an especial opportunity is offered at the Fair. Santa Claus himself could not discover any storehouse in the city at which he might supply himself for the sake of his thousands of little ones as well as here, and what more than this can any one ask? There is the promenade, with its crowds of merry, laughing girls and their delighted escorts; the "old people" walking about entranced with the gorgeous appearance of the hall, which is brilliantly illuminated and full of all sorts of decorations; crowds lounging about the orchestra stand, where the accomplished Danforth wields the baton with his usual skill, and those pretty little plagues, the girls with the knick-knacks, who wont stop laughing whether you buy or not; not to speak of the young gentlemen at the billiard table and the embryo marksmen at the shooting gallery, all forming a picture delightful to look upon. A pleasanter place to spend an hour than at this Fair it would be difficult to find, even without once thinking of the orphans, the forlorn and the poor whom every five cents spent here aids in supporting and sheltering from the winter's cold. So far

THE FAIR HAS BEEN A GREAT SUCCESS,

and the ladies who have day after day labored to help it have reason to feel proud of their efforts. Especially to-morrow, Christmas Day, is it expected that not only the members of St. Stephen's parish shall attend and lend assistance, but that the kind-hearted from all parts of the city shall be visitors, if even to only encourage by their presence those ladies who up to the present have been laboring so zealously in their self-imposed duty. It should not be forgotten that Dr. McGlynn has never closed the doors of the many institutions his courageous zeal has established in St. Stephen's parish, and that these institutions are filled with inmates from all parts of the city. And hence this appeal is only just, and, indeed, might be made to Christians of every denomination, for sect or creed has never been allowed to interfere in the harboring and caring for the lost and suffering, whether young or old, who have sought assistance in any of the asylums of St. Stephen's parish. Whether, therefore, on account of the passing pleasure with which the Fair itself is surrounded, or on account of the more enduring pleasure in the knowledge of having done good, the Fair has claims for generous help.

AT THE DEPARTMENTS.

Another Dull Day and All Quiet Along the Line.

No business of any importance was transacted yesterday at any of the departments. The Mayor was busily engaged during the afternoon in signing warrants for the benefit of the workingmen who had been in the employ of the city government up to December, and he appeared to have his hands full. All visitors were warned off, on the ground that the Mayor had something more important to attend to than ordinary conversations with outsiders. Even Charley Cornell, who seemed to be very anxious to have a little talk with the Mayor, was unable to get in a word edgewise, and had in the end to go his ways unsatisfied.

The only sensation of the day at the office was the appearance of several of the newly elected Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, who expressed themselves extremely desirous of taking the oath of office. Colonel Joline, all smiles and complacency, received each and every one cordially; but, while allowing all to swear as much as as they pleased, refused utterly to file the documentary evidence in any one's case. This was in accordance, of course, with instructions from the Mayor given weeks ago. By New Year's Day, therefore, we may expect an awful lot of fun over the change in the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

The Comptroller's Office

was thronged the live long day with workingmen and workingwomen too, who had been notified that they could get their warrants for work done during September last. The inspectors of sewers were the only men who succeeded in getting their warrants all right before nightfall, and the women who do the general scrubbing and cleaning about the public offices were also made happy by receiving one month's wages. Many of the women carried little babes in their arms, and looked extremely destitute. There was no question whatever about their having done their hard work for every day charged in their accounts; but they too had to remain in the office dripping with wet many hours before they could be attended to.

Board of Apportionment—The Park Improvement Fund and the New York Bridge Company Get a Few Dollars.

The Board of Apportionment held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Comptroller's office. The Mayor presided. Colonel Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, and Mr. Green, the Comptroller, were also present.

The following resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:—

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Mayor, Comptroller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks by the provisions of section 4, chapter 583, of the Laws of 1871, the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to issue, in pursuance of law, from time to time, as may be required and at such rates of interest as he may determine, not exceeding seven per cent per annum, the following stock and bonds of the city of New York, viz.:—

City Park Improvement Fund Stock as authorized by chapter 290, laws of 1871, to meet requisitions of the Department of Public Parks, dated October 7 and 24, 1871, $600,000.

New York Bridge bonds as authorized by chapter 399, section 12, laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed December 28, 1868, to meet requisition of the New York Bridge Company of December 14, 1871, $450,000.

Latest from the Comptroller's Office.

Comptroller Green on Saturday removed Michael Fay, Clerk of Fulton Market, and several clerks in the Department of Finance, and attendants of the Supreme Court.

The Comptroller deposited $50,000 to the credit of the Department of Public Parks for payment of laborers and others on the parks.

He also paid the men and women employed as cleaners, &c., in some of the public buildings and offices, inspectors, axemen, messengers and others employed in the Department of Public Works.

ANOTHER ABORTION CASE.

Catherine Cahill's Misfortune—A Post-Mortem Examination to be Held To-Day.

One more victim has been added to the long list of the villanous abortion cases by the death of Catherine Cahill. She was a young and handsome woman, and as the body lay in the Morgue yesterday, cold and neglected, the spectacle was certainly very sad to contemplate—a decaying relic of malpractice. The deceased, said to have been a dressmaker, boarded at 22 Pike street for four days prior to her death. It appears that on Wednesday last she informed the landlady that she was unwell and needed the aid of a physician. She visited a doctor the same evening and was prescribed for, but it would seem that the patient became worse, and was finally afflicted by severe pains and convulsions. She was subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Her case was promptly inquired into, and after examination conclusions were arrived at that the sick woman was the victim of malpractice. The poor girl died at an early hour yesterday morning, having been perfectly unconscious for over forty-eight hours. The body was afterwards placed in the Morgue for identification. Suspicion of foul play was naturally created by the surrounding circumstances of the case, and Detectives Shalby and Wild, of the Seventh precinct, accordingly kept a look out at the late residence of the deceased. Orders were given that any person making inquiries concerning her should be detained. At noon yesterday a gentleman presented himself at the house in question and asked some questions in relation to Catherine Cahill. He was arrested and subsequently taken up to Bellevue Hospital, but on being taken into the Morgue, and seeing the body of this Catherine Cahill, stated that the person for whom he had inquired at Pike street was altogether different in appearance from deceased. An investigation into the circumstances was held at the hospital by Dr. Beach, on behalf of Coroner Herrman, and, it appearing that the party arrested was in some way connected with or could throw some light upon the mystery of Miss Cahill's death, he was removed to the Seventh precinct station, in default of bail, to await the result of the post-mortem examination to be held to-day. In answer to several interrogatories the accused stated that he had just arrived from Philadelphia this morning, and that on reading the papers he saw the name of a lady he had known mentioned under the distressing circumstances referred to; that he at once proceeded to Pike street, and on being taken to Bellevue Hospital to identify the body, disclaimed all knowledge of the deceased. That malpractice has been brought into requisition the police surgeons have already determined, and the reason assigned for the detention of the accused is, that although he may not prove to be the criminal, it is thought that he will be able to solve the mystery that now surrounds the death of the unfortunate woman, of whose parentage, associations or history nobody seems to know anything. The post-mortem examination, however, will doubtless reveal some of the important facts connected with the case.

Warden Brennan, the genial and generous superintendent of the hospital, succeeded in making the eve of the great festival as agreeable for the suffering inmates of the institution as possible. Under his auspices special entertainments will be provided to-morrow, and, although sociability in an hospital may seem rather paradoxical, gentleness, good nature and a kind word will go a long way to soothe the feelings of those whom distressing accident has severed from their homes.

ABOLITION OF FEES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In yesterday's issue, under the head of "Official Pickings and Stealings," you very properly announce "a needed reform." You will find this same subject made a plank in the platform of a political organization existing several years ago. This anti-republican system of paying officials by fees of office I have long considered corrupting in its influence and inconsistent with the government of an intelligent community. The official who is suffered to appropriate the fees of his office as his compensation is furnished with additional clerical force and assistants, paid out of the public treasury, as the business of his office increases while his receipts are increased without any corresponding expense to himself. Under a republican government if the services of any citizen is required for the public good he should be paid a liberal salary, whether the fees of office are paid or not. You say "the Register receives for very light duties about seventy thousand dollars a year," &c., and you continue, "as this office is passing into the hands of a reformer he will, of course, be eager to prove his honesty in the cause of economical government," &c. In this, alas! I fear you will be sadly disappointed; for the writer of this, anxious to have an actual reform in this system, interviewed the candidate before the election, and proposed that he would publicly announce his intention of actual reform by offering to make an assignment to the City Treasury of all over and above $18,000 per annum—$10,000 as compensation for himself, $5,000 for his deputy and $3,000 for his assistant—to which the reform candidate took exceptions, saying he "was then getting $10,000 per annum," leaving me to the forlorn conclusion that an increase of salary was this reformer's incentive, and the only reform the public would derive from this change was the reforming of one set of officials out to reform another set in. Now, sir, I can assure you that a very competent gentleman, perfectly familiar with the duties of Register, having been one of the best deputies in that office, would cheerfully accept it at $5,000 per annum.

I enclose a copy of the platform of the association which had this subject under consideration, and the third and eighth articles were introduced by myself. But those officials you refer to are not the only ones on the system you so justly condemn. Fees as compensation should be abolished in every instance. Under the general government it has worked rank corruption. I strongly urged Secretary McCulloch to abolish it in his department, as I had seen its corrupting influence in the Custom House.

The purification of our elections is also sought to be effected by legislative enactments; but my convictions are that unless a greater reverence, a greater respect for the ballot is secured, very little reform will be effected. The law has very properly removed the polls as far as possible from the effects of whiskey; but I would submit for the consideration of our lawmakers that they clothe the polls with all the dignity of a court, compel all to enter the place where the poll is held uncovered, with all the respect demanded on entering a court room; permit no swearing, ribaldry or political arguments. The inspectors and registers of election possess the power and attributes of a justice; why not, then, secure to them the same decorum and dignity that appertains to a court of justice? It is a solemn duty the citizen performs in casting his vote, and more dignity would secure greater purity. LIEBENAU.

ITALY.

The Nomination of the New Bishops—Reception of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil—Interviews with the Pope and Victor Emmanuel—The Coliseum and Forum by Moonlight.

ROME, Nov. 25, 1871.

Yesterday morning, as announced in my last letter, Pius IX. held a consistory for the nomination of bishops. His Holiness left his private apartments about eleven A. M. in the dress which he usually assumes on audience days, but not that used for solemn occasions. He was followed by his usual suite of prelates and guards. Entering the consistorial hall, the Pope seated himself on the throne, with Cardinal Antonelli on his right and Cardinal Caterini on his left, and immediately began to publish the names of the new bishops, without pronouncing any allocution or indulging in any protest. Cardinal Marichini came first on the list as Archbishop of Bologna, vice the Dominican Cardinal Guidi, resigned. The latter could not get on with the local nobility, clergy or people, and therefore His Holiness has provided a successor for him gifted with more prudence and a more conciliatory spirit.

THIRTEEN NOMINATIONS TO VACANT BISHOPRICS IN ITALY

followed and five to sees *in partibus*, three of which were in favor of Irish prelates—Fathers Conway, of Skreene; MacCormack, of Westport, and Bryan, of Nenogh—who will eventually succeed to the effective bishoprics of Killala, Axhonry and Killaloe.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Pope made some observations to the cardinals present, complaining that the Italian government insisted upon the presentation of their bull of nomination by the new bishops before conferring upon them the royal *exequatur*.

HIS HOLINESS AND THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

In the afternoon, at four o'clock, His Holiness received in private audience the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, accompanied by Signor Figueiredo, the Brazilian Minister at the Holy See. Their Majesties arrived in Rome on Thursday evening, and, after a little rest and refreshment at the Hotel des Iles Britanniques, went to the Apollo Theatre to hear the opera of "Guarany," which was dedicated to the Emperor by the Brazilian *maestro*, Gomez, who studied at Milan under the patronage of His Majesty.

THE EMPEROR SEEING THE SIGHTS.

Yesterday morning the Emperor commenced his round of sight-seeing at the early hour of six, accompanied by the Commendatore Rosa, visiting the Piazza of St. Peter first, but reserving the church itself for a visit in company with the Empress. His Majesty next went to the Convent of St. Onofrio, where he was much interested in the objects connected with the last days of the unfortunate poet Tasso—the oak under which he used to sit in the garden, the cell in which he died and the letters which he left in the convent. Dom Pedro continued his excursion along the Taniculum, especially admiring the magnificent panorama of Rome from the terrace of San Pietro in Montorio. Recrossing the Tiber the Emperor visited the tomb of Pellegrino Rossi in the Church of St. Lorenzo in Damaso, and expressed his veneration for that great Italian patriot. The Pantheon was the last object inspected before the Emperor returned to breakfast, after which repast the sight-seeing was renewed, the Empress and members of their Court joining the party, which filled four large landaus. A part of the afternoon was devoted, as I have said, to a visit to the Vatican to see Pius IX. His Holiness received his imperial visitors in the most cordial manner. Their Majesties returned to their hotel to dinner.

VICTOR EMMANUEL PAYS HIS RESPECTS.

About eight o'clock in the evening King Victor Emmanuel arrived to pay them a visit, accompanied by Prince Doria, prefect of the palace. The Emperor came down to meet the King. The interview between the two sovereigns was rather long. They had many points of mutual interest to discuss. Both profess liberal principles and observe scrupulously the constitutional *régime*. Both are popular among their subjects. Their age is not greatly dissimilar. The King of Italy is fifty-one years old, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is forty-six. After a good deal of conversation the Emperor presented the dignitaries of his Court to the King, and when Victor Emmanuel put an end to his visit Dom Pedro accompanied him to the foot of the stairs.

TO THE COLISEUM AND FORUM.

Later in the evening the Emperor went out again, accompanied only by one of his gentlemen and the Commendatore Rosa, to visit the Coliseum and Forum by moonlight and the Capitol by torchlight, returning very late, which did not prevent him from going out again very early this morning, to visit attentively the Palatine, the Forum, the Tarpeian Rock and the Mamertine Prison, in which, according to ecclesiastical legends, St. Peter was confined.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE FESTIVITIES

attending the opening of Parliament has already been published; but there are no appearances of the Pope's making good his threat of abandoning Rome so soon as that ceremony takes place and the bill for suppressing religious corporations comes under consideration. The *Liberta* says on this subject:—"We are assured that the various religious corporations in Rome are drawing up an address to the Pope praying him to remain at the Vatican. We give this news with the greatest reserve." I shall only comment on the illuminations and other festive demonstrations after I have been able to judge by ocular demonstration of their effect, although the *Osservatore Romano* decides beforehand that the Chevalier Ottina's designs will prove far inferior to those of the 12th April, in the Pope's time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every train from Florence or Naples brings a number of members of Parliament to Rome. We average about thirty Senators and sixty Deputies every day.

The municipality of Naples has sent to that of Rome a magnificent national flag as a sign of its joy at the installation of the Parliament in the definitive capital of Italy.

This morning the first meet of the Anglo-Roman foxhounds took place at the Cecchignola, seven miles from Rome. The King did not attend, as was hoped, but Prince Humbert and the Princess were on the field by eleven A. M. The weather was fine and the sport excellent, promising a good continuation of the hunting season.

CALIFORNIA.

A Blunder by a Clerk of the Signal Service Bureau—The Recent Floods in Nevada County—Examining the Case of Manuel Cobos for Piracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1871.

An employé of the Signal Service Bureau created quite an excitement last night by circulating a report that a despatch from Washington predicted a second storm to-day more violent than the last. As there are no signs of a storm up to this time the report is believed to be a blunder.

The report of several deaths in Nevada county from the bursting of a dam is contradicted by the superintendent of the North Bloomfield mine. Extensive damage has been done to the mills along Carson River, Nevada, and portions of Dayton and Empire City have been flooded.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been repaired and trains are running to Gilroy. There are no trains yet by the way of either Vallejo or Stockton to Sacramento, and the only communication is by boats.

The examination of Manuel Cobos for alleged piracy in seizing the schooner Cina Greenwood in Magdalena Bay, which was claimed by Drake DeKay, is now going on. DeKay admitted on the cross-examination that Cobos paid for the schooner here, but that he (DeKay) took out papers in his own name. When Cobos learned at Magdalena that the vessel had not been entered in his name he seized her by force.

Clearing Up of the Blunder about the Second Storm—The Piracy Case Dismissed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22—Evening.

The reporter for the Weather Signal Service says the prediction of a heavy storm was made on his own responsibility, not on that of the bureau at Washington.

United States Commissioner Sawyer has dismissed the charge of piracy against Manuel Cobos, in the matter of the seizure of the schooner Cina Greenwood at Magdalena Bay, without the introduction of evidence for defence.

CANADA.

Prorogation of the Ontario Parliament.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23, 1871.

The Ontario Parliament has been prorogued until January 18, when the vacant seats of the new Ministers and those created by contested elections will all be filled.

Pigeon Shooting at Toronto—Bogardus Against Ward.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23, 1871.

A snow bird match was shot yesterday between Captain Bogardus, the champion shot of the United States, and James Ward, of Toronto. Ward shot sixty-six birds out of one hundred, and Bogardus sixty-five. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the result, as it is believed that both men could have done better.

BISHOP BAKER'S FUNERAL.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 23, 1871.

The funeral of Bishop Osman C. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place this morning at the Methodist Episcopal church. No bishops attended the funeral, but a large number of clergy men were present.

FINANCIAL FUNNY MEN.

Fun in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange.

A Christmas Carnival in Broad Street—"Money Very Tight"—A Characteristic Scene—The Day Among the Brokers.

When European opinion on American men and manners was considered by our republican eaglet rising in the atmosphere of human progress, though fearful of a fall, as of the greatest importance, some pains were taken to display, especially to the English, our finest feathers. That day has gone by. John Bull may grumble and growl and anathematize our eyes while damning his own, for what we care. In fact it is most refreshing to Americans to find that, judged by the Cockney standard, they are "no better than they ought to be." And this indifference of our reckless public to the feelings of the English critics must be more galling from the fact that instead of being all of the same good old British stock but a miserable minority of us are willing to acknowledge descent from the Norman or Saxon. Irish, Spanish, French, German and Dutch outnumber and overshadow the English; and consequently when

OUR NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

are compared, the newly arrived Yorkshireman, who was brought up in the belief that we are only cheap editions of the "fine old English gentleman," is utterly astonished. And this vanity, preposterous as it is absurd, still exists in many Englishmen who have resided in the United States for years. Everything we do is "un-English" to those people, and consequently bad and improper.

The writer thought thus as, standing in the Gold Room in Broad street at half-past ten yesterday, and, with the report of the New England Society's meeting in his hand, he watched the antics of the festive brokers. The Board adjourned at that hour by mutual consent. When the President's gavel fell announcing

THE CONCLUSION OF BUSINESS,

there was a momentary pause in the waving of arms and clatter of tongues. But it was only momentary. From the pockets of staid old men, bosoms of frisky youths, from up the dark passages of wide sleeves, and even from "chimney-pot" hats, came wondrous implements of confusion and destruction. Rattles, crackers, fish horns and every noisy abomination that juvenile genius conceived was instantly produced. Hat blocking, horn blowing, jig dancing, "high and lofty tumbling" were indulged in by the members of the Board with great enthusiasm. Probably the most un-English, though really the most amusing incident, of the tournament was a set-to, with stuffed clubs, between two prominent millionnaires of the street. The fun was fast and furious, and the attendants of the room did not dare to interfere. It had been arranged by

A COMMITTEE ON DEVILMENT

that a certain number of brokers should enter the room en masque and take possession, but the janitor got wind of the enterprise and "Shanghaed" the carnival "fixins," so that they could not be found when wanted. This was a great drawback to the revellers, but it afforded the large number of foreigners in the gallery a better chance of studying this peculiar phase of American character. The brokers appeared to have lost their senses, so wild and extravagant was their conduct. A Venetian carnival, with every masque on his last intemperate legs, could afford nothing more ridiculous. Professional disturbers of gravity might cause more delight to the bystanders, but they could not elicit so many

EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE

and wonder as were expressed by the visitors.

"What is the matter with these people?" asked a pudding-faced son of fog and mist, evidently a late arrival, addressing his American chaperone.

"Oh! nothing," was the reply. "Guess money is tight."

"Tight! you bet," remarked a sovereign within hearing. "Money's got the jim-jams, and got 'em bad, to-day."

And indeed so it seemed. The "Board" and the "street" seemed to be inextricably mixed: the "walking was bad," and a free fight was considered the only thing to set matters right again.

The fun and frolic continued until a late hour, and then everybody wished everybody else a Merry Christmas and departed.

IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

the bulls and bears were equally frisky. Insanity seemed to have laid violent hold of the grave and reverend seignors of 'Change, while the younger members looked and behaved as if afflicted with St. Vitus' dance. From the decorum of business they suddenly relapsed into the antics of bedlam, and did their utmost to impress everybody and satisfy themselves that they were innocents of the first water. All the infernal machines for making noise were brought into requisition, so that for several hours the place was a bedlam. Those who endeavored to do business were immediately set on and bonneted. But notwithstanding the seeming violence of the financial carnival there was

NO ILL-FEELING

and no unseemly objection to practical jokes. Everything was taken in good part, and when there were no more hats to block and men got tired of their rattles and fish-horns the business was closed for the day. With all their greed and haste to get rich there are none of our people fonder of a frolic than the men of money.

A CORRUPT POLICE OFFICER.

Officer Maher Following in the Footsteps of the Tammany Ring—What Will the Commissioners Do About It?

George Stanton was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on complaint of Wolf Havenkensky, from whose store he had stolen six pairs of socks. The case was on the calendar last Thursday, but when the Judge called it out the complainant was nowhere to be found, and consequently it was postponed until yesterday and an officer directed to hunt Wolf up. Wolf put in an appearance yesterday with his witness, Officer Maher, of the Tenth precinct, who arrested the prisoner at the time the robbery was committed. While giving his testimony, Judge Dowling asked Wolf why he was not present on Thursday when the case was called.

"Well," he replied "I will tell you, Judge. Officer Maher came to me here in the coort room a few moments before you called the case and told me that Mrs. Stanton, the prisoner's mother, would settle the matter by giving me $10 and that I need not wait here any longer. I went outside with the officer and there met Mrs. Stanton, who handed me $10, as Officer Maher had promised. As soon as she had given me the money the officer came to me and demanded $5 as his fee for negotiating the settlement of the affair. I refused to give the amount, when he said I must do so, as I was entitled to only as much as would pay for the property stolen. I gave him the money and we all left together.

Officer MAHER—Judge, that man lies; I never saw him here on Thursday. In fact, I was not here on that day.

Judge DOWLING (to Clerk)—Call Officer Wing.

Officer Wing came on the stand, and to the question put to him by the Judge as to whether or not he had seen Officer Maher in Court on Thursday, replied that he had and that he saw him talking with the complainant.

Mrs. Stanton was called next and testified to having given Wolf $10 and to having seen Officer Maher talking with him a few moments afterwards.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner Stanton, said, "I will send you to the House of Refuge."

Turning to Officer Maher the Judge said, "Now, Officer Maher, I am going to send you to the Police Commissioners and let them deal with you as they see fit. Were I in their place I would dismiss you from the force before sundown."

Exit Maher in charge of Sergeant Quinn.

THE CASE OF LAWRENCE SULLIVAN.

Visit of the Commissioners to the Convict in His Cell.

The gentlemen named by Governor Hoffman as a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Lawrence Sullivan, the murderer, in company with Mr. John G. Boyd, Sullivan's counsel, and Warden Stacom, visited the prisoner in his cell yesterday afternoon. During the investigation he acted in his usually idiotic manner, and refused to speak to any one. The doctors will report the result of their deliberations concerning the case in a few days. Judging from the appearance and conduct of Sullivan, there can hardly be any doubt as to what their verdict will be. His very low forehead and badly formed skull, his vacant and senseless expression of countenance and his total lack of any mental cultivation in early life, proclaim the unfortunate man to be a creature of impulse merely and scarcely equal in intelligence to some of the inferior animals. This seemed to be the impression of the examiners, and, besides the scientific interest which they manifested in the case, they regarded the poor fellow with feelings of sympathy and pity. The case is a remarkable one, and has attracted a great deal of public attention. Taking into consideration the character and heinousness of the crime, the peculiarities of the prisoner and the amount of legal and medical ability which have been devoted to the investigation of all the circumstances, this is likely to become one of the celebrated cases in the criminal annals of this city.

THE "SHANGHAEING" PROCESS.

How It Is Done—Measures for Its Prevention.

UNITED STATES RECEIVING SHIP VERMONT, Dec. 23, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As it may not be understandingly known to the readers of the HERALD what the true and exact definition of the term "Shanghaeing" is when applied to seamen, it may not be amiss that a brief explanation of its more prominent features should be made, showing the manner in which seamen as a class are duped and victimized by those eager to convince them of what is not the fact—that they are their best friends, but who in reality are indeed their most implacable and unrelenting foes—to wit, the boarding house keepers, shipping masters and others, depending upon them for a precarious and villanous existence on shore.

A sailor comes on shore, with his pockets filled with money, the proceeds of his hard labor, which may have extended for a period of—we will say—three years, more or less. These boarding house keepers, or land sharks, as they are familiarly termed in nautical phrase, have as many accomplices, or runners, employed as they can well support, and whose duty it is to scour the streets night and day, for the purpose of picking up any unguarded sailor that comes in their way. They are then induced, by all the trickery and device which they are alone capable of suggesting, to accompany him to his house, which, as a matter of course, is the best in the ward, where he would be treated with all the kindness and consideration which his case required. As a proof of this assertion he would not even permit you to carry your baggage, but would perform the task himself, to the eminent satisfaction of both. On arriving at the house he undergoes the formality of an introduction to all the principal functionaries, who welcome him with all the ardor and affection of a devoted parent. All this having been accomplished satisfactorily and after several drinks—which by the way, are generally furnished *ad libitum* for the first night in order to make you talkative—you are then interrogated as to where you have come from and how long you have been away, so as to furnish them with an idea as to how much money you ought to have about you. Some have more impudence than others in this respect and will demand as a matter of right to know your exact pecuniary condition. Having ascertained this the next and most important part of the programme is to secure the prize, which is, in point of fact, their whole object, and for which they will use all the treachery and ingenuity they alone are capable of. They will commence by representing to you the impropriety of carrying so much money about you at one time, and suggest the advisability of being allowed to act as guardian of your finances, giving you to understand in the most impressive manner that you could draw upon them as occasion required. This, of course, seems to the uninitiated a reasonable demand, accompanied, as it generally is, with the assurance that there were a great many roughs in the ward who would surely ease you of it if you carried it about you, but which in reality they were determined to possess themselves. Let us proceed with our narrative.

The first night a sailor is on shore after a long and tedious voyage he naturally repairs to some place of amusement for recreation, and whiles away the time in other places best known to himself, which generally consumes the little money he was allowed to depart with. On arriving at his boarding house his first inquiry is for the boss (his banker), in order to replenish his pockets. The demand which he makes, say $5, seems to him (the boss) to all intents and purposes exorbitant, and after a lecture, lasting probably a half hour, during which time he will represent to you the folly of throwing away so much time and money upon things which are of no value to you hereafter, you may at last succeed in obtaining a portion of the sum demanded, with which you are compelled to be satisfied. In the meantime the same individual who was so anxious to carry your baggage to the house is now equally as solicitous to get you out of it, and is using his utmost endeavors to secure you a berth in one of the packet ships. This is not a very hard matter, as they are oftentimes assisted in this nefarious business by collusion with the shipping master and officers of the ship. The rest is very soon told. You are allowed to remain unmolested until night sets in, when they will watch their opportunity and administer the necessary drug, or, as the Frenchman says, the *coup de grace*. You do not arrive to a state of consciousness until after having been placed on board, when you awaken from your deadly stupor only to be told by the mate or other officer of the ship that $40 or $50 was the price that had been paid for your apparently inanimate carcase. Instances are known that in the event of the patient manifesting any symptom of returning consciousness during the abduction process that a resort is had to the club, which diabolical expedient at length accomplishes what the fatal drug failed to do. One can easily imagine a poor unfortunate wretch placed under these circumstances, which is really only the beginning of his troubles, for as soon as he recovers from the effects of the drug or club he finds himself incapacitated to resume the duties imposed upon him by the unscrupulous officers of the ship, who, in many instances, are participators in the crime. Moreover, the wardrobe which is furnished him by these villains is not calculated to improve the physical condition or comfort of the party concerned; they know that a bag of clothes, or its equivalent, should accompany the man before he would be accepted by the captain, and this obstacle is overcome by filling a bag with anything but the requisite articles, leaving the man with scarcely a change of clothing. He is next required by the officers of the ship to go to work, and in the event of his exhibiting any disinclination or reluctance, the process of clubbing is again resorted to, which in the majority of instances proves effectual. Thus the unfortunate man drags out a miserable existence until the termination of the voyage.

What a sad commentary upon human nature is this, occurring in the very midst of a civilized community! And yet this is only one instance of many thousands which occur annually.

Cannot means be devised, in the name of everything that is sacred, for the suppression of these evils? Will not those whose duty it is to look after such matters stretch forth a hand in assistance of a class cursed, as it seems to be, by laws injudicious and inoperative? Is this state of things to continue without the intervention of our federal legislature to crush them? And, finally, are we, seamen, to be left to the mercy of a set of unscrupulous persons, devoid of everything but personal ambition and motives of self-agrandizement? The law at present is insufficient and injudiciously administered, as in almost every case Jack goes to the wall. With the knowledge of these facts before us we ask, Cannot something be done to relieve us of this thraldom? Will not Congress pass such laws as will effectually prevent a repetition of such practices? Why should not our mercantile marine be held under the same restrictions as the navy? If such were the case much of the misery which we complain of would cease, for no commander of a man-of-war is permitted to ship a man who is in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. If any commanding officer in the service should so far forget himself as to do so he would be punished severely for it. No person in the naval service, however exalted his rank may be, is permitted to maltreat any one under his command. The punishments which he is allowed to inflict are strictly defined by law. Some of these punishments are left to the discretion of commanding officers, while others can only be inflicted by sentence of a court martial. Why cannot some such system be adopted in the merchant service? Is it not possible to restrain the brutal instincts of mates and their commanders? Many other suggestions might be made setting forth the propriety of a reform movement in this direction, but space will not admit of it at present. Let us hope, however, that those whose social position and political influence entitle them to a voice in the matter will stretch forth a helping hand, and the result, we feel, will be our triumph.

Any one wishing to communicate upon the subject should address GEORGE TRAVERS, United States receiving ship Vermont.

RAILROAD LANDGRABBERS.

How the Montclair Railway is Impeded by Chancellor Zabriskie's Injunction—Motion to Dissolve the Latter Denied.

As reported in the HERALD last September an injunction was granted by Chancellor Zabriskie, of New Jersey, restraining the Montclair Railway, a branch of the Midland Railway, from entering upon the property of Mr. Charles Leist, in the township of Montclair, about five miles from Newark. It appears that some of the officers of the company had entered into an agreement for his property, and on the strength of this had taken possession thereof. In the meantime, however, the higher officers of the road ignored the terms of the railroad, and a re-transfer of the property was made. Later the company took forcible possession of the property against the protest of the owner, whereupon he procured counsel and through them obtained first a temporary injunction, which, upon a full hearing of the evidence, was subsequently made perpetual by the Chancellor. Since then Messrs. Keasbey and Barker, counsel for the company, made a motion to the Chancellor to dissolve the injunction. The motion was argued a few days ago before the Chancellor at great length, when the position taken by Mr. Leist's counsel, Messrs. McCarthy and Keen, that no new evidence had been produced to show that the legal bearing of the case had been altered since the granting of the injunction, was sustained by the Chancellor. The motion was therefore denied, and Mr. Leist continues in possession of his property. The company's counsel now threaten to bring this matter into the Court of Appeals.

GRAND TURKEY PRESENTATION.

A Corporation That Has a Soul.

Yesterday the Hoboken Ferry Company opened its coffers in a manner quite in contraversion of the adage that corporations have no souls. All the employés, including engineers, ferry masters, deck hands, &c., were presented each with a turkey. None of the fowls given weighed less than seven pounds. Such Christmas presents have hitherto been given, but on some former occasions the birds presented had died of starvation. This year, therefore, the company will undoubtedly be deluged by a shower of blessings, forming an agreeable contrast with the fervent encomiums sometimes lavished by passengers when the boats are "lying over to get on time again." The general feeling seems to be that the workmen are faithful and efficient, and richly deserved the "Plato's men," which must have cost quite a nice little sum, there being about four hundred hands laboring for the ferry corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

In spite of the precautions taken to prevent fraudulent enlistment in the English Army Reserve, cases are still occurring in which men contrive to obtain bounty and pay over and over again by enlisting in several districts.

"The joy of our criminals," says the *Liberté*, "at the destruction of the guillotine is likely to be of short duration, as one of these instruments has been ordered from a carpenter on the Boulevard du Prince Eugène. M. Heindreich, executioner for the city of Paris, had some difficulty in finding a workman to construct it. The new guillotine will be painted black, and not red, like the former one. The knife will fall by a new system, of which M. Heindreich is the inventor, and some improvements will be introduced into the working of the sliding plank."

Bands of coiners have been seized at Benares. Many of them are wealthy and influential men. The dies are said to be beautifully made, and as the coins (gold mohurs) are seven-eighths true gold, it would be difficult to distinguish the real from the false coinage. About a lac (£10,000) of the false coins are now in the hands of the people, and believed by them to be sound currency.

Newfoundland is just now enjoying an era of great commercial prosperity. The capture of the almost fabulous number of 600,000 seals in the spring of this year, and a most successful cod fishery, have been followed by the reappearance of mackerel on the coast after an absence of forty years. Money, too, seems to be abundant, the local banks having reduced the rate of interest.

The exports of unwrought steel in September amounted to 3,586 tons, against 3,444 tons in September, 1870, and 2,991 tons in September, 1869. In the exports for September France figured for 369 tons and the United States for 1,506 tons. In the nine months ending September, 30, this year, the aggregate exports of steel were 26,801 tons, against 26,857 tons in the corresponding period of 1870 and 24,706 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. In these totals the exports to the United States were 14,245 tons, against 12,125 tons in the corresponding period of 1870 and 12,224 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. The value of the unwrought steel exported in September was £112,504, against £105,907 in September, 1870, and £87,468 in September, 1869; and in the nine months ending September 30, this year, £830,415, against £830,954 in 1870 and £764,111 in 1869 (corresponding periods).

The *Journal des Debats* gives the following description of the ceremony of passing round the loving-cup at the Mansion House, London:—"The loving-cup is a great golden vase with a cover, and filled with a mixture of champagne, claret and spices. The Lady Mayoress turned to the left side, holding the cup with her two hands. M. Léon Say raised the cover while she drank. He then took the cup in his turn, and turning to the left, received from his neighbor the same service while drinking. The round of the table was thus made amid the grave salutations of those passing the cup. The ancient usage wills that three persons be always standing at the same time, the one who drinks, the one who holds the cover, and the one who is to hold the cover next. It appears that the office of the third person standing is to watch over the two others that they may not be knocked on the head while they are drinking."

Many heads of German worthies adorn the walls of the new Reichsrathsaal in Berlin, each provided with an apt quotation chosen from his own writings. Thus, underneath Schiller are found the well-known words, "A united people of brethren we'll be, nor part in any stress or danger." Wilhelm von Humboldt's inscription is, "According to my notion energy is man's first virtue." Underneath Freiherr von Stein are the words, "I have but one country and that is called Germany; therefore, also, I am devoted to it only, and not to any part of it." Scharnhorst says, "All the inhabitants of the State are its born defenders." Under Matthy one reads, "Liberty is the prize of the victory which we gain over ourselves." Dahlmann has, "It is our task to complete the State in the consciousness of the people." Fichte, finally, appears with the quotation, "Also in war and by fighting it through together a people grows into a people."

A correspondent sends to the *United Service Gazette* the following from Portsmouth:—"A gentleman presented himself on board the B—— a short time since and requested to be allowed to look over the ship, which request was granted. He made minute inquiries, particularly as to shells, fuses, charges, &c.; but for this information he was referred to the Excellent, as there alone could his questions be satisfactorily answered. He replied, with a half smile, 'Oh, never mind; I see there is nothing new; I have in my pocketbook' (producing it) 'the most minute particulars of everything connected with your ship; I only came on board to see if there were any fresh improvements or alterations since you were in dock.' The visitor proved to be a German naval officer. He had visited every part of our government establishment at Portsmouth. Our correspondent adds that, 'unknown to ourselves, we are under a constant and regular supervision by such visitors.'"

Diamonds have been discovered near Victoria West, Cape colony. The *Standard and Mail* of the 19th ult. reports that "the discoveries at the fields are on the increase, and one who is able to form a good opinion on the subject estimates their value at not less than five thousand pounds a day, or one million five hundred thousand pounds a year. So far from there being any chance of this rate of production diminishing at present, there appears to be every prospect of an increase, for new deposits are being discovered every month. Some have actually been found within the colony, and we expect that, with care and search, more will be discovered." The excitement among the frontier residents is great. Two diamond sales at Capetown on the 9th of September excited unusual interest there. At Mr. Moore's sale 242 diamonds, weighing 294¼ carats, realized a total value of £1,762 6s., and at Mr. Canvin's a consignment of 241, weighing 326¾ carats, fetched £1,282 10s. Mr. Garcia, Civil Commissioner of Victoria, had reported to government in confirmation of the finding of diamonds at a place called Prisca, about twenty hours distant from the seat of magistracy.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In the *Photographic News* Mr. John Spiller draws attention to the value of nickel, applied by electro-deposit, as a coating to polished steel, iron or brass, in protecting those metals from corrosion. This nickel coating, he assures us, protects steel, copper and brass from the action of even nitrate of silver and sulphur.

A French chemist has discovered a light as superior to gas as gas was superior to its predecessor, oil. An opportunity will soon be afforded of beholding this beautiful, clear and healthy light, as the officials of the Crystal Palace Company have laid pipes, placed gasometers in position, and in the course of a few days will illuminate their crystal fountains and rare works of art with the new oxhydric light; and in order that the public may have ocular demonstration of its vast superiority over gas the lights will alternate, and then the dull yellow haze of the flickering gas lamp will become doubly so in the steady, bright light emanating from the other, which is so intense that it causes the flame of gas to cast a shadow itself on the wall it is intended to illuminate. This new light can be obtained at a much lower rate than gas; and it is not only brilliant and clear, but healthy. Above the issue aperture in the ordinary gas lamp, when lighted, there is a dark space, surrounded by the flame, with sparkling atoms floating upwards, many of which escaped unconsumed, and pollute the surrounding air, much to the injury of eyes and lungs, while others that enter the flame in passing through it are only partially consumed, and in the shape of smoke or dust escape into the surrounding atmosphere, to the detriment of pictures, ceilings or gilt frames, &c. Nothing of all this occurs with the new light.

In an interesting account of torpedo experiments made recently at Chatham Dockyard the correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Volta is a floating arsenal of these infernal machines. There is a forge on board and a tinsmith's bench for making fuses. There is a telegraph room containing several instruments invented or adapted by Royal Engineer officers, and among these an indicator is especially ingenious. We will imagine that the Volta is the centre of a spider's web of wires stretching to a system of torpedoes disposed for the protection of certain works in the Medway. There are the 500-pounders lying in wait for big ships, and the 50-pounders, which act as vedettes to keep off boats and small craft not worth the great explosion. On a green baize table in the telegraph room stands the indicator, and directly any one of the tell-tales which float above a torpedo is struck a slide falls and displays a number, which is the number of the torpedo. If the disturbing vessel be friendly she is allowed to pass on; if an enemy the telegraphist has only to take up a peg about the size of those belonging to an ordinary cribbage board and to thrust it into a tiny hole, thus connecting the wires and firing his submarine mine. A raft which is to be blown up to-morrow consists of two old pontoons, with timber lashed across them and an inverted mast reaching eight or nine feet under water, to make certain of touching the torpedo. The "submarine mining company" are sure of a treat when they fire a torpedo, for directly the explosion subsides the water is "all of a glitter" with the fish which are killed by the shock.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Miners "Testing" for More Pay—The Way Strikes Are Inaugurated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23, 1871.

The *Miner's Journal* says of the coal trade:—"In Schuylkill, where the trade has been eminently unsatisfactory, no agreement has yet been reached, although a preliminary meeting of the two interests has been held for discussion during the past week, at which a commendable spirit of mutual forbearance was manifested. An adherence to the basis last in force in that region, which was $2 75, with $2 25 as a minimum, is counselled, and this will probably prevail; though whether the agreement will be broken, as it was during the last season remains to be seen." The *Journal* adds, that "the total receipts for the year will exceed the last year by from two to three hundred thousand tons. The supply of anthracite will be about half a million short."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SATURDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and steady. The cotton market was unchanged.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the past week were 130,013 bales, against 120,918 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1871, are 1,250,379 bales, against 1,501,194 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease in the present crop of 250,815 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 65,679 bales, against 89,511 bales for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 642,334 bales, against 827,793 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 432,938 bales, against 499,175 bales for the same date in 1870.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is one of the most important, if not sensational, emitted from the Clearing House in a good while. To understand it the fact should be borne in mind that since the failure of the Union Square and Eighth National Banks, which were not members of the Clearing House, but cleared through their friends in the association, the justice of confining the statement to members of the Clearing House only has been urged with such force that the suggestion has been adopted, and five uptown banks are omitted in this week's statement. The banks thus excluded reported the following average last week:—

Loans	$4,533,700
Specie	45,100
Legal tenders	645,800
Deposits	4,724,600
Circulation	453,300

The statement to-day varies, therefore, by the extraction of the above figures from the various items, but the changes in addition are quite marked and large. In loans the total contraction is nearly twelve million dollars, while the loss in deposits is over eighteen millions. Although the Sub-Treasury has paid out several millions on account of the redeemed '62's, there is a loss of nearly three millions in specie, accounted for, probably, by the payment of subscriptions to the new five per cents, delayed to this time by the Syndicate, who appear to have been allowed their own pleasure as to the negotiation. Outside of the loss in greenbacks by the exclusion of the uptown banks there is a decrease in this item of over three millions, indicating a heavy flow of currency to the interior. Despite their immense efforts in the way of contraction the banks are not as strong as they were last week, the surplus reserve being now down to seven millions. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	December 16.	*December 23.*
Loans	$283,179,700	$271,383,000
Specie	25,751,000	22,764,700
Circulation	29,033,800	28,575,600
Deposits	217,891,300	199,346,700
Legal tenders	44,532,400	41,217,800

The changes being as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$11,796,700
Decrease in specie	2,986,300
Decrease in circulation	458,200
Decrease in deposits	18,544,600
Decrease in legal tenders	3,314,600

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold in surplus reserve the sum of $7,001,925—a decrease for the week of $1,550,200.

GOLD STRONG—108⅜ A 108⅝.

The gold market opened weak, with a few sales at 108⅜, but thence advanced to 108¾ on the loss of specie in the banks, closing finally at 108⅝ a 108¾. The Board adjourned at eleven o'clock. In the gold loan market the rates ranged from seven per cent gold to six per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$46,657,000
Gold balances	2,027,212
Currency balances	2,304,678

MONEY EASIER.

The money market opened stringent, and borrowers on stocks paid 7 gold per annum to 1-16 per cent to Tuesday. Later in the day there was a general desire among lenders to secure the three days' interest to Tuesday, and the closing dealings were at 7 per cent to 7 coin per annum.

Prime paper was quoted 8 a 12 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamers and not so firm, but rates were unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM.

The government list was strong, with the reaction in gold and the easier feeling in money, and prices were ⅛ a ¼ per cent better, the latter fraction being exceeded in the case of the currency bonds, which advanced to 114⅜. The following were the closing street quotations this evening:—United States currency sixes, 114¼ a 114⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 113 a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 117¼ a 117⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 110; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅜ a 109⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do., fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅞ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅞ a 109; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 108⅛; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109⅜.

STOCKS BUOYANT AND DULL.

The stock market was dull and business at times was suspended, owing to the interruptions of the more hilarious brokers, who were celebrating Christmas Eve with the usual merriment. Despite the light amount of business there was a smart advance in prices, Rock Island rising to 106¼, Wabash to 68⅞ and Western Union to 69. The bank statement started a selling movement and prices fell off about ½ per cent only to recover and advance still higher. Reading was neglected and quoted without a sale. Our Montreal correspondent writes that the Erie stockholders in the New Dominion are organizing to help the "Erie reform" movement, conjointly with the similar enterprises in New York and London. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	94⅛	93⅝
New York Central scrip	88⅞	88⅜
Erie	32⅞	32½
Lake Shore	92⅜	91¾
Wabash	68⅞	67⅝
Northwestern	64⅛	63⅝
Rock Island	106¼	104⅝
St. Paul	54	53½
St. Paul preferred	77⅝	77⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	43⅞
Union Pacific	29	28½
Western Union Telegraph	69	68⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅞	52½

The Southern State bonds were feverish and irregular; the South Carolinas were firm; the Tennessees lower, but, at the close, better and steady; the Virginia consols excited, with a decline to 51 and a recovery to 54, and the North Carolina old bonds weak and lower.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The feature of the railroad bonds was an advance of 3 per cent—to 94—for Union Pacific firsts. The following were the bids at the board:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	93	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	96½
New York Cen 6's, 1887	88	Tol & W 1st m, St L div	86⅞
New York Cen 6's, r e	88	Tol & Wab 2d m	91
New York Cen 6's, sub	88	Tol & Wab equip bds	82
New York Cen 7's, 1876	102	Tol & Wab cons con	86½
New York Cen 7's, '65-'76	100	Han & Naples 1st m	86
Erie 1st m, ex	99	Gt West 1st m, 1888	93
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	95½	Gt West 2d m, 1893	85½
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	91½	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	89
Erie 7's, 4th m '80	88½	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	87
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	84	Gal & Chic extended	105½
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	91½	Gal & Chic 2d m	97½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	103½	Chic, R I & Pacific	103
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	100½	Morris & Essex 1st m	102
Harlem 1st m 7's	101	New Jersey Cen 1st, n	104
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's	90	New Jer Cen 2d m	100
Alb & Sus 1st bonds	103	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	106½
Alb & Sus 2d bds	93	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	103½
Chi, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	112	Clev & Pitts 2d m	98
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	98¾	Clev & Pitts 3d m	95
Mich So & N I s f 7 p c	101¼	Clev & Pitts 4th m	87
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	102	Chic & Alton s f	98
Central Pac gold bonds	103	Chic & Alton 1st m	106
Union Pacific 1st m bds	94	Ohio & Miss 1st m	102
Union Pac ld grant 7's	78¾	Ohio & Miss 2d m	81½
Union Pac income 10's	82	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95½
Ill Cen 7 p c 1875	105	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	108
Belleville & S Ill 1st m 8's	96	Mil & St Paul 1st m	94½
Alton & T H 2d m pref	85	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	90
Alt & T H 2d m inc	76	Mil & St Paul 2d m	84
Chic & N W s f	100	Chic & Mil 1st m	94½
Chi & N W int bds	92	Col, Chi & Ind Cen 1 m	88¾
Chic & N W con bds	92	Col, Chic & Ind Cen 2 m	71½
Chic & N W ex bds	88	Tol, Peo & W, E D	92½
Chic & N W 1st m	99½	N York & N Haven 6's	97
Han & St Jo con	93¾	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	20
Del, Lack & W 1st m	100	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	85½
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97		

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 125; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 120; Mechanics', 130; America, 145; City, 220; Phenix, 105; Tradesmen's, 150; Butchers and Drovers', 140; Merchants' Exchange, 98; State of New York, 107; Commerce, 115¼; Ocean, 10½; Mercantile, 120; Pacific, 100, Chatham, 175; Bank of North America, 108; Hanover, 102½; Irving, 126; East River, 110; Importers and Traders', 160; Fourth National, 107; Oriental, 159; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 75; German-American, 107.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports, other than dry goods and specie, at this port during the week ending December 22, 1871, were $3,764,232.

The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year were:—

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered at port	$1,043,778	$1,644,104	$1,470,798
Thrown on market	915,438	1,390,168	1,186,182
Since January 1.			
Entered at port	93,043,136	104,589,310	129,950,875
Thrown on market	90,497,993	105,262,122	126,436,286

The total imports at this port for the past week were $5,235,030 against $5,861,617 the previous week and $4,874,656 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of specie from this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$297,882
Previously reported	60,243,160
Total since January 1, 1871	$60,541,042
Same time 1870	58,235,785
Same time 1869	31,988,797
Same time 1868	70,596,941

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Dec. 23, 10:15 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

$4000	US 5-20, c, '65, n	114	$29000	U Pac7's, l g bds	79
2000	US 5-20, c, '68	115¼	15000	H & St J 8's, c b	93⅞
1000	U S 6's, '81, c	117⅛	1000	Tol & W 1st m	97
40000	U S 6's, '81, r	113¼	2000	T & W 1st m, S L d	87
20000	US 5-20, c, '65	109½	8000	M & Es 2d m	99⅛
15000	US 5-20, r, '65, n	109¾	2000	Pitts, FtW & Chic 2d	103
2000	US 5-20, c, '67	115⅛	8000	do	103⅛
500	do	115	1000	Clev & Tol s f b	103⅛
50000	US 5-20, c, '68	115¼	1000	Mil & St P 1st	94½
10000	Va 6's, con	51⅛	1000	C, C & I C, 1st m	89
3000	do	51	5000	Ohio & Miss 2d c b	81⅜
10000	do s60	51	100	shs Con C of Md	39⅞
10000	N Car 6's, o b s3	31⅛	400	do b8	40
1000	S C 6's, n, J & Jy c	24⅝	100	Adams Ex c	90⅞
1000	do	24¾	100	Erie RR	32½
10000	La 6's, l b	62⅛	300	Tol, W & W RR	68
2000	Missouri 6's b c	98	200	Chic & Rk I RR	105⅛
7000	Un Pac RR 1st m	92	100	C, C, C & Ind RR	88
1000	do	93¾	100	Long IslandR R	61
21000	do	94			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	68⅞	a	69	Northwestern	64⅜	a	64⅝
Pacific Mail	53¾	a	54	N'west'n pf	89 bid.		
N Y Cen con	93⅞	a	94	Rock Island	106⅛	a	106¼
N Y Cen scrip	88¾	a	88⅞	St. Paul	54	a	54¼
Erie	32⅝	a	32⅞	St. Paul pref	77⅜	a	77⅝
Reading	110⅞	a	111	Wabash	68⅞	a	69
Lake Shore	92¼	a	92⅜	Ohio & Miss	44⅛	a	44⅜
Union Pacific	28⅞	a	29	Bos, Har & Erie	2⅞	a	3
Pittsburg	128	a	128½	Col, C & Ind Cen	19	a	19¼

THE NEWARK ARMORY.

The city authorities of Newark will soon enter into possession of Klotz's Hall, the new armory and sub-police station quarters. The Common Council Finance Committee settled the bargain yesterday by paying over $25,000 to Mr. Klotz on account.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BAYLES—DAVENPORT.—By the Rev. H. M. Storrs, of Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, WILLIAM S. BAYLES, of Westfield, N. J., to HATTIE DAVENPORT, of Brooklyn. No cards.

GOTT—OWEN.—On Thursday, December 21, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Francis Peck, WALLACE C. GOTT to MATTIE A. OWEN, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

STEVENS—GREENOUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Greenough, of Pittsburg, assisted by Rev. Dr. Budington, the Rev. ABEL STEVENS to FRANCES C. J. GREENOUGH, daughter of Walter Greenough, all of Brooklyn.

WILSON—MCGILLIVRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. C. Osborne, D. D., Mr. HUBERT WILSON, of this city, to Miss BELLE MCGILLIVRAY, daughter of John McGillivray, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—In New York city, Monday, December 18, 1871, ANNA EUGENIA, wife of A. Crane Ackerman, aged 25 years.

New Jersey and Vermont papers please copy.

ALLEN.—On Friday evening, December 22, PRISCILLA LATHROP, youngest child of Moses O. and Catharine Allen, aged 3 years.

Funeral services at 344 Third avenue on this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, at Fort Plain, Thursday, December 21, LUCIA M., wife of John H. Babcock.

Remains taken to Cooperstown for interment.

BOLAND.—JOHN BOLAND, aged 17 years.

Funeral takes place from his father's house, 657 East Sixteenth street, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock P. M.

BURNS.—On Thursday, December 21, JOHN BURNS, a native of Clenaughill, parish of Clombroney, county Longford, Ireland, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Bellevue Hospital, this day (Sunday), December 24, at two o'clock P. M., precisely.

BEVERLIN.—On Friday, December 22, at the Gramercy Park House, CHARLES B. BEVERLIN, aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio, for interment.

BOERUM.—On Friday, December 22, ABRAHAM REMSEN, infant son of F. Rapelje and Diana R. Boerum, aged 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, December 24, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 155 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn.

BYRNES.—On Friday, December 22, MARY BYRNES, of Mullingar, county Westmeath, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, December 24, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 439 East Eleventh street, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BROPHY.—On Thursday, December 21, 1871, JOHN BROPHY, aged 74 years, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 467 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

CAREY.—On Saturday morning, December 23, EDWIN CHAPIN, son of Lorenzo and Adeline Carey, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, at All Saints' church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Monday, the 25th, at half-past one P. M.

CHAPMAN.—On Saturday, December 23, after a short illness, JOSEPH CHAPPELL CHAPMAN.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Cannon street, on Monday, at one o'clock.

Albany and New London papers please copy.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, December 20, 1871, Mrs. SARAH CHURCHILL, wife of Joseph Churchill, of Uniontown, N. J., aged 54 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Uniontown, N. J., on Monday, December 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon. Trains leave at ten o'clock for Uniontown. Conveyance at depot for relatives and friends wishing to attend.

CONROY.—At her residence, 66 West Thirty-eighth street, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Michael Conroy, of Mount Mellick, Queens county, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENISON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, of diphtheria, MARY E. L., daughter of Harvey B. and Lucy W. Denison, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 699 Lafayette avenue, near Tompkins, on Monday, 25th inst., at one P. M.

DUNBAR.—On Friday, December 22, MARGARET, relict of Abraham L. Dunbar.

Funeral to-day (Sunday) at one o'clock, from her late residence, 144 Third avenue, to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

DUNLEA.—On Saturday, December 23, MAURICE DUNLEA, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, December 25, from his brother's residence, 325 East Thirty-seventh street, at half-past one o'clock. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association are respectfully invited to attend.

DOUGLASS.—On Friday evening, December 22, JANE ELIZABETH, wife of H. B. Douglass, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 45 East 132d street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

FARLEIGH.—On Friday morning, December 22, GEORGIANNA T., wife of William C. Farleigh, and daughter of William A. Blanch.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Henry Clay Lodge, F. and A. M., the companions of Empire Chapter, R. A. M., also Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Meserole street, Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at one o'clock P. M.

PERVANGHER.—On Saturday, December 23, after a long illness, SEBASTIANO PERVANGHER, aged 23, a native of canton Tessin, Switzerland.

The members of the Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late member, Sebastiano Pervangher, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock, from St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue.

W. P. MOLO, President.

The members of the Società Ticinese di Mutuo Soccorso are requested to attend the funeral of the late member Sebastiano Pervangher, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock, from St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue.

W. P. MOLO, President.

FLANLY.—On Friday, December 22, HUGH H. FLANLY, aged 34 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Thomas L. Perden, 28 East Eighty-fifth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GARVEY.—On Friday, December 22, PATRICK GARVEY, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brother Bernard, and brothers-in-law, Patrick and William Curran, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 356 Greenwich street, to-day (Sunday), 24th inst., at two o'clock precisely.

GRIGLIETTI.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, December 21, 1871, Mrs. C. A. GRIGLIETTI, aged 58 years.

HAGAN.—On Friday, December 22, 1871, WILLIAM JOSEPH, son of William and the late Maria Hagan, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, corner of Luqueer and Court streets, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JEFFRIES.—Suddenly, of pluerisy, on Tuesday, December 19, LIBBIE, wife of William Jeffries and eldest daughter of James Everitt, of Jamaica, L. I., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, December 24, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 82 Middagh street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—At New Rochelle, Friday, December 22, Mr. JOHN D. JOHNSON, aged 47 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at Presbyterian church, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock P. M.

KEYSER.—On Friday, December 22, of pneumonia, JOHN B. KEYSER, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 641 Washington street, on Monday, December 25. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

KELLY.—After a long and severe illness, MARGARET, the widow of John Kelly.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her brother, Hugh Hart, and her brother-in-law, Simon Flaherty, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Laurel Hill, on Monday, December 25, at one o'clock.

KELLY.—On Friday, December 22, 1871, JANE, wife of the late Daniel Kelly, native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, James Mackin; also her brother-in-law, William Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her brother's residence, 351 First avenue, on Sunday, 24th, at two o'clock P. M.

KURST.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her parents, 108 Clermont avenue, after a short but severe illness, LILLIE, daughter of Charles H. and Isabel E. Kurst, aged 15 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEARNEY.—On Saturday, December 23, after a short and severe illness, OWEN KEARNEY, a native of county Longford, Ireland, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 25, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 262 Navy street, Brooklyn.

KUH.—On Friday, December 22, WILLIE, son of Isaac and Mathilda Kuh, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 157 West Forty-ninth street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—On Saturday, December 23, of congestion of the lungs, EMORY MATTHEWS, aged 56 years.

Funeral on Sunday, December 24, at four P. M., at his late residence, No. 528 Seventh avenue. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MALLERY.—On Friday evening, December 22, at Lafayette (Jersey City), ISABELLA J. MALLERY, wife of John R. Mallery and only daughter of the late Colonel James Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULVEY.—Departed this life on Friday, December 22, 1871, MARY FEEHAN, of the parish of Clonfert, county Galway, Ireland, wife of Michael Mulvey.

His friends and those of his sons, Thomas and Dominick, and his brother, Patrick Mulvey, and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 430 Second avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, December 24, 1871, at half-past one o'clock.

MCKENNY.—On Friday, December 22, after a long illness, BRIDGET MCKENNY, the beloved wife of John McKenny, native of county Louth, Ireland, aged 43 years.

May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Madison street, this (Sunday) afternoon, December 24, at half-past one o'clock.

Dundalk papers please copy.

MCNAMARA.—At Astoria, Mrs. MCNAMARA, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flushing avenue, Astoria, on Sunday, 24th, at two o'clock.

ODELL.—On Friday morning, December 22, PHOEBE, widow of John Odell, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, at her late residence, 205 East Forty-ninth st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at three o'clock P. M. On the following day (Monday), at ten o'clock A. M., the remains will be taken to East Chester for interment, where services also will be held at St. Paul's church. The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, W. A. Dooley, are respectfully invited to attend.

O'BRIEN.—On Friday, December 22, Mrs. HANORA O'BRIEN, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Marin, 348 East Fifty-fifth street, on Sunday, December 24, at one o'clock.

O'NEILL.—On Saturday, December 23, at his residence, 231 Gold street, Brooklyn, BERNARD O'NEILL, a native of the parish of Killow, county Longford, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, December 25, 1871, at two P. M.

POWERS.—On Saturday, December 23, THOMAS FRANCIS, son of John and Alice Powers, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 9 Albany street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

RABORG.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 23, at four P. M., FRANK HEWIT, third son of Dr. S. H. and Matilda Mason Raborg.

RIDLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, December 23, of pneumonia, JOHN G. RIDLEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives, Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., of Jersey City, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 17 Melrose street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, December 25, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Jersey City Cemetery for interment.

The members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M., of Jersey City, are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge rooms, Nos. 23 and 25 Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, P. M. John G. Ridley. Members of sister lodges are invited to join with us.

By order. C. W. CHASE, Secretary.

RYAN.—MARY, youngest daughter of the late M. J. and Margaret Ryan, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, 52 Henry street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Friday, December 22, MARY ANN SMITH, the beloved wife of James Smith and daughter of Dennis Farrell, aged 33 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Van Vorst street, Jersey City, on Sunday, December 24, 1871, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

SMITH.—On Saturday, December 23, of pneumonia, MARTIN SMITH, native of county Sligo, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company H, Seventy-first regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 25th inst., at twelve o'clock, from his late residence, 246 Elizabeth street.

SHARKEY.—On Friday, December 22, JOHN SHARKEY, native of county Roscommon, Ireland, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Thomas Fitzgerald, southeast corner Eightieth street and Second avenue, on Sunday, December 24, at one o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, December 22, 1871, ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of William Smith, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 25, at ten A. M., from her late residence, 159 Allen street.

SPEAR.—On Saturday, December 23, EDMUND T., youngest son of the late Charles Spear.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, December 26, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

STEWART.—At his residence, 122 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., ADAM, youngest son of the late James and Mary E. Stewart.

Funeral to take place, at half-past one P. M., from Christ church, Bedford avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STIVERS.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday, December 23, CORNELIA A., widow of James E. Stivers, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, Armonk, North Castle, Westchester county, on Monday, at twelve o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains upon the arrival of the 8:25 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

SULLIVAN.—At Manhattanville, on Thursday evening, December 21, 1871, JOHN SULLIVAN, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, December 24, 1871, at ten o'clock A. M., from his late residence, to the Church of the Annunciation, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, Captain BENJAMIN J. H. TRASK, aged 71 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 Fort Greene place, on Tuesday, December 26, at two P. M.

TRUMAN.—On Thursday, December 21, SARAH V. TRUMAN, daughter of the late George and Sarah Truman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on the 24th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

WILSON.—On Saturday, December 23, WILLIE, infant son of William and Agnes Wilson, aged 11 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 190 Fulton street, this day (Sunday), at two P. M.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Catastrophe at the Metropolitan Gas Works.

The Purifying House Blown to Atoms—A Wonderful Escape from a Worse Disaster.

The Primitive Tallow Candle in Great Demand.

Christmas Purchasers Groping Through the Streets and in the Stores.

Grumbling Among the People and Guessing at the Blame.

Thirty-fourth Street to Seventy-ninth, from River to River, in Total Darkness or a Flickering Twilight.

There are few employments more full of danger and more unhealthful and degrading to all sensibilities of enjoyment than that of the men who work in the great gas works in great cities—not over a volcano, but in the midst of one, whose substance is aerial and unseen, and breathing the vile fumes that, while they may at any moment be the cause of a treacherous death, are sure, at all events, to bring the victims to a slow one before their time. Most of these men die young. Do the gods love them? It doth not appear. They do not so look. Weak,

TOTTERING FIGURES,

clothes hanging loosely on, greasy and threadbare; faces sallow, haggard, smutty and thin, with eyes that lie sunken and inert in their sockets—these are the creatures who imperil their lives in the task of manufacturing light for our city. Such men grow dull to the sense of their hardships—a dulness which prevents them from complaining often of its constant presence. But it still remains, and haunts every moment in which they are at work. The gas houses in the city are wholly unsafe, as now conducted, and the living death that is ever going on within them is made less horrible in seeming compared with the death that only waits the beck of chance, ever hanging over them.

Yesterday afternoon

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

terrified everybody in the neighborhood of Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street. It is here that is situated the gas works of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, whose office is at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street. In the immediate vicinity the habitations are almost all tenement houses, many stories in height and crowded with human beings. Ranged immediately opposite is a long row of these dwellings, and in a diagonal direction from the works, on Tenth avenue, are many more of the same class.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the workmen employed in the "purifying house" of the gas works went home as usual. There remained then in charge of this department but one or two men, who acted as the watch, and in the office—a part of the same building—were several of the officers of the works. It is usual to suspend work in the "purifying house" at five o'clock, for the very natural reason that to use lights would be dangerous. The place is lighted, perhaps for the purpose of guarding it, by lamps suspended outside the windows with broad reflectors, which throw the rays within. It is asserted that the windows are made as tight as it is possible to make ordinary windows, so as

TO PREVENT THE GAS FROM ESCAPING

and communicating with the fire. This weak precaution—attempting to make air-tight these "ordinary" windows—was of no real avail. At six o'clock, a dull detonation, but violent enough to shake every building and every inch of ground within a circle of half a mile, was heard; the whole middle portion of the purifying house, which extends through the block, was hurled into the sky and fell down with a loud crash, almost exactly where it rose, with the exception of some wayward débris which reached the adjoining streets. There was a heap of

INCONGRUOUS RUIN.

The roof of the building was blown to atoms, except at the ends, where it hung from the tottering walls like an autumn leaf, and midway between Forty-first and Forty-second streets the brick work timbers and iron work were all crushed and shattered.

The report is described as like that of the Westfield explosion by one who witnessed the latter. Along with the fragments great tongues of flame shot up to the sky, and an immense volume of smoke filled the air all around. No sooner had it occurred than people ran from every direction to the scene and a large crowd pressed up against the wall that was standing on Forty-second street. It was then twilight and the scene was a strange one, not without a touch of wildness. The rain was pattering down ceaselessly, a thin, murky mist hung as low as the crowns of men's hats, and

THE CROWD WAS SURGING ABOUT

in an excited way, splashing the medley of snow and water that covered the streets all over itself in the reckless intensity of the excitement. In the foremost ranks were several women who had rushed to the spot, looking, in their terror, like figures in Dante. These women knew that the workmen quit at five o'clock; but what cannot a woman's mind imagine and dread?

"Oh, where's my husband?" said one, wringing her hands. A rough giant at her elbow turned around and said in a rougher voice—"I'll tell yees; he was in the grog shop on the corner when I left 'im." "Here he is," and a begrimed and bearded face leaned over toward the woman, who gave a shriek and then instantly recovered so as to clasp her "man" and ejaculate—

"THANK GOD!"

Patrick McGrath, who was in the yard near the "purifying house" when the accident occurred came out through the gate under the overhanging wall with

A WILD FACE,

white with fright, and staggered until he almost fell, then was supported by one or two comrades and walked away homeward. He was not hurt; but received a shock that might have surprised any one, hero or not, into the thought that an earthquake was to swallow him up or Hades to gape and receive him. Besides Patrick, or "old Patty" McGrath, one other workman was missed by the crowd, and a debate arose as to the probabilities of his fate. He suddenly walked in among them and terminated the suspense of which he was the unconscious cause. The total darkness that had enveloped the crowd and the ruins was suddenly, five minutes after the explosion illumined by a blaze of light starting up back of the wall which remained standing on Forty-second street. The shattered woodwork had caught fire. The workmen, under the leadership of Mr. Liedric, the engineer of the works, however, soon succeeded in quenching the flames, and torches were then lit to aid in inspecting the ruins.

After an hour or two, the excitement having somewhat subsided, the people dispersed, and no one remained except a few workmen and the engineer and foreman. The HERALD reporter asked Mr. Heidric the cause of the explosion, and he said:—

"I will give you

A STATEMENT;

but as to the cause of the explosion I can only form a supposition. When the sound was heard I had just left the office, and had gone into the yard in which are the large gas tanks. I was talking to the night watchman, giving him directions for the night, when we were suddenly alarmed by the report. The man was very much frightened, and exclaimed, 'For God's sake, what shall we do?' I told him what to do. We turned off the gas so that it could not flow back from the large tanks, opened the retorts, and raked out the fires under the furnaces. I believe the gas escaped from one of the pipes leading from the 'purifying house' to the tanks. When the gas escapes from these it collects in the cellar, where it remains a long time before dispersing. This is a danger caused by our works being so crowded together; the fires and lights are too near

THE RESERVOIS OF GAS.

We have done our best to guard against accidents resulting from this, but the furnaces are near and the street lamps are not very far distant."

"How many cubic feet of gas exploded?"

"Oh, I don't know; the box containing the gas—the purifying box—measures 20x20 and 4. It will hold 800 cubic feet, but the oxide of iron and other purifying material fills over two-thirds of it, so that there could not have been over 300 feet of gas exploded. Think what an immense disaster it would have been had one of the tanks, which hold several thousand cubic feet, been reached by the fire. It would have swept the city for blocks.

THE GREAT TROUBLE

with our gas works is the lack of room. The reservoirs and purifying buildings should be at a greater [illegible]tance from the furnaces and so fixed as to be en[illegible]guarded from fire."

[illegible] the workmen who remained near the [illegible]ccident, talking in groups on the [illegible]verted freely against the management of the works. One of them said that the company was not provided with one man who understood gas-making, and that there was no safety in the works a single instant during the day or night. Others angrily supported his opinion.

ONE-HALF THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

The effect of the accident, which was palpable to every one who was above Thirty-fourth street last night, was the absence of light in streets, dwellings or stores. The gas as related, was shut off at the works. From Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street, and from the East to the North River, there was no glimmer of light. The people were astounded when the

TWILIGHT CHANGED TO NIGHT,

to find it utterly impossible to obtain gas light. Very soon there was much excitement. Groups collected on the stoops of the houses. Storekeepers went to their neighbors bewildered by the unheralded event that damped their

HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS

of an immense sale on the most propitious eve of the year—Christmas Eve. There was deep woe in their hearts when they found that all the glories of their shop windows went for nothing—were absolutely *non est*—in the gloom that persistently asserted itself, and by which all things seemed tinctured. Oh, deplorable misfortune! The street lights which were lighted early, flickered and died; one or two shop windows which had been early illuminated became dark; the rest were lighted only for a moment and then their wonders of Christmas Eve there displayed faded from sight, as did the glowing profits that were to be gained, from the minds of the proprietors. Very early Eighth avenue was crowded with ladies, children and gentlemen who plodded on through the slush and mud, under the dropping rain, pouring into the shops regardless of the darkness. The great stream of pedestrians, however, passed down town, missing the usual irresistible invitations that were wont to be displayed in the windows. However, in half an hour most of the stores were

LIGHTED WITH CANDLES,

looking like sacred tapers on altars. They were the altars of St. Nicholas. The grocery merchants were overrun with customers for an article which, since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, has never been greatly in demand. To the darkness at first experienced succeeded a misty, uncertain twilight, wrapping everything in a strange, mystical gloom. But the gloom was not too great to see merry faces among the throngs in the streets, and, doubtless, the season, with its associations, prevented

THE LUDICROUS MISFORTUNE

from being greatly felt. Hosts of all manner of pleasing things were seen being carried home, not excepting the huge turkeys which peeped out of great market baskets or were held firmly by the legs as the owner plashed through the difficulties that beset him.

NOTICE TO THE BENIGHTED GAS CONSUMERS.

To soothe the indignation of its customers the Metropolitan Gas Light Company sent the following notice:—

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER FORTY-SECOND STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

TO THE GAS CONSUMERS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.:—

This evening a serious accident to the purifying house of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company has impaired our ability to furnish you with gas.

All efforts are being made to repair the damage, and we hope to be able to furnish you again with the usual light in about three or four days, and in the meantime ask your indulgence.

Fortunately we hear of no lives being lost.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

LOCHY OSTROM'S WILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 23, 1871.

As the time rapidly draws nigh for the final disposition of the case of Lochy Ostrom, Poughkeepsie's wonderful maiden miser, public interest in the matter increases. The information has already been made public that although Jemima McKibben has been granted letters of administration as the only heir, yet a letter has been received from one A. C. Davenport, of Texas, which, if proven, will oust Jemima McKibben. This letter purports to have been written by "Lochy" towards the close of her life to this man Davenport, in which she gives him all her property. Mr. Davenport answered the letter, and directed it "Lochy Ostrom, Poughkeepsie." The story goes that it reached here after Lochy's death. Coming into the hands of one of the Post Office clerks who was cognizant of Lochy's demise he wrote on it, "Lochy is dead," or that in substance, and sent it to the Dead Letter Office. There it was opened to discover the sender, then closed again and forwarded to Mr. A. C. Davenport, at Belmont, Gonzales county, Texas. It reached him in safety, and I am informed that he is now on his way here to demand all that is left of the little old miser's worldly goods, amounting, in all, to about thirteen thousand dollars. It was first inventoried at about twenty thousand dollars. Should, however, Mr. Davenport not succeed in establishing his relationship the final accounting will soon be had, but who will hear it is a question as troublesome and vexatious as the identity of the heirs.

Mr. Peter Dorland, the present administrator for Jemima McKibben, having been elected Surrogate, cannot make a final accounting to himself, for the law will not permit that. Hon. Henry M. Taylor, who is an attorney for one of the heirs and who has recently been elected County Judge, cannot hear the final accounting, for here again the law steps in. Consequently the only person whom it can come before is District Attorney Tristam Coffin, and there is a question raised as to whether even he has a right to hear the final accounting. It is believed now that there is really more in the claim of the coming Texas man than was at first supposed. At first his claim was "pooh! poohed!" by the lawyers on the opposite side, but their ridicule has turned to grave consideration. As one of the consequences thereof I may state that it is now rumored there was another Rachel Ostrom in this city, who resided in the Second ward, but who died about or near the time poor old "Lochy" did, and that the latter Rachel will turn out to be the one A. C. Davenport is after. Thus it will be seen that the final accounting for the miser's estate will be surrounded with difficulties on all sides.

From the commencement to the present time this case has been one of the most remarkable on record, and future developments are awaited with great interest.

"GOING HOME FROM THE BALL."

Cogan's Hall is on the corner of Eleventh street and First avenue. It is devoted to political meetings and benefit parties. On Friday night last there was a very select coterie there. There was a ball on that night, and all the first families from avenue A were present on the occasion. At the close of the festivities it was suddenly discovered that the outer wrappings of several of the ladies were missing. It was a cold night and the excitement was intense. Miss Mary Smith, of 56 Clinton street, was minus a shawl. Miss Ellen Mulligan, of 304 Eighth street, had to go home without a hat, and she also lost her veil, likewise her shawl. Miss Mary Brennan and Miss Ann Smith were shivering in light tarletan for want of their mantles. All these ladies appeared before Judge Scott at Essex Market yesterday to prefer a complaint against Charles Murphy, the man who robbed them of their coverings. He was arrested by Officer Beam and the goods were found in his possession. Murphy was committed on the different complaints and held to answer in $500 on each charge at the Special Sessions.

CHEATING THE SCAFFOLD.

Jim Coppedge's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life—The Last of the Redfern Gang.

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY, N. C., Dec. 22, 1871,
Via WILMINGTON, N. C.

Though preparations for the execution of Jim Coppedge, the last of the Redfern murderers, had been completed the tragedy did not take place. The scaffold upon which two men had already suffered the death penalty for the same murder had been again erected, and Coppedge, who is only sixteen years of age, was awaiting his doom this morning, when the mail with a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary arrived. He received the intelligence in a most indifferent manner and exhibited an expression of countenance remarkable for stolidity, and which almost seemed to say:—"I had just as soon be hung as stay that long in the Penitentiary." In fact he is reported to have made use of that expression.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Two cars on the Norristown Railroad ran off the track on Friday, and, upsetting, were burned. No passengers were seriously hurt.

Walter Carter, aged thirty years, died at Concord, N. H., yesterday from injuries received while using a circular saw. He leaves a wife and three children destitute.

Captain James H. Hallett, agent for Isaac Taylor & Co., was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling through a scuttle at the bonded warehouse on Minor wharf, Boston. He belonged in Yarmouth, Mass.

On Thursday evening Richard Guffy and his wife were run over by a train at Watsontown, eighteen miles from Williamsport. The wife was killed and the husband badly injured, with a chance of his recovery.

The number of deaths at Cincinnati, Ohio, from smallpox during the week ending Friday evening was 57. This would indicate that the epidemic had passed the climax and is now on the decrease, as last week the death rate was 62 and the week before 68.

A freight train running within a mile of Youngstown, Ohio, on Friday evening, was thrown from the track by a broken rail down on a forty feet embankment. John Ready, a brakeman jumped off, and was struck by the caboose and was instantly killed. The conductor and several other persons were slightly injured.

The loss on Beaver, Miller & Co.'s planing mill, which was destroyed by fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday, is $25,000; insurance $3,000 in the Royal and $1,500 in the Imperial, both of London; $2,000 in the Franklin and $1,000 in the Phœnix, both of New York. The loss on the chair factory is $5,000; insurance small. The loss on the other buildings will not exceed $5,000, with $600 insurance.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 23—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ a 92½ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92⅞; 1865's, old, 93⅝; 1867's, 93⅝; ten-forties, 91⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Dec. 23—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 60c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 23—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—2 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 9⅞d. a 10d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 22d inst. have been 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Cheese, 64s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 23—Evening.—Fine rosin irregular at 28s. per cwt.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.

Another Side of the Story—Carrie Not So Pure as She Has Been Represented—The Examination Adjourned.

Yesterday afternoon the examination room of the Yorkville Police Court was crowded to repletion by a crowd of persons who were desirous of hearing the examination in the case of Carrie H. Moore, who, as already reported, was abducted, as it was alleged, by one William Dennis. Among those present were several women of doubtful reputation who were to appear as witnesses in behalf of the prisoners. One of these was a woman named Grace Elliott, and was arrested in the court room as an accomplice in the abduction.

Carrie made an affidavit against her to the effect that when she was taken to 143 West Twenty-sixth street by Dennis, one of the prisoners, Grace Elliott, volunteered to take them to 522 Sixth avenue, on the refusal of Mme. Williamson, proprietress of No. 143, to give said Dennis a room at her place.

The guardian of the abducted girl, Mrs. Adeline Howe, being sworn, testified that Carrie's mother and father died while she was quite young; a sister of Mrs. Howe took charge of the child; but Mrs. Howe, not wishing that her sister should have the custody of the child, made application in the Supreme Court to have Carrie given to herself, which was done by Judge Ingraham, who, however, gave her no order appointing her guardian.

Mr. NESBIT, who appeared for the defence, moved for the dismissal of the case, because Mrs. Howe could not produce the necessary papers appointing her Carrie's guardian. The motion was, however, refused, and the examination of Mrs. Howe was continued.

Carrie was arrested some time ago and sent by Judge Shandley to the House of the Good Shepherd for having remained away from home with another girl. Mrs. Howe denied that Carrie was at that time taken from a panel house in Greene street.

Carrie was then cross-examined, and in addition to what she before testified, which has already been published, she stated that after leaving the house No. 522 Sixth avenue she went home with a schoolmate named Maggie Thompson, residing in Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues, on Wednesday last. The following day she went to the Rink, and remained there until found by the police of the Nineteenth precinct, who took her home. She knew a girl named Emma Smith, an inmate of a panel house corner of Houston and Greene streets; she was acquainted with Emma in the House of the Good Shepherd; she was arrested in a house in Greene street, where she went with a girl named Rebecca Hull. The woman who kept this house asked her to remain there with her. She refused, when the woman attempted to force her into a room. She screamed, when Officer Carroll, of the Eighth precinct, came in and rescued her. The officer did not arrest all he found in the house, but simply took Rebecca and another girl; she was then sent to the House of the Good Shepherd by Justice Shandley. While in the shanty, and after recovering from the effects of the chloroform, she did not break open the window to call for help; the window was too small to get through. She laid down and slept until Dennis came for her again. She then got into a carriage, which took her 143 West Twenty-sixth street; but she did not ask the driver to save her, nor did she call for help while being driven from the shanty to the house in Twenty-sixth street. While in this last-mentioned house Grace Elliott curled Carrie's hair and gave her a shawl, which she was still wearing in Court. After arriving at the house No. 522 Sixth avenue she got out of the carriage herself and followed Grace Elliott and Dennis up stairs to a room on the third story. When she went there she did not know it was a house of prostitution. She knew though if it had been to Thirty-sixth street she was taken she would have known it was a house of prostitution she was going to, because all the houses in that street are so, and every girl in her school is aware of the same fact.

The Rev. Mr. Dunham, Pastor of Christ church, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, left the Court with orders that Carrie be sent immediately after the examination to the House of Mercy. He evidently felt grieved at the rather bold manner in which the girl gave her evidence, which influenced the minds of those present very unfavorably. She further stated that she went out twice while in Mrs. Florence's house, at 522 Sixth avenue.

The examination was allowed at this point to lay over until some future day.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Erie Company's Side of the Story.

The despatch from London published in the HERALD of yesterday regarding the proposed ousting of the present management of the Erie Railroad has naturally created much excitement among the officials of the road. "One story is good until another is told," and, of course, the Erie officials desire to "say their say" in a matter so important to themselves as well as to the public at large. Of course, their version of the condition of the affairs of the road differs widely from that of the English bondholders, and while the magnates of Erie say they are perfectly content to let the law take its course in regard to who are really entitled by right to manage the road, they are, nevertheless, anxious that the public should hear

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY,

which is told by them as follows:—The Erie Railway Company leased the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, agreeing to pay a certain rental for the use thereof for a certain length of time. After a fair trial the officials of the former found they were losing money by the lease, and, therefore, notified the managers of the latter that they should relinquish the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad on the 1st of August last, which they accordingly did. The capital stock of the latter road is said to be some $70,000,000, chiefly controlled by James McHenry and Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London. The interest on the amount would reach in round numbers $5,000,000, double the amount that the Erie people claim the road is able to earn. The length of the road is some four hundred and fifty miles, and as there are no large cities upon it the local earnings amount to but little. Without the traffic of the Erie Railroad, therefore, by which through freight is placed upon the Atlantic and Great Western Road, the latter would be of but little value. Hence the desire of the above named parties to obtain control of the Erie Road.

ANOTHER REASON

for the latter, say the Erie people, is that the Erie has a lease of the road from Dayton to Cincinnati, a distance of some forty miles. It will therefore be seen that the Erie Road has the Atlantic and Great Western at its mercy by reason of controlling it at both ends. The Erie people contend that the English bondholders above alluded to wish to obtain control of the Erie for the purpose of saddling the $70,000,000 stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Road upon it. The Erie Road, its managers say, will next year earn a surplus of $3,000,000, which, in the event of McHenry & Co.'s obtaining control of it, would be used to pay a part of the interest on the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Road. As the combined capital stock of the two roads would amount to some hundred and seventy million dollars the earnings would be entirely insufficient to pay the interest on its bonds. Thus, say the Erie officials, the desire of the English bondholders is not so much to improve the management of the Erie Road as it is to put a value on the $70,000,000 worth of Atlantic and Great Western bonds, the real value of which is very small. This

CUNNING SCHEME

on the part of the Englishmen, say the Erie men, would result in pushing the value of the Erie bonds much lower than it now is, and would place one of the great avenues of trade between this city and the West in the hands of foreign capitalists, who would have no interest in running it so as to benefit either the metropolis or the travelling public, but whose chief ambition would be to make all the money out of it possible. Such is the other side of the story, as seen through the eyes of the Erie people. Both parties are now before the stockholders, and, as they have "paid their money," they can "take their choice."

NEW YORK CITY.

Vital statistics for the week ending December 23:—Deaths, 452; marriages, 148; births, 440; still births, 51.

The case of Frederick Brodenskirk, who was last Wednesday charged, before Judge Bogan, at the Tombs, with having forged $10,000 worth of Allentown (Pa.) school district bonds, came up again yesterday, and the defendant, waiving an examination, was committed in default of $25,000 bail.

Mr. John Keyser, a merchant, twenty-nine years of age and a native of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 641 Washington street, from the effects of injuries received about a month ago by falling through the hatchway of premises No. 80 Front street. Deceased was a relative of ex-Sheriff Keyser, of this city. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest.

Patrick Garvey, thirty-eight years of age and a native of Ireland, died on Friday evening, at his late residence, 356 Greenwich street, from the effects of injuries. Garvey was found lying at the foot of a flight of stairs in a state of insensibility, and it is believed he fell backward down the stairs and fatally injured himself. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mr. Henry Hufnagle, a German, forty-two years of age, who died suddenly, on Friday evening, in front of No. 9 Bowery. Deceased, who lived in Third avenue, near Seventeenth street, had been calling on a friend living in Elizabeth street, and was on his way home at the time he dropped dead on the pavement.

OBITUARY.

Sidney E. Morse.

Sidney E. Morse died in New York yesterday morning. He was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Morse was son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, D.D., and brother of Richard C. Morse (deceased) and of Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., February 7, 1794. He received an excellent primary education, and entered the Freshman class at Yale in 1805, when but eleven years old, and graduated at fourteen, in a class remarkable for the longevity and the distinction of its members. When sixteen years old he wrote a series of articles on the "Dangers Presenting from the Undue Multiplication of New States," thus connecting himself with the newspaper press. He studied theology at Andover and law at Litchfield, Conn. His father, the Rev. Dr. Morse, and other clergymen in Boston, wishing to establish a religious newspaper, Mr. Sidney E. Morse, at their invitation, undertook it, wrote the prospectus, employed a printer, and as sole editor and proprietor issued the Boston *Recorder*, the prototype of that class of journals which is now known as "religious newspapers." In 1823, in connection with his younger brother, Richard C. Morse, he established the New York *Observer*, of which he continued to be the senior editor and proprietor until the year 1858, when he retired to private life. Mr. Morse was the author of a school geography. In 1817 he and his elder brother patented the flexible piston pump. In 1839 he produced the new art of cerography, for printing maps on the common printing press. Within the last few years he has been engaged with his son in completing an invention for rapid exploration of the depths of the sea—the "bathometer." To perfecting this instrument he gave the last years of his life, and on Friday evening of last week (December 15) he was engaged until a very late hour writing upon the subject. On rising to go up to his bedchamber he was stricken with paralysis (the first illness in his life), and lingering until yesterday morning, peacefully expired. Mr. Morse was a philanthropist in the broadest sense; he loved his fellow men and labored for their good. His kindness to those who were his associates in youth, in college and in later life is cherished by many. He has left a name of value to his family and country.

Hon. William F. Purcell.

Hon. William F. Purcell, ex-Judge of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, died in Washington, D. C., on Friday night, the 22d inst.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting of the Citizens' Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Reform Committee was held last night at their rooms in Montague street, Mr. Franklin Woodruff in the chair. The question, of course, which agitated the minds of the members of the Committee was the completion of the new charter which they have had under consideration for the past two weeks. The last proposition at the former meeting was the change in the Board of Alderman, having nine—one from each Assembly district—and a Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Mr. PERRY moved that the candidates be eligible only after a three years' residence in the district, the Aldermen to be elected on a general city ticket and the term of office be for two years.

Various views were expressed upon this proposition.

Mr. HUNTER was of the opinion that it was useless to spend much time on this charter.

Mr. A. C. DAVIS said that the Aldermen should be few in number and elected throughout the entire city. An honest vote and honest men were wanted. He was of the opinion that party feeling was losing its control over the public.

Mr. BARNES said the only way to have good officers was to put the dominant party so far in the minority as to compel proper nominations. A third party might be organized of the taxpayers of both parties, which would be still better. He was opposed to having two legislative bodies in the city.

Colonel JOHNSON was also opposed to two legislative bodies in the city. They were injurious in any other than State or national governments.

After some further discussion it was agreed that there should be nine Aldermen elected—one from each Assembly district.

FIRES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the building in rear of 502 West Fifty-first street, which was occupied by William Rupprecht. The loss on the structure amounted to $200; insured for $100. Loss on stock, $250. The fire extended to the blacksmith shop of George Resehan and damaged that building $200; insured for $3,500. Loss on stock, $50; insured for $200. The stable of John C. Kobbe was damaged $100. A frame dwelling adjoining, and fronting on Fifty-first street, was slightly injured.

A fire broke out on the fifth floor of Nos. 175, 177, and 179 Hester street, which was occupied by Boch, Schneider & Co., match manufacturers. The flames were confined to the floors in which they originated, but the lower floors were flooded with water. The loss of Schneider & Co. amounted to $5,000, and they are insured for $9,000. The second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 175 and 179 were occupied by A. Stiinan & Co., quilt manufacturers, whose loss is estimated at $200; insured for $6,000. John McArdle suffered a loss of about eight hundred and fifty dollars, but he is insured. A. Gruening, mustard manufacturer, had his premises damaged to the extent of $200. Griscon & Co., umbrella manufacturers, lost $1,000; insured for $5,000; and G. H. Smith lost $500; insured for $4,500. The building is the property of G. H. Meyer, and was damaged $2,000; insured for $25,000 in the Relief Insurance Company.

Fire in Westchester County.

At an early hour on Friday morning a fire broke out in the residence of H. B. Kirk, situated on Fifth street, Morrisania, Westchester county, and although the firemen were speedily on hand the rapidity of the flames, together with an inadequate supply of water, prevented them from saving the building, which, with its contents, were entirely destroyed. The inmates, including a number of visitors, had barely time to escape in their night clothing, some of them, fortunately, snatching up a few articles of wearing apparel as they hurried from the blazing structure. The loss is estimated at $12,000, and is understood to be fully covered by insurance in Boston companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 22	Moon sets..morn	5 16
Sun sets	4 37	High water.morn	6 27

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Dec 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	Dec 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Dec 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	Jan 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	Jan 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
India	Jan 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Britannia	Jan 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	Jan 13	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New York (Br), Jones, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship England (Br), Andrews, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.
Steamship Australia (Br), Hedderwick, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship North America, Wier, Rio Janeiro, &c—W R Garrison.
Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana—F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans—H B Cromwell.
Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.
Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina—James Hand.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, NC—Virginia Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, &c—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria—Geo B Merrick.
Steamship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Alliance, Saute, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H F Dimock.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship Gen McClellan, Morrison, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Bark Horace Beals, Strout, Seville—John Zittlosen.
Brig Baiear (Br), Bahn, Porto Bello—G Wessels.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayo, Hamilton (Bermuda)—Duncan McColl.
Brig B Young, Plummer, Apalachicola—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Emma L Porter, Sparks, St Martha and Savanilla—D De Castro & Co.
Schr R M Brookings, Brown, Jamaica—S D Cordova.
Schr Henry Parker, Beers, Demarara—Edwin Rowe & Co.
Schr Setagawa, Bryant, Ponce, PR—B J Wenberg.
Schr H S Marlow, Wines, Gibara and Matanzas—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Union, Smith, Corpus Christi—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Geo Taulane, Vaughan, Key West—Benner & Pinckney.
Schr Malanta (Br), Sanford, Halifax—Crandall, Barteaux & Co.
Schr Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Sarah Brown, Fisher, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr T T Harris, Nichols, Washington, NC—Thos Holmes & Co.
Schr E A Bartle, Smith, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Watchful, Gill, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr P F Brady, Nicholson, New Haven—M Briggs & Co.
Schr A T Miner, Miner, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Cleared 22d—Schr Pioneer, Blatchford, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son (not as before reported).

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg, Dec 6, via Havre 9th, with mdse and passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Is anchored in the lower bay on account of fog.

Steamship Ismalia (Br), Brown, Trieste Nov 13, Naples 20th, Messina 22d, Palermo 26th, and Gibraltar Dec 3, with mdse and passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced during latter part of passage strong NW and SW gales. Dec 11, lat 34 03, lon 56 55, spoke bark Paithia; same day, a Sunderland bark, with black round stern poop and topgallant forecastle, white boats and painted white about decks, both bound E; 16th, lat 38 19, lon 56 58, passed a Dutch bark, heading SW; 18th, lat 40 34, lon 63 12, brig Osprey, of and from Newfoundland for New York; 21st, 160 miles W of Sandy Hook, bark Duiveland (Br), from Bombay for Boston.

Steamship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Dec 11, Progreso 14th, Havana 18th, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons. Was detained 16 hours off Sandy Hook by fog.

Steamship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Dec 13, via Key West 17th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Experienced fresh NE winds to lat 30; thence to 37 strong northerly and westerly gals; since light N and NE winds with thick weather and occasional snow storms.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, NC, 68 hours, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Treci Dubrovacki (Aust), Podich, Belfast Oct 15, in balast, to order. Took the southern passage, and experienced strong westerly gales to Madeira; thence to Bermuda light NE winds and calms; from thence 17 days with strong variable gales.

Bark Margarethe Blanca (Prus), Skorka, Boston, in ballast, to Wendt & Co.

Brig Sanitna Ansaldo (Ital), Pasquale, Savona, 68 days, in ballast, to Henry Taylor & Sons. Took the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark John Banfield, Boston for New York.
Schr Allie S Oakes, Rideout, Fall River for New York, in ballast, to H W Loud & Co.
Schr S C Cady, Wood, Stamford for New York.
Schr Jacob Raymond, Holt, Providence for New York.
Schr W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.
Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for Port Johnson.
Schr Providence, Panley, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Providence for New York.
Schr Richard Peterson, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr Kate Robinson, Pendleton, Newport for New York.
Schr Etta May, Dix, Calais for New York, with lath to Boardman & Co.
Schr Flying Fish, Mold, Northport for New York, with brick to master.
Schr William M Jones, Davis, Boston for New York.
Schr Nathaniel Holmes, Nothrup, Newport for New York.
Schr R P King, Bliven, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah A Hammonk, Rich, Providence for New York.
Steamer Centipede No 2, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, New York for Salem.
Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Steamer Electra, Mott, New York for Providence.
Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

SAILED.

Steamships City of New York, and England, Liverpool; Australia, Glasgow; North America, Rio Janeiro; Cleopatra, Havana; Wilmington, Key West and Galveston; Emily B Souder, and St Louis, New Orleans; Mercedita, Fernandina; Montgomery, and San Salvador, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston; Metropolis, Wilmington, NC; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; John Gibson, Georgetown, DC.

The following vessels, outward bound, are anchored at Quarantine:—Barks Medusa, for Anwerp; Horatio Sprague, for Genoa; Ellen, for Havana.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Shipping Notes.

The Russian gunboat Bogatire hauled into pier No 4 North River in consequence of the floating ice. The frigate Congress went up to the Navy Yard from her anchorage off the Battery for the same reason.

The Custom House will be open on Monday, between the hours of 9 and 10 AM, for the entrance and clearance of vessels only.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP WILTSHIRE (Br), just arrived from Calcutta, while towing in the East River yesterday (23d), at about 12 M, took the bottom on Diamond Reef; several tugs went to her assistance; it is not known if any damage is done; she came off on the rising of the tide.

STEAMSHIP CASPIAN (Br), Ritchie, at Portland from Liverpool, encountered heavy winds and severe weather, almost verging into a hurricane on the 12th, about noon, continuing until night; and even the next day it was quite severe. Two life boats were washed away and another stove in, and the bridge was broken. The captain and first officer were thrown by a heavy sea among the rigging. The second officer and boatswain were thrown from bridge to stern; the wheelhouse door was stove in, the quartermaster was also injured; one seaman had three ribs broken; the next day, at 9 AM, the boatswain and third officer were washed overboad, but rescued. The saloon was flooded and the breakwater broken. The steward, while sleeping in his quarters, was struck on the head by one of the boats being forcibly driven upon him. He narrowly escaped death. The third day the weather was bad also. The damage is estimated at £400. Captain Ritchie and all the officers behaved gallantly. The passengers are earnest in praise of their heroism. On the 11th of December, in lat 54 20, lon 25 53, passed the bark Indiana, abandoned.

STEAMSHIP TILLIE, from New York, on her last passage to New Orleans, while crossing the bar at S W Pass 15th inst, two seamen, Patrick Turner, of Brooklyn, and Jas O'Shar, of Tipperary, Ireland, fell overboard and were lost.

STEAMSHIP SEMINOLE, Matthews, from Boston for Savannah, before reported ashore 21st inst on Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound, came off AM 23d.

SHIP PUDSEY DAWSON (Br), Coole, from Batavia for San Francisco, with sugar, before reported at Manila in distress, put in Oct 6, leaking badly, having struck on a reef in the Palawan passage. She was discharging Oct 26, and would probably be repaired and continue her voyage.

BARK KEYSTONE, Berry, from Charleston for Liverpool, is reported by cable as having put into Queenstown 21st inst, in distress.

BARK HELEN DRUMMOND (Br), Tregarthen, at Matanzas 13th inst from Newport, E, got aground off the bay, but would come off with little or no damage.

BARK DON GUILLERMO (Br), at San Francisco 11th inst from Liverpool, when off the River Platte was caught in the tail end of a pampero, ending in a very heavy gale, lasting several days. Owing to the heavy laboring of the vessel the foretopmast sprung in several places; fished it securely and got up to the Horn on the 69th day out; then experienced a succession of heavy gales, during which several heavy seas were shipped, injuring deck houses, displacing long boats, smashing glasswork of the afterskylights and flooding the cabin several times with water.

A BRIG, supposed the Freya (NG), Kohler, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, is ashore at the mouth of the Patapsco River, surrounded by ice.

SCHR REBECCA FLORENCE, from Philadelphia for Boston, which struck on Goshen Reef 7th inst, and put into New London, leaking badly, has discharged her carga, and is now on marine railway undergoing repairs. She will require about 10 feet new keel forward, also a portion of new stern.

SCHR KNIGHT (of Islesboro—not as before), from Bangor for Fall River, while at anchor in Tarpaulin Cove 21st inst, sprung a leak and filled with water.

SCHR IRIS, of Eastport, filled at the wharf at Treat's Island last week by an oversight in leaving out the plug, which was withdrawn for the purpose of letting off the water, but is now all right again.

SCHR JANE C PATTERSON, Brown, from Elizabethport for Providence, with coal, anchored in the harbor of Clinton, Conn, AM Dec 21, the wind blowing a gale; her anchors not being sufficient to hold her, she dragged ashore, where she lays partly full of water. A tugboat has gone from New London to tow her to that port for repairs.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Lizzie Poor, from Boston for Kingston, Ja, with mainboom broken while trying to assist schr Ceres in the bay yesterday. The steamer George Shattuck towed an unknown schr into Provincetown to-day, which had lost all her sails.

RIMOUSKI, Dec 18—Mantane reports bark Marie Eliza, from Quebec for Marseilles, ashore at Manche de l'Epee, some distance this side of Gaspe. Three boats went out to her, and people got on board the 15th.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 22—The steamer Salmer, beached at Point Pedro, is a total loss. The vessel which seems to be bottom up, seen off Gold Bluff, is supposed to be the bark Live Yankee, of Portland.

MISSING VESSELS—Schr Sarah Maria (of Rockland), Capt Leander Metcalf, is supposed to be lost. She left New York for Salem on the 5th, loaded with pig iron, and as no tidings have been received from her it is feared that she has foundered with all on board. She was owned by Francis Cobb, Ira B Ellems and N A Farwell. She was insured, and valued at about $8,000. Schr Uncle Sam (of Rockland), Stinson, master, and schr Mary Hall (of Rockland), with Capt Givan Wallace, Halsey Flint and Harlow Robinson, all of Thomaston, for crew, sailed from Boothbay on the 15th, and little hope is entertained of either vessels or crews. With Capt Metcalf were George H Barstow and Philip Spear, of Rockland, and probably two more men whose names are not given. Schr A G Bowker, Howe, left Bath for Boston Nov 29, with salt, and has not since been heard from, and as a fearful gale of wind prevailed through the night and the next day the fate of the vessel and crew seems hopeless. The crew consisted of Captain George Howe, of Arrowsic; Captain Shaw, of Bath; Frank Willis and Hodgdon, of Westport, together leaving 14 dependent children. The owners are the Messrs Bowker, Frank Percy and P O Rogers, of Phipsburg; J W Swett and the master, of Arrowsic, and there was no insurance.

Miscellaneous.

Jose M Boves, Mail Agent of the steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz and Havana, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches, &c.

Most of the buoys have been carried from their position in the lower bay by ice.

Notice to Mariners.

BEMINI ISLANDS—FLORIDA STRAIT.

The following information with reference to a shoal, affecting the navigation on the bank of soundings near the Bemini Islands, in Florida Strait, has been lately received:—

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 3 20 deg easterly in 1871.)

A shoal, locally known as the Henry Bank, is stated to lie about NNW half a mile from the south point of South Bemini Island and at a distance of one-fourth of a mile from the shore; this shoal is considered to have a depth of about 3 feet on it, with 3 fathoms on its in-shore side.

As two small vessels, when passing South Bemini Island and closing the shore for the purpose of avoiding the Florida stream, are reported to have struck on this bank, it is recommended, from the bottom being coral and the depths irregular, that vessels should, when on the bank of soundings, not approach this part of South Bemini Island without due caution.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, Dec. 7, 1871.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Borden, of ship Com Morris, of NB, reports her at Fayal Nov 24, having landed 125 bbls sp oil, to be shipped home.

A letter from from bark Gazelle, of NB, reports her at Port Bina, Sumbawa Island, having taken 170 bbls oil; all well; would be at Amboyna, Banda Sea, in February next.

Spoken.

Bark Omoa, McWilliams, from Liverpool for Galveston, Nov 26, lat 49, lon 9.

Foreign Ports.

CALCUTTA, Nov 15—In port ships King Arthur (Br), Scnleil; Remington (Br), Fowler; Edith Warren (Br), Hackett, and Naturalist (Br), Gregory, for New York, ldg; Lottie Warren (Br), Lucas, for Boston, do; Fortune, Taylor and Tennyson, Graves, from Liverpool, arrived 13th.

Proceeding down the river 15th, ship Aminta (Br), Meyler, for New York.

Sailed from Saugor 13th, ship Winged Hunter, Small, for Boston.

CODOMBO, Dec 1—Arrived previous, ship Eelectra, Gorham, Rio Janeiro (and would load for London).

CEBU, Oct 25—In port ship Bunker Hill, Davis, for Boston, ldg.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec 13—Arrived, brig Surf, Thompson, New York.

HONG KONG, Oct 31—In port ships Lord Macaulay (Br), Care, for New York, ldg; Florelia, Peabody, and Shirley, Willcomb, for San Francisco, do; Sumatra, Mullen, for do; City of Aberdeen (Br), Clarke, from Shanghae for New York, repg; Fred Warren (Br), Norman, for Manila, to load for New York; Anahuac, Spalding, and Orpheus, Smith, unc; bark Quickstep, Chase, for San Francisco, ldg; brigs Catharina (Dan), Rodgaard, for Whampoa, to load for New York; Hail Columbia, Brereton, unc.

HAVANA, Dec 16—Arrived, bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Matanzas, to finish loading for New York.

Sailed 14th, steamer New York (NG), Emster (from New Orleans), Bremen (not sailed 13th, as before); ship War Spirit (Br), Rap, Galveston; 16th, steamship Hammonia (NG), Meyer, Hamburg, via Havre; 21st, steamship Juniata, Hoxie (from New Orleans), Philadelphia.

In port 16th, barks G W Rosevelt, Harriman, for New York, ldg; L T Stocker, Bibber, for Baltimore do; T F Whiton, Carver; Manitou, North; Mary McKee, Sharp; C S Rogers, Dickerson, and Ella, Paterson, unc; brigs Atalaya, Cole, and Mariposa, Staples, for New York, ldg; Ida (Br), San Martin, for Boston, do; Waverley, Terry; Wm Nash (Br), McBride; Charlotte Buck, Parsons; Cuba (Br), Shaw; W N H Clements (Br), Lewis, and Elvie Allen (Br), Allen, unc; schrs Phebe, Hewitt, for New York, ldg; Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, for Philadelphia, do; Anna, Whitmore, for Mobile; Lottie J Sparrow, Luniell, and United States, Bennett, unc.

HALIFAX, Dec 18—Cleared, brigs Arabel (Br), Brady, New York via Ship Harbor; T H A Pitt (Br), Smith, Bermuda.

ILOILO, Oct 25—In port ship St Albans (Br), Pike, for Boston, ready.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 22—Arrived, ships Olive S Southard, Theobald, Charleston; 23d, E Sherman, Deshon, New Orleans; bark Cremona, Burrows, Galveston.

LONDONDERRY, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Norway, Portland for Liverpool.

MANILA, Oct 16—In port ships Horatio, Hardy, for New York, ready; Dunedin (Br), McMillan, for do, loading; Sylvia (Br), Congdon, from Foochow, to load for New York; Galatea, Gardner, for Boston, loading; Alumnia (Br), for do; Pudsey Dawson (Br), Coole, from Batavia for San Francisco, disg; Highlander, Foster, and Belvidere, Crowell, unc; barks Mutlah (Br), O'Sullivan, for New York, ready; Hadda (NG), for San Francisco.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, Meier, New York for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Keystone, Berry, Charleston for Liverpool, in distress.

Arrived at do 23d, steamship Wisconsin, Freeman, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do 22d, steamship Helvetia (Br), Briggs, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SHANGHAE, Oct 25—In port ships Endeavor, Warland, for New York, ldg; Dashing Wave, Lawrence, for Whampoa; barks Jeanie Loutit (Br), Murdock, for New York, ldg; Lady Louise (Br), Marsh, for do do; Gemini (Br), Pallot, for Foochow, to load for Philadelphia; Lulu, Knowles, from Keelung, arrived 22d; Adele, McCaslin, from Foochow, and others reported later.

SINGAPORE, Nov 1—Sailed, brig Jan van Galen (Dutch), Van Loon, Boston.

In port Nov 8, barks Marco Polo (NG), for Penang, to sail next day (chartered to load at P and Singapore for New York); W A Farnsworth (Br), Freeman, for New York, abt finished ldg; Frances (Br), Hill, for Liverpool, ldg.

ST JAGO, Dec 1—Sailed (not arrived), bark Evening Star (Br), Chick, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, Boston.

Cleared 19th, bark Rachel, Norton, Havana.

WHAMPOA, Oct 29—In port ship Birdstone (Br), Hunter, for New York, loading; barks St Paul (NG), Droscher, for do, do; Humboldt (NG), Schweichel, for do.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 22—Sailed, steamers E C Knight, Johnson, New York; Utility, Allyn's Point; schr Nellie Bell, New Haven.

BOSTON, Dec 22—Arrived, steamer Forest City, Knight, Portland; brig Agnes Raymond (Br), Melanson, St. Kitts via Portland, Me.

Cleared—Barks Neptune, Beal, Cienfuegos; Starlight, Seavey, Mobile; schr M E Amsden, Lavender, Baltimore.

Sailed—ship Magnet; barks Carlotta and Neptune.

BALTIMORE, Dec 22—Arrived, steamers Wm Kennedy, Hallett, from Boston via Norfolk; City of Mexico (Sp), from Havana for repairs.

Cleared—Steamer Wm Lawrence, Parker, Boston via Norfolk; barks Aquidneck, Lucas, Rio Janeiro; Virginia Dare, Bell, Rio Janeiro; schrs Willie, Staples, West Indies; John T Manson, Manson, New Haven.

CHARLESTON, Dec 23—Sailed, steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York.

EASTPORT, Dec 15—Arrived, schr Virginia, Small, New York; 18th, brig Sarah Ella, Gvildford, Liverpool.

KEY WEST, Dec 9—Arrived, schr Sabao, Samson, New York.

11th—Arrived, brig Frank Clark, Morton, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Bark Heiress, Rea, New Orleans; schr Alaska, Vitzelio, Matanzas.

22d—Arrived, steamship City of Austin, Eldredge, New York for Galveston (and sailed same day).

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 18—Arrived, steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana via Key West. Below, coming up, barks M M Bird, Packard, from Boston; Talisman (Br), Blackford, from Rio de Janeiro; brig Helen M Rowland, West, from New York.

Cleared—Ships Oswego, Anderson, Havre; Pegasus (Br), Powell, Liverpool; bark Jaruco (Span), Ros, Barcelona.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 18—Sailed, bark Secundo Triumfo and brig Guadalupe.

NEWBERN, NC, Dec 22—Sailed, steamship Ellen S Terry, New York.

NORFOLK, Dec 21—Cleared, brig Cheviot (Br), Nelson, Berbice; schr Annie Byard (Br), Whelpley, Barbados.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 20—Sailed, schrs Commerce, Tobin, and Rebecca J Evans, Morgan, Baltimore.

NEWPORT, Dec 21, PM—Arrived, schrs Warren Sawyer, Crie, Portland for Baltimore; Dictator, Kelley, Providence for Rappahannock River; Alida, Lombart, New York for Boston. Also, brig Riverside (Br), Neville, Providence for Baltimore.

22d, PM—Arrived, schrs L B Cowperthwaite, Gardiner, Georgetown, DC, for Providence; A Sawyer, Wall, Port Johnson for do; Jane Fish, Carter, do for do.

Sailed this AM—Schrs Allen Middleton, Jr, Davis, Fall River for Baltimore; R J Whilden, Fennimore, do for Philadelphia; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for New York; Look Out, Smith, Gloucester for do; Jane F Durfee, Munty, Fall River for Baltimore; Diploma, Pinkham, Boston for New York; Cynosure, Pinkham, Boothbay for Norfolk; Ann Turner, Johnson, and J C Libby, Libby, Fall River for New York; Ann Eliza, Clark, Frankfort for Baltimore.

The outward bound vessels are mostly going out this AM, with a light NE breeze.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Daniel Morris, Manson, Elizabethport; S S Buckingham, Jones, do; Lizzie, Taylor, do; Hattie E Collins, Hill, Port Johnston; Tunis Bodine, Brown, do; Brandywine, Fingar, New York; sloop Nearchus, Dunn, do.

Sailed—Schr Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore; sloop Active, Mack, New York.

PENSACOLA—Dec 18—Arrived, ship Bayswater (Br), Evans, London; schr Down, Chesley, Rockport; 19th, ships Marchmont (Br), Rogers, Liverpool; India (Br), Cummyns, Havana.

Below, 19th, ship Chevalier (Br), Sterling, from Liverpool.

Cleared, 18th—Schr Helen Hastings, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Edith (Br), Almeida, Long Island, Bahamas; schrs Wm L Abbott, Ludlam, Somerset; J May, Neal, Bristol; T Sinnickson, Adams, Allyn's Point; H B McCauley, Cain, Salem.

Cleared—Barks Emma (Br), Forbes, Trieste; Amalia (Sw), Berg, Oporto; Patria (Sw), Eckholm, Rotterdam.

LEWES, Dec 22—Barks Providence, Anna, and Carrie Wright have returned to the Brandywine on account of the ice. Bark Kate Sancton was at Reedy Island yesterday PM. Brigs Peri, and J Bickmore are here; also schr Mary J Ward, from Calais for Philadelphia. Boats are able to reach shore this AM, but with much difficulty. The America is here; also tug U S Grant, from New York.

23d—Sailed, tug U S Grant, for New York.

PORTLAND, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Gen Scott, Hobbs, New York for Calais.

Cleared—Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York.

Sailed—Bark Ellen Stevens; brigs Mary C Mariner, George W Chase, Etta M Tucker, George Harris, and Matilda; also a large fleet of lumbermen, most of which put back.

22d—Cleared, bark C V Minot, Carter, Matanzas.

23d—Arrived, steamer Caspian (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool (and sailed for Baltimore).

PROVINCETOWN, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Lizzie Poor, Boston for Kingston, Ja.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Micmac, Wolfe, Miragoane, St Domingo; W D Cargill, Hall, Elizabethport; E H Atwood, Norris, Weehawken. Below, brig Mary Cobb, Tracy, from New York; schrs Webster Barnard, Smith, from Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 11—Arrived, bark Don Guillermo (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Ocean Express, Horton, Ilo, Peru.

12th—Arrived, ships J F Foster, Sparrow, Liverpool; War Hawk, White, Port Discovery.

SAVANNAH, Dec 22—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New York.

23d—Arrived, bark Albert, Reed, Havre; schr Anna Sims, Nassau.

Cleared—Steamships Magnolia, New York; Huntsville, do; ship Virginia (Br), Cochrane, Liverpool; schr Eva N Johnson, New York.

STONINGTON, Dec 22—Arrived, schrs Daniel Webster, Parker, and Josephine, Bridgeport, Hoboken; Ida May, Drisko, New York for Boston.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 22—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

DR. E. F. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES FOR COLDS, Coughs and Lung Diseases.—For sale, at wholesale, by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich street; McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton street, New York.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.—NEW GOODS IN ENDless varieties. Opposite Wallack's, up stairs. BRONZES, SILKS, SHAWLS, CHINA, &c.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed; Switches, $1. Human Hair, cheapest in market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Twist, $4; Curls, $1 upwards. Ladies' own hair made over, 25c. Latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones street. Highest prices paid for Human Hair.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 63 Ann and 162 William streets, New York.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE CITY OF New York.—By the result of the last election the democracy of the city of New York has been freed from those partisan combinations that have for years past been swayed by dishonest men. The recent exposures of municipal corruption have demonstrated that there existed no organization that worthily represented the democratic voters of this community, and to-day the dominant party of this metropolis is without that well-defined and thorough organization essential to the proper use and development of its power.

Although in the cause of reform good service has been done by private organizations and committees, yet this is opposed to democratic principles. It is, therefore, indispensable that a permanent organization should be effected which shall not only take in all those who are in favor of the principles advocated by the democratic party, who are opposed to corruption in every form and are desirous of cooperating in establishing an honest city, State and federal government, but that this organization shall be the act of the people themselves, free from all interference except such regulations as are necessary to secure a fair expression of the popular voice. This is the object in which this committee are now engaged, and for that purpose they would cordially invite every democrat who is in favor of the movement to enroll his name in the Assembly district in which he resides in the books of the association which they have provided for that purpose.

These books will be open to receive names from Tuesday, 26th inst., to Saturday, 30th inst., from 8 to 10 P. M. Twenty-one Supervisors of Enrolment have been appointed by them for each Assembly District, for the sole purpose of seeing that each voter is afforded a fair opportunity to enrol his name, and to guard against frauds. Further than that these Supervisors have no power, and they will have nothing to do with the action of the District Association.

When the enrolment is completed a meeting will be called in each district of the persons whose names have been placed upon the rolls to perfect an Assembly Democratic Reform Association, by choosing officers and taking such steps as may be necessary.

When such organizations are completed throughout the city a call will be issued for a primary election for the election of three delegates from each Election district, to form a General Committee for the coming year, who will have the direction of the organization as a whole, at which election none but such as have enrolled their names will be permitted to vote.

The necessity for this action is apparent to every democrat. They have it now in their power to build up an organization which shall revive the traditions of the democratic party, and relieve it from the odium which unworthy leaders have so long cast upon it, and the committee feel confident that none who are in favor of this being done will fail to lend their aid by coming forward to enroll their names in their respective Assembly districts.

DRUGS AND DRUGGISTS.

How the New Drug Clerk Law Was Carried Out.

Seven Hundred Applications for Licenses and Over Twice the Number of Examinations—Value of Competent Apothecaries—The System in Europe—The New York College of Pharmacy—Labors of the Commission.

It is now six months since the Board appointed for the examination of druggists and prescription clerks was organized. During that period they arranged a pharmaceutical laboratory, in which the practical examinations were made by the Commissioners in that department; also a collection of materia medica appliances, samples of plants, seeds and salts for the Commissioners having charge—Messrs. Graham and Frohwein. A separate room was also provided for the examination of applicants in Latin prescriptions, for Professor O'Leary, in the same building, a secretary's apartment as well as a reception room being also furnished. In the department of chemistry the Commissioners availed themselves of the extensive laboratory and library of Professor Doremus, President of the Board. As all the foregoing were already provided no expense devolved on the county. The examination in the various departments has been as practical as possible, and, as any one may readily comprehend,

A LABOR OF EXCEEDING DELICACY,

when it is considered that many of the druggists have been forty and fifty years in the business. Beyond all doubt the examination of druggists and prescription clerks has involved an amount of labor which has never before been performed in any city. Within a space of six months most of the druggists and prescription clerks in the metropolis have appeared, not only for a single, but in some cases for two and three examinations. Those least prepared have been induced to attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, which, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, were commenced earlier than usual in the season. The course of

LECTURES ON POISONS

at Bellevue Hospital Medical College was also thrown open, free of expense, to the druggists and clerks. The Commissioners express themselves greatly delighted at the improvement exhibited by many of the clerks and some of the younger druggists who had undergone the course of instruction for the past few months. The entire number of druggists thus far examined is 314, and the number of prescription clerks 380, making in all 694. Of that number a great many succeeded in passing the requisite examination and obtained their licenses; but those who failed to do so were, of course, allowed the privilege to read up and again present themselves. But, according to the terms of the law, all persons putting up prescriptions in future without license from the Board run the risk of

FINE OR IMPRISONMENT,

or both. It is understood, moreover, that the penalty will in every case be enforced. The Board is, of course, a permanent one, and all druggists and clerks arriving here from other cities on application can be examined, and, if successful, will be given the requisite license. Now, if this law is properly carried out it will really be a great protection to the accomplished druggists and prescription clerks, besides being that for which the law was made—a certain safeguard to the public. Up to the present time any person had the right to attempt putting up physicians' prescriptions irrespective of competency to do so. The importance of such guardianship has been felt and acted upon in Europe, where

THOROUGH PREPARATORY STUDIES

are demanded and examinations made both at the commencement of the clerk's career as well as after he has finished his education. In Ireland, for instance, before the indentures can be drawn up the candidate must be examined in several Latin authors, including Horace, Virgil and Sallust, as well as in Greek, the selections generally being from Xenophon's Anabasis and the Testament, together with algebra and the six books of Euclid—not that each of these studies would be particularly serviceable in putting up prescriptions, but it indicates that the student has had a certain amount of intellectual development. In serving his time as an apothecary the apprentice is obliged to attend lectures and then pass a severe examination prior to being fully licensed. Medical men doubtless appreciate the value of this examination, as it tends to

ELEVATE THE BUSINESS

of a druggist to that of a profession, and therefore greater faithfulness in accurately filling the prescriptions may be expected; for if a doctor has diagnosed his case, and, at the result of his experience, writes the prescription, he has to depend upon the intelligence and honesty of the druggist or clerk for its fulfilment, since he probably never sees the prescription, and, even if he did, would be unable perhaps to make the chemical analysis so as to determine its accuracy. Every individual in the city is deeply interested in this, for if at any time attacked by disease, though he may have the combined judgment of the best medical men of the metropolis, still he has to

RELY ON THE APOTHECARY

for the proper performance of his duty, and perhaps for the salvation of his life. In fact, the science of medical treatment depends to a very large extent upon the drug maker and the drug dispenser. The fee that has been charged the druggist for his license is the same as is asked in other medical colleges from the graduates in medicine, the charge for the prescription clerks having been reduced to $10 for each license, which of course never requires to be repeated. But little complaint can be made on the score of excessive charge, for if the fee were reduced to the nominal sum of one dollar the value of the license would, doubtless, become lowered in the eye of the receiver. From inquiries made it would seem that the members of the commission sympathize very much with the drug clerks, whose labors in most cases commence at seven o'clock in the morning and do not end before eleven o'clock at night, Sundays not excepted, with, perhaps, one evening in the week for recreation. Many of

THE DRUG CLERKS COMPLAIN

that time is not afforded them to attend lectures at the College of Pharmacy, their labors being so great that they cannot properly pursue their scientific studies. In Europe it is obligatory on the part of the druggist not only to give instruction to his clerk or his apprentice, but to afford him opportunity to attend instruction at the University. But then, again, the salaries of the drug clerks here are comparatively small, and not at all commensurate with the duties they perform; so that they can scarcely afford the expense of a collegiate course, even where they have the opportunity to attend. Some of

THE HIGH-MINDED DRUGGISTS

of this city, it appears, have not only given their clerks the opportunity to attend lectures, but generously furnished them with tickets for the course. The popular impression that the dispensing of drugs and medicines by retail is exceedingly profitable is an error; not because that the profits from single prescriptions are not large, but because the number of prescriptions is small, while a great deal of time is required in their preparation. In Germany the druggist is protected by law, only a limited number being allowed; hence in most of the establishments here druggists have to look for their support in the sale of other articles than those properly belonging to the business of an apothecary.

THE NEW LAW

concerning licenses has been of great benefit to the College of Pharmacy, now in existence over forty years. It would seem that the attendance of students this season has been treble that of any preceding one. Indeed, it is to be hoped that before long that institution may boast of its proper college building, with its chemical laboratory, its practical pharmacy, as well as its suitable lecture room. Although the six months allotted by law for the examination of druggists and prescription clerks to obtain their licenses ended yesterday, the Board, permanently constituted as it is, will continue to examine applicants in the rooms set apart for that purpose in the right wing of Professor Doremus' house, and all persons dispensing drugs henceforth without the requisite license will run the risk of incurring the penalty. Looking at what has been accomplished within a comparatively brief period the Commissioners have certainly labored with great assiduity and with an evident determination to carry out the grand object contemplated by the law.

"Quacks and Quackery."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The mind of the public is now being agitated with reform movements in various ways, in justly punishing pilfering officials who have so wantonly squandered the many millions so hardly earned by the industrious inhabitants of this city, and also for a reform in the indiscriminate vending of dangerous drugs and medicines, and we are empowered by law to prohibit all those who are found incapable of filling such a responsible position. This law no doubt has some defects, which in time we trust will be rectified. It also in some points appears to be over rigorous, *e. g.*:—Why should a physician who holds a diploma from a recognized medical institution be subjected to the additional expense and trouble of another examination. The maker of a prescription, *a priori*, must be capable of compounding it. In this point the law is probably a little unnecessarily severe; and it is to be hoped that this may also be corrected. This naturally introduces another important subject for discussion, and one that seems to be of at least equal importance to that relating to the dispensing of dangerous drugs.

If the safety of the public is endangered by unskilful druggists in compounding and dispensing medicines, so much so that it requires the interference of legislation, is it not high time to take into consideration the many systems of quackery which are much more dangerous to the community than unskilful but honest druggists? There is no civilized nation in the world where so many medical charlatans are permitted to practice their nefarious calling as are to be found in America. All other honorable nations have established laws regulating and defining the moral standing, literary attainments and knowledge of the science of medicine requisite before permission is given to practise. If there is such a law in this country practically it is a dead letter. No attention is paid to it whatever, and the consequence is that a vast number of ignorant and unprincipled men are taking advantage of this quiescent state of the law and daily inflicting incalculable damage upon an innocent and unsuspecting community. Many of these men—and women, too, for the impostors are not all men—are totally incapable of writing a scientific prescription. It is a very common occurrence to meet with what is called a prescription (and never was there a greater misnomer) from some of these impostors, and such a jumble of unscientific and incompatible ingredients would puzzle any one to understand their combined *modus operandi* on the human system. How the druggist prepared it or what effect it had on the unfortunate patient that swallowed it are problems that probably the resurrection morn alone can solve. If unskilful druggists have slain their thousands (an assertion no one will make positively) the great army of medical impostors must have slain, poisoned and maltreated their tens of thousands.

This state of affairs has existed long enough, and progress in this direction is not keeping pace with other great moral, social and civil reforms. In many other nations professional impostors are as liable to be punished by law (fined and imprisoned or both) as a sneak thief is in New York city, and quack doctors bear about the same relation to honorable medical practitioners as a sneak thief does to a respectable community. Both are about equally deserving of contempt. The life or health of an American citizen is as valuable to himself, the community and the State as is the life or health of a citizen or subject of any other civilized government. Therefore there should be legislation sufficient to protect him from one of his most insidious and fatal enemies.

It is to be hoped this matter will receive prompt consideration and be carefully discussed and eventually remedied. The evil is yearly increasing, and the sooner it is eradicated the damage will be proportionately less. No time can be more propitious than the present. Let it be fully understood that no one shall be permitted to practise medicine or prescribe for the sick until he can produce a diploma from an institution recognized by the State. And this will be a sufficient guarantee of protection to the community and of his capability to write a rational prescription. All others should be regarded as quacks and impostors, liable to be punished like other malefactors and law-breakers, and the imposition will soon cease to exist.

R. FARRIES, M. D.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded—The Murderer Hung to a Tree by Citizens.

[From the Nashville Union, Dec. 20.]

One of the most terrible and shocking tragedies we have ever been called upon to chronicle took place Monday night at Union City. The nature of the bloody deeds as committed there are enough to shock the senses and appal the hearts of every one made conversant with the following circumstances, as detailed by a young man who was in Union City Monday night:—

Most of our readers have been informed of, and doubtless remember, the two daring express robberies, one of the train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, committed last July, near Moscow, by unknown parties, who succeeded in getting $2,100 or $2,200, and the other in October, while the train was at Union City, in both of which the Southern Express Company were losers. Detective William A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, in company with detectives Gallagher, Robert Pinkerton and Connell, have been on the track of these robbers for some time. Within the last few days William Barton, Edward Russell, who also goes by the name of Farrington, and William Taylor have been captured and their guilt seems to have been pretty well established. After being captured they were taken to Union City and closely guarded. Anticipating that a move would be made to rescue the prisoners, and in order to better secure their safe keeping, Burton and Taylor were placed in a second story room of the Metropolitan Hotel at Union City, and after being handcuffed and chained to the bed were also tied and each with a chain which was then locked around the body of Detectives Connell and Robert Pinkerton, who occupied the same room. In an opposite room was confined Edward Russell, who was also handcuffed and heavily chained to the bed. Detective William Pinkerton occupied an adjoining room communicating with the two rooms in which the prisoners were confined.

Some time in the afternoon of Monday an unknown man, who is said to have come from the neighborhood of Reel Foot Lake, got off the train at Union City, and was seen about the town during the evening. Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock of Monday night the watchman, named Mike Kelly, at the Northwestern depot, saw a man trying to rob a freight car that stood in the freight yard. The watchman, who has but one arm, approached the unknown party and told him "he could not do that," meaning that he would not allow him to break open the car. The parties then had a few words, and without any cause the robber drew his pistol, and before Mike was able to escape, discharged his pistol at him, the shot hitting Mike in the lower part of the left side of the neck and coming out in the back. Mike called for help, and immediately a policeman named Kline ran to his assistance. Learning what was up, Kline started in pursuit, and had not gone far before he saw the party who had fired the shot. As soon as he saw him Kline rushed fearlessly upon the ruffian and told him to give his arms up. The only reply was another shot. Taking deliberate aim the villain fired again, and ere the sharp report died away Kline was killed, the bullet piercing his breast immediately under the collar bone. By this time several citizens rushed to the rescue.

Kline was picked up senseless and carried to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he lived only a few minutes in speechless agony. Although some ten or fifteen minutes had now elapsed since the last shot was fired, the murderer made no effort to escape which he could have effected very easily, but remained within a few yards of the spot, seemingly in no hurry to get away, only blowing a policeman's whistle, evidently for the purpose of summoning other desperate men to his assistance. At this juncture a gentleman, whose name we have been unable to learn, rushed from among the excited crowd of citizens and performed a brave act, as the following well and truly tells:—

Going up to the murderer he seized him by the neck and demanded his arms. Although unarmed himself the murderer immediately surrendered himself and pistols to this bold and fearless man. With the aid of others present the murderer was handcuffed and taken to the Metropolitan Hotel and there more securely guarded. By this time it was ascertained that the effort to break open the car was only a sham to divert the attention of the detectives in order to release the prisoners in the hotel. Learning this fact a large number of citizens armed themselves and prepared to resist an attack, should any be made. About twelve o'clock the hotel was surrounded by thirty or forty masked men, who entered the hotel and immediately ascended the stairs. Detective Pinkerton poked his head out of the window and asked who was there. He was told to keep quiet else he might have his head taken off by a bullet. This Pinkerton did, and the party then broke open the door and entered the room where Russell was confined. A large number of shots were heard and from that time until daybreak the parties in the hotel knew not what had happened, until going into the above room they found Russell dead. The body bore the marks of countless bullet holes, and we may say it was fairly riddled. He was shot to pieces where he lay handcuffed and chained to the bed. From the number of the reports heard and the bullet holes in his body, it appears that there must have been at least forty shots fired. Horrible as was this scene, where death had so terribly claimed its defenceless victim of man's just revenge, yet about a quarter of a mile from the town was another equally frightful in its character, for here was seen the lifeless body of the murderer hung to a tree.

After shooting Russel the disguised party seized the murderer, and, proceeding down the railroad, launched him into eternity in the above mentioned manner.

The body was still hanging when our informant left yesterday, and no one seemed disposed to do anything in the way of removing it. The excitement in consequence of the bloody carnival has been very great. It is said that hundreds have been to the spot where the murderer's body was hung. The citizens are aroused to the importance of ferreting out the parties implicated in the effort to release the prisoners.

Circumstances show that there still remains a well organized gang of robbers in West Tennessee, and that some of them were in the immediate vicinity of Union City when Kline was so foully murdered.

THE COST OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been drawn to a correspondence in the *Tribune* of the 16th inst., headed "Cheap Telegraph Tolls."

Mr. Gulick complains that the Western Union charges him from $1 10 to $1 50 for sending messages a distance of 200 to 300 miles. Mr. Mumford, Vice President of the company, replies that the messages had to be sent part of the way over a railroad line, and that their charge for that distance was only sixty-five cents; and the charge he regards as low as the business will justify.

He further says, with great complacency:—"It is unnecessary to point out that between large and important offices, handling a great number of messages, we can afford to do business at rates much lower than between small places in the country, where the number of messages is necessarily limited, and the business barely pays expenses." If such a statement were made in Canadian papers it would be laughed at from one end of the Dominion to the other. The tariff throughout the Dominion is only twenty-five cents; the telegraph lines cover a distance of from two to three thousand miles, taking in nearly every village that has 100 inhabitants, the population is less than four millions, while yours is nearly forty. I do not know what dividends the Western Union Company pay, but the telegraph company here have regularly paid ten per cent per annum to their shareholders.

With these facts before him, if Mr. Mumford can satisfy the American public that sixty-five cents is as low a charge as the business will justify, your people are much easier satisfied than we of the Dominion of Canada, as we expect and get prompt service over all our lines for a uniform rate of twenty-five cents.

A CANADIAN.

DECEMBER 20, 1871.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Preferences to Creditors.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of John C. Kohlsaat, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Harris L. Katzenburgh, vs. Robert McDonald.—In this case Judge Blatchford has decided that it is now well settled that the giving of a preference to a creditor by a debtor while the latter is insolvent cannot be adjudged void therefor at the suit of an assignee in bankruptcy of the debtor unless the preference is made within four months from the filing of the petition for the adjudication of the debtor in bankruptcy; and that the six months clause of the thirty-sixth and thirty-ninth sections of the Bankruptcy act do not apply to such a suit.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

During the past year 526 warrants have been served by the deputy marshals attached to the office of United States Marshal Sharpe. Owing to the removal of the tax on a number of articles the business of the office has not been quite so large as in former years. Two hundred and seventy monitions and 100 capiases have been served.

General Sharpe has issued rules to the effect that no deputy shall serve a warrant until he is notified in a proper manner of its issue, and that no prisoner after being arrested shall be taken before a United States Commissioner until after the deputy who has effected the arrest has reported at the Marshal's office.

The following is a list of the officers who constitute the staff at present attached to Marshal Sharpe's office:—Marshal, General George H. Sharpe; Chief Deputy Marshal, Oliver Fiske; Chief Clerk, John E. Kennedy; Clerks, Michael P. Sullivan and William Masten; Deputy Marshals, John Robinson, John E. Dowley, David Crowley, Frederick Bernhard, James Turney, James F. Allen, George Penniman, John J. Kehoe, George B. Purvis and R. R. Colfax; Messenger, Joseph McNulty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Non-Payment of Special Tax.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. C. F. Rost.—The defendant was held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of having done business at 19 Mott street as a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax required by law.

A Scene of Happiness—Christmas in the United States Court.

Selig Worth, for nearly three months, has been confined in the prison of Ludlow street on a charge of having made a false affidavit before an Assessor of Internal Revenue that another party had a large quantity of unstamped cigars in his possession. Worth's sister made an appeal to the District Attorney in favor of her brother, and that officer yesterday consented that Worth should be discharged upon his own recognizance. The brother and sister went away rejoicing, the order for Worth's discharge having been made by Commissioner Shields, with the consent of the District Attorney.

Voluntary Petitions in Bankruptcy.

John Quinn, Rozel F. Pickert.

Adjudications in Involuntary Cases.

Samuel Van Winkle, Andrew J. Dupignac, Walter S. Derby.

Discharges.

Daniel P. Smock, John Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Kinzie et al. vs. Thomas Kinzie et al.—Judgment granted.

Wait vs. Goetchins et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Johnson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Order granted.

Quackenbos vs. Eagar.—Motion granted.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

The Election Fraud Cases.

Before Judge McCue.

The trial of Thomas McGiff, Michael J. Weldon and John Shandley, the Inspectors of Election in the First district of the Sixth ward, who are indicted for placing fraudulent names on the poll list and stuffing the ballot boxes, was resumed yesterday morning. Not one-half of the two hundred jurors summoned to attend yesterday answered to their names. Among those summoned was Mr. Henry E. Bowen, whom Judge McCue refused to excuse. The Judge remarked that they wanted just such men as he is.

Mr. D. P. BARNARD, for the defence, challenged the array of jurors, his point being that the presiding Judge had not made the order fourteen days before the beginning of the term, and that the drawing had not taken place fourteen days before the term was held.

District Attorney MORRIS interposed a demurrer, and the Court overruled the challenge, noting the exception taken.

The empanelling of the balance of the jury (seven jurors being required in addition to the five obtained on Friday) was then proceeded with, and a complete jury was finally secured, as follows:—Peter Crawford, chandler, 70 Ross street; Geo. McGuirk, painter, 170 Portland avenue; Joseph Kellogg, real estate, 280 Tompkins avenue; James Campbell, liquors, 674 Gates avenue; W. Youngblood, insurance, 46 Downing street; Otto W. Van Tyle, foundry, 18 Fillmore place; Henry Mangles, real estate, 185 Cumberland street; W. M. Hastings, stationer, 267 Ryerson street; Thos. O. Young, merchant, 62 Wyckoff street; Abraham Conrad, hoop shirts, 146 Bridge street; George R. Latham, broker, No. 4 St. Felix street; George W. Almey, glass, 25 St. James place.

After the jury had been sworn in the trial was adjourned until Tuesday. Judge McCue discharged the jury until that time and cautioned them not to read or talk about the case.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

More Assessment Litigation.

Before Judge Neilson.

Charles Wilson vs. The City of Brooklyn, the Water and Sewerage Commissioners and R. W. Trundy.—The defendant, Trundy, was awarded the contract for repaving Fourth street, Eastern District, with a block pavement, and this action is brought to restrain the city from paying Trundy and from levying or collecting any assessment for the work. Plaintiff alleges that the Water Board did and comply with the provisions of the act, as no petition of a majority of the property owners was ever presented, and that a majority of the property owners are opposed to the work. He further charges that previous to the awarding of the contract a fraudulent petition was presented, many of the names signed to which were those of parties who did not own any property on the street. This, he alleges, the Board knew to be a fact before awarding the contract. The case came up yesterday on a demurrer to the complaint, when the argument was heard. Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

Still More of It.

George B. Elkins vs. The Same.—Elkins brings suit to prevent the laying and collection of assessments for the construction of sewers in Dean, Pacific, Bergen and other streets in that vicinity, east of Nostrand and west of Albany avenue, on the ground that the streets in question have not been opened by law. Therefore he contends that the Water Board has no legal right to construct sewers their. Decision reserved.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted, &c.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

Surrogate Veeder during the past week admitted to probate the wills of Benjamin J. Libberman, Michael Moore, John Black and Sarah H. Arnold, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons, viz.:—Lucretia Ann Voorhies, of the town of Flatlands; George McCauley, John Black, Mary E. Smith, Phebe Jane Miller, Ada Brown, Elsey Ricks, Lucy Ann Holden, Peter Berg and Michael McGee, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Samuel Dikerman were granted to George Rushmore; of Margaret King, Thomas King and Ellen King, to Margaret Duckworth, their mother; of Hugh J. McGee, to Michael Shearman, all of the city of Brooklyn.

BURYING A VICTIM OF SMALLPOX.—A few days ago a young man employed by one of the railroad companies of this State at their terminus on the Hudson visited a pleasant little village among the hills not thirty miles from Newark, the home of the family of his wife, and taking with him the seeds of the smallpox, was stricken down with the disease. At once the father, mother and family fled the house, and but for the devotion of his wife he would have been left alone, as not a soul could be persuaded to go near him save the village doctor. He speedily died, and the doctor was obliged to lay out the corpse himself. No inducements could prevail on people to bury him, however, till at length two men were found who in the night removed the body to the graveyard and placed it in the grave. Before completely filling it up they divested themselves of their clothes and shiveringly threw them in the grave and a little dirt over them. Then retiring to another part of the churchyard they donned other clothes and returned and finished their task.—*Lambertville (N. J.) [illegible], Dec. 22.*

TROTTING, PACING AND RUNNING IN CALIFORNIA.

Mattie Howard Trots Twenty Miles Within the Hour.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1871.

The match trotting race against time came off as per announcement at Agricultural Park yesterday afternoon. This match was made about two months since—William Woodward staking $5,000 against $1,000 that a horse could not be produced within ninety days from the time the match was proposed that could perform the feat of trotting twenty miles within an hour over a half-mile track. Mattie Howard (formerly Kate) was chosen by Colonel Dickey for the performance of this feat, and a brief history of the mare may not be out of place. J. S. McCue, stage man, and Michael Reese, his partner at the time, bought her several years since out of a band of forty horses for $40, and placed her in the lead of a stage team of six, where she remained a year. She was then sold for $45. Afterward she was sold to a man in Marysville by T. W. McCue for $65. Mr. Tobin, of this city, then purchased her for $750, and she finally came into the hands of Colonel Dickey for $500, to go in the race of yesterday. The mare is a chestnut, weighs in the neighborhood of 775 pounds, well and compactly put together, with flesh as hard and muscles as strong as one would wish to see in any horse, and remarkably high-spirited—generally considered a little hard on the bit. Mattie is about ten years old, and carries her head as proudly as a peacock. She has a record of about 2:36.

Messrs. Duncan, Weeks and Covey acted as judges, and the timers were Colonel E. C. Catherwood, J. H. McAllister and Abner Barker. Barney Rice, an experienced driver, was chosen to hold the reins during the task, and Dick Gough was brought out on the track as a teaser, with Colonel Dickey behind him. Rice drove to rule—150 pounds. Pool selling was carried on during most of the hour in which the race was being trotted. At the commencement the betting was $100 to $28 that the little mare could not accomplish the task which she was about to undertake. The track was cleared and the mare called up at about half-past two o'clock. By this time a large crowd had assembled to witness this unusually long race; some impelled by curiosity, while a great portion came to "guess" on the race, either on time or on the mare. All proper arrangements having been settled, the harness examined to see that it was sound, &c., Mattie was called up, little anticipating what she was expected to do, looking as fresh as a daisy and as full of life as a young colt.

THE RACE.

Dick Gough, the teaser, took the lead, the mare trailing with her nose close up to the driver of Gough. In this manner they started in on the first mile. In a race of this kind—twenty miles an hour—great caution is necessary not to go too fast in the first few miles, in order to husband speed for the last of the race. Mattie trotted in company with Dick Gough for the first five miles. He was then pulled out, and the mare went by herself. She showed no signs of distress whatever, and looked as game as when she started, the first mile being trotted in 2:59, the second in 2:59¼, third in 3:02½, fourth in 3:00½ and the fifth in 2:56¾. Pools sold about the same as when the race commenced. At the end of the tenth mile she looked very fresh, and had no more appearance of being tired than most horses show after trotting two miles. She was now twenty-eight seconds ahead of time, and her backers had unbounded confidence in her. After trotting fourteen miles Mattie was thirty-five seconds ahead of time. At the end of fifteen miles she was still game and trotting very smoothly, having 33½ seconds leeway to go on. There were several large bets made even that she would not make fifteen miles inside of time, and those who had won on the little mare felt very jubilant. Rice was informed at the end of every mile how fast he was going and occasionally how much ahead of time. Betting was now in favor of Mattie at $60 to $40. On the seventeenth mile, as the stand was passed, Rice was gently clucking to her, and she responded with her usual spirit. She blew but very little, and was not covered with foam as some horses are after going two or three miles without stopping. The friends of Mattie were jubilant, and the excitement was intensified at every circuit made. The eighteenth mile was made in 2:55¼. After going another half mile Dick Gough was started in again, and followed slightly behind her the remaining mile and a half. In the last mile she made a short break, only the second one in the whole twenty, she having broken once in the first mile. While the last mile was being trotted the crowd became very excited, and as Rice drove under the line (winner of the $5,000 in 59:30¼) enthusiastic cheers were given Mattie Howard and her driver, Barney Rice, for performing the wonderful feat of trotting twenty miles within an hour over a half-mile track. Following is a

SUMMARY.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Trotting match against time—twenty miles an hour, over a half-mile track, to rule. Stake $5,000 against $1,000.

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1st	2:59	8th	2:56¾	15th	3:01½
2d	2:59¼	9th	2:57½	16th	3:00¾
3d	3:02½	10th	2:51	17th	3:04¼
4th	3:00½	11th	2:56	18th	2:55¼
5th	2:56¾	12th	3:05½	19th	3:00¾
6th	2:47¼	13th	2:54½	20th	3:00¼
7th	3:02	14th	2:59¼		
Total					59:30¼

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Dec. 8 and 9.—Purse and stake $200, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Mr. Farrell's s. m. Coquette	2	1	1	2	1
Mr. Sargent's b. g. Grant	1	2	2	1	2
Mr. J. L. Eoff's gr. m. Lady Grant	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:46—2:44½—2:41¼—2:44—2:35½.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Dec. 9.—Pacing race, for a purse and stake of $500; mile heats, three in five.

J. L. Eoff's s. g. Longfellow, to wagon	1	1	1
Thomas McClellan's b. m. Lady St. Clare, in harness	2	2	2
Colonel Dickey's b. h. Billy Campbell	dis.		

Time, 2:27½—2:23¾—2:27¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $—, trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Colonel William Burditt's b. m. Nellie Grattan	2	1	2	1	1
Thomas McClellan's b. m. Lady Emma	1	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:52—2:47—2:44½—2:49½—2:52.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, Dec. 5.—Match $2,000, running; mile heats, three in five.

Tom Atchison's gr. h. Tom Atchison, by Norfolk	1	1	1
Henry Walsh's br. m. Neil Flaherty, by Rifleman	2	2	2

Time, 1:45¼—1:46½—1:45¼.

FOREIGN HORSE NOTES.

[From the London Sporting Gazette.]

THE PAST RACING SEASON.—A rather awful season it has been, alike disastrous and bewildering. No backers of our acquaintance have realized that fortune which the clever and unselfish gentlemen who date their communications from unpretentious abodes in the back slums of London, Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield offer for their acceptance at the cost of such a small outlay; while all of us have had to eat much dirt and swallow opinions diametrically opposed to those which we boldly announced in the spring and summer. No new stars have risen on our turf horizon; but we have to regret the loss of one or two old ones that could be badly spared. From the time when Vulcan and Veranda ran their dead heat at Lincoln, and the old horse commenced those extraordinary series of performances that were to be among the chief surprises of the year—two of the most extraordinary being, to our thinking, those one day in the Craven, when he won carrying 10st 2lb, A. F., and an hour afterwards won a plate, also carrying top weight, over the T. Y. C.—down to the time when Sterling showed himself to be about one of the fastest horses over his own distance probably ever foaled, the luck may be said to have been pretty well all one way. Perhaps it would not be a very difficult task to prove that it always was, and that we go like sheep to the slaughter year after year, always waiting for that good time looming in the future, that continues to loom there, and never, alas! comes to the front.

FOLKSTONE RACES.—Efforts are being made to get up a meeting for January or February next, if the necessary funds can be obtained. The falling through of the autumn meeting this year has been greatly regretted, but unforeseen circumstances prevented its being held.

Sir G. Chetwynd has given the following names to his yearlings:—Bay colt by Cavendish out of Traviata, Honeydew; chestnut colt by Oxford, dam by Van Tromp out of Erato, Chandos; bay filly by The Duke out of Beachy Head, Madge; and chestnut colt by Stockwell out of Heroine by Neasham, Hero.

STEEPLE CHASE POSTPONEMENTS.—It is with great satisfaction we announce that at the next meeting of the Grand National Hunt Committee it will be proposed by Lord Poulett, and seconded by Captain W. H. Cooper, "That in future, when it is necessary to postpone a race meeting, it shall not be in the power of the stewards to postpone it beyond the week for which it has been fixed, but when a Sunday intervenes all entries shall be null and void."

Boxes have been engaged at Tattersall's for Lord Royston's horses in training, which will be sold on the 8th of January.

All Mr. Head's horses in training, except Bonnie Katie and a yearling, will shortly be brought to the hammer.

Mr. S. Jacobs, "who contemplates relinquishing his stud," advertises his horses in training (thirteen in number) to be disposed of in one lot—"a bargain."

THE KINGSCLERE STABLE.—Huxtable has been engaged as first jockey by Sir Joseph Hawley, and will for the future reside at Kingsclere. Sir Joseph was anxious to have the first call of Morris, but the latter's engagement with Prince Batthyany interfered with that arrangement, and Mr. Merry is now Morris' second master.

The steeple-chasers Fleuriste, Cristal and Only a Clod have returned to France, accompanied by Toot Toot and Optimist, whose recent purchase by the Duke of Hamilton at Tattersall's was recorded by us at the time. The Doctor has gone back to his old quarters at Holman's, Cleve Hill, Cheltenham, "on price" to Mr. St. John, for £500, subject to the latter's approval hereafter.

HISTORIAN.—After an unusually lengthy career, extending over eight seasons, in the course of which he ran no fewer than 109 races, this evergreen son of Stockwell took leave of the turf the Lincoln autumn meeting. Although ten years old, Historian left off "sound as a bell," and Sir Frederick Johnstone now rides him as "cover hack" at Melton. Historian only ran once at two years old, ten times at three, eight times at four, eighteen times at five, eighteen times at six, nineteen times at seven, eighteen times at eight, nine times at nine and nine times at ten. He won once at two, four and five years old, six times at six, four times at seven and eight, and twice at ten; total, nineteen.

Lord of the Valley has been sold to go to Egypt.

Master Harry, by Lord Clifden out of Topsy, has been renamed Sweet William.

Mr. John Watson has purchased Clearwell, by Costa, and The Sapper, by The Miner, both two year olds, but they remain with Elliott, at Richmond.

WOLVERHAMPTON, 1872-3.—The Stamford Biennial Stakes has closed with 71 subscribers.

STOCKTON, 1872.—The Lambton Plate and the Zetland Biennial Stakes have each closed with 22 subscribers.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—The Prince of Wales' Stakes has closed with 37 subscribers.

The following yearlings have arrived at Chantilly:—At T. R. Carter's, M. Delamarre's Apollon, by Vermont out of Anecdote; Barcelone, by Patricien out of Vera Cruz (dam of Véranda); Boïard, by Vermont out of La Bossue; Claron, by Patricien out of Lady Clocklo (dam of Clotho and Clotaire); Campêche, by Vermont out of Cantonade; Complainte, by Vermont out of Conquête; Horace, by Patricien out of Honduras; Panurge, by Vermont out of Panophe; Véricle, by Patricien out of Vérité; Verone, by Patricien out of Vermeille (dam of Verdure); Vipère, by Patricien out of Violet; Vitriol, by Vermont out of Victorieuse, and vignette, by Vermont out of Virgule. At J. Watkins', Comte de Berteux's Hector, by Hospodar out of Lalla Rookh; Hémione, by Nabob out of Whirl; Hercule, by Nabob out of Magenta; Rogier, by Argonaut out of Flamberge, and colt by Hospodar out of Isabella. At F. Kent's, Fleur de France, by Ventre St. Gris out of Fornarina; La Puce, by Ruy Blas out of Etoile Royale; colt by Corporal out of Selina, colt by Dollar out of Clair de Lune, filly by Fitz-Gladiator out of Florence, colt by Empire out of Lilas, filly by Sylvain out of Miss Gloria, filly by Fitz-Gladiator, and Perdican, by West Australian out of Péronnelle.

ITEMS FROM ASIA.

The HERALD newspaper files from Asia contain the following items of news from China, Japan and the East India settlements generally, in addition to and detail of the telegraph reports overland from San Francisco and from Europe:—

We learn from the *North China Herald* that the foreign community held a meeting on the 7th October to take steps to request the Ministers at Pekin to lose no time in placing a sufficiently strong naval force at the port during the coming winter, to protect foreign life and property against the ravages of that portion of the male population who may be urged by want of food for themselves and for their families, arising from an inundation of an extensive tract of the province having destroyed the present year's crops of millet and other grain, to rob and plunder people of property.

The same foreign memorialist, estimating from computations made in Pekin, set down the starving population of the district of China at over two millions, which calculation allows about two hundred human beings to a square mile. Thousands must die monthly, during the winter, of sheer starvation and exposure to the inclement weather, owing to their lacking food and shelter.

We learn from a correspondent in Canton that the shipment of tea and silk continues to go on, notwithstanding most terrifying accounts from the home markets "of losses" on the former article. The export of silk is increasing, and bids fair to lead to, or at least assist in, a revival of the former glories of Canton trade.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton was to give readings on the 26th October at the City Hall, Hong Kong.

The government of Cochin China has decreed the establishment of *montes de piete* (pawnbroking offices) throughout French Cochin China. The rate of interest is fixed at four per cent per month.

The year has been characterized by general tranquility in Cochin China and increasing confidence and friendship on the part of the Annamese toward the French.

The rice crops near Saigon are generally full and in some districts abundant.

The cattle plague, which has been very prevalent in the territory of Cochin China, is decreasing, but its ravages have been severe. In Bienhoa, the district which has suffered most, 1,540 buffaloes died from it.

The business hitherto carried on at Saigon under the style of Hanschild & Sornsen has been amalgamated with that of Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.

A letter dated in Saigon on the 30th of October supplies the following reports:—Her Majesty's steamship Teazer arrived here from Labuan on the 8th inst., having on board Mr. and Mrs. Pope Hennessy, who availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this rising colony *en route* to Europe, for which they left by the Messageries steamer Meikong on the 16th inst. On the 15th inst. the master and eleven of the crew of the clipper ship Taeping arrived here in a native junk, their vessel, with a cargo of tea from Amoy for New York, having been lost on Ladd's reef on September 22.

In order to relieve France as much as possible of the expenses attached to the maintenance of the Saigon colony Governor (Admiral Dupré) is adopting all reasonable means possible to increase the revenue, and a native spirit farm has been introduced, which realized 971,000 francs per annum for a term of three years. Considering that this tax does not include spirits of foreign manufacture, the sum obtained is very large.

The Siam papers, published in Bangkok, report, under date of October 20, that during the week His Majesty the first King of Siam visited a number of the prominent temples which are under the special patronage of the government.

We hear, says a Bangkok journal, that orders have been given that the Siamese screw steam brig-of-war Enemy Chaser, Captain Waldron, leave this port for Java on the 17th of October. The Ambassador for the occasion is His Excellency Phya Surud Puranurax, the Governor of Paknam. The brass elephant for the great esplanade at Batavia and the decorations for the prominent officials of Java who participated in the reception of His Siamese Majesty during the recent visit to that island are in the care of the Ambassador.

The inundations and accumulated waters in regions beyond Bangkok are subsiding, and after the new and full moon of October the inundations of the banks of the river in Bangkok will, it is probable, subside.

There is a rumor that there are grave disturbances in the Province of Tak, and His Highness the P'usamret Rajakan Pendin, His Excellency the P'ra Kalahome and His Excellency the P'ra Nalwai have proceeded there from Bangkok.

The *Straits Times* of the latest date, reporting the news from the Straits settlement, says:—"After lasting three days the rioting reported in our last was almost entirely suppressed. On the 27th of October our contemporary wrote:—'The night has passed off in perfect quiet, and this morning the streets are full of life and animation, and business is everywhere resumed. There is no indication of any desire to renew the disturbance. Both factions seem to be heartily tired of fighting.'"

THE SHAN-SIN-FAN RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN CHINA.

The Rev. J. E. Mahood has published a letter, giving his experiences on this disturbing fanatical question of religious practice in China and the agitation against the foreign Christian missionaries. Mr. Mahood appends the following translation of one of the native placards circulated at Foochow:—

Recently foreigners (literally barbarians) have been secretly concocting schemes for the purpose of grievously injuring the people. They have erected churches, into which they inveigle women for licentious purposes. Whoever sees these outlandish foreigners, with their hideous faces and eyes, is constrained to hate them. How happens it, then, that people are willing to enter their society and associate with them? Truly we are concerned. These stupid foreigners, unable to appreciate the value of money, employ many devices. They bribe persons to feign themselves Tauist priests and engage old women, all of whom they send into the country villages to circulate false stories concerning a pestilence which they say is about to come on the people. They then offer to the people a poisonous medicine called "mysterious fairy powder," and employ women in all the villages to mix it with rice flour in the shape of cakes and tit bits, which, when cooked, are first offered to the idols and then eaten by those who offered them, in the belief that this will protect them from the pestilence. Alas! they do not think that within twenty days after eating these cakes the feet of the males and the bellies of the females begin to swell, and that the disease is very difficult to cure. In all this the sole object of foreigners is to entice people into their society, and when they succeed in getting them into their society they cause every female to submit to their licentious desires. Alas! alas! Innocent females after taking this poison yield themselves to pollution, and thus become objects of hatred to all. Whenever any of these persons, whether male or female, enter any village to give out their poisonous medicines they should be treated like vagabonds. Do not by any means spare them. Thus will you protect the lives of the people from the poisonous machinations of these stupid foreigners.

From Calcutta, under date of the 15th of November, we have the intelligence of the following events in British India:—

Prices of food grains have risen in eleven districts in Bengal.

There was very heavy weather on the Madras coast. The Belvidera was wrecked at Pondicherry.

The Bengal government resolved not to remove the buoys and moorings from the Mutlah River at present.

General Bourchier and staff, with the troops and coolies, were gradually getting nearer the starting point for the Lushai expedition.

The local government advanced two lakhs to the Bombay municipality to allow them to meet pressing demands.

Attempts are to be made to improve the cultivation of tobacco in Burmah.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent.

Dr. Day, the new Inspector General of Fisheries, was visiting the rivers in Sind.

The Gaekwar of Baroda imposed an income tax on some of his subjects, many of whom migrated to British territory.

The sufferers from the famine in Persia were taking refuge in Hirat, Seistan and Beluchistan.

The native idea still continued that the object of the British camp at Delhi is to oppose a Russian invasion of India.

Lord Napier returned to Madras from his tour on the 7th of November.

The Commander-in-Chief left Simla on the 5th of November.

Turkistan was suffering from drought and famine, and the people asked the Amir for a remission of revenue.

Colonel Pelly reported on the 21st of October from Bushire that distress was increasing and numbers dying daily of starvation in the streets.

Prince Aga Khan, of Bombay, had given 30,000 rupees for the relief of his distressed countrymen and fed and clothed two hundred of them for some months at Bombay.

Guns of the Armstrong pattern were being cast by the Amir of Cabul.

ITEMS FROM AFRICA.

The HERALD mail files from Africa are dated at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, on the 31st of October. The journals supply the following interesting items of news:—

The import market continues active, and it is many years since the wholesale trade has been so brisk as it is at present. Orders from the diamond fields, with scarcely any limits to prices, continue to arrive by each post, and are executed as rapidly as carriage offers. Indeed, a much larger amount of business would be done but for the difficulty of obtaining carriage.

A fine specimen of Tatin gold, weighing twelve ounces and apparently pure, was sent home per Syria by Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co.

At the synodical gathering recently held in Grahamstown the venerable Archdeacon Merriman was unanimously chosen as Bishop of the diocese.

Besides the losses of stock from the recent heavy rains, the Queenstown *Free Press* reports that sheep farmers suffered very severely from a species of low fever, which has swept off their sheep by hundreds. A list of the losses sustained by thirty-six farmers is given, from which it appears that out of 57,950 sheep only 24,157 remained alive.

Our obituary includes the death of Mr. William Birt, of the firm of Birt & Nephew, who died suddenly at the Nazaar, on Saturday, the 21st of October. Mr. Birt had been travelling for the benefit of his health, and had reached the Nazaar on his way home when he was seized by a fit of apoplexy.

Twenty bales of ginned cotton were forwarded, a fortnight ago, from Grahamstown to the Kowie, by Messrs. Cawood Brothers, to be shipped to England. A photograph of the wagon and its load was taken as a memento of this first load of ginned cotton that has been sent from Grahamstown.

The amount of coin lately received has been large, but not larger than the increasing trade of the province, and especially of the diamond fields, requires, and stocks continue to be trenched upon by the demand for the country districts. Silver is unusually scarce, both here and in Cape Town, despite the supply recently received by the Standard Bank.

The amount of customs duties collected at Port Elizabeth during the month of October will exceed £17,500.

The following is a statement of the number and value of diamonds shipped for England through the Custom House per Royal Mail steamship Celt:—

	No.	Value.
J. Simpson	210	£1,800
P. W. Court	66	1,775
Mackie, Dunn & Co	56	800
E. G. Sandford	38	255
Maynards, Buchanan & Co	7	140
Total	377	£4,770

The following is a list of the diamonds shipped per Royal Mail steamship Syria through the Customs:—

J. Simpson, 1 box (388) diamonds, valued at	£2,500
E. G. Sandford, 1 box (37) diamonds, valued at	175
Total	£2,675

Two large sales of landed property in sundry insolvent and assigned estates have been held during the fortnight. In the assigned estate of E. H. Salmond & Co., the two stores in Jetty street, Port Elizabeth, occupied by Messrs. H. Rutherford and L. Baumann, were sold—the former to Mr. W. M. Farmer, q. q., for £1,725, and the latter for £1,300, to Mr. L. Baumann.

Cape paper is scarce, and is selling at par to one-quarter per cent premium.

The fourteenth annual wool fair of Riverdale has been held. It was much better attended by buyers, both foreign and local, than in any previous year. The first sample put up was knocked down at 16d.; all doubts and fears immediately vanished, and lots were freely offered. There were 108 disposed of, amounting to 196,870 pounds. This falls short of last year's quantity by about 28,000 pounds, which must be attributed, says a local journal, partly to the severe drought we have been suffering from, but mostly to a number of our farmers being cajoled by fair promises into parting with their wools out of hand, little dreaming of the injury they are inflicting, not only on themselves but on the market, by driving away foreign buyers.

The German screw steamer Bismarck, Captain C. Staats, arrived at Port Elizabeth from Table and Mossel bays on the 20th of October, with a general cargo and passengers. The Bismarck sailed for East London and Natal on the 23d of October, taking as passengers for East London Mr. Brunette; for Natal, Captain Foster, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. M. Brown and one colored woman.

A correspondent writing from Uitenhage to the *Graaff-Reinet Herald*, under the signature of "A Reader," says:—"Editors of the press here and in Port Elizabeth eschew any correspondence at variance with their own self-sufficient knowledge."

The intelligence that the colonial government had determined upon annexing the diamond fields to the colony gave general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth.

SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Husband Tries to Kill His Wife and Murders His Child.

The Buffalo *Express* of Wednesday publishes a report of a terrible murder committed at White's Corners, about twelve miles southwest of that city:—

For a long time past there has resided in the village a family named Sprague, consisting of the father, Horace W. Sprague, aged twenty-seven; his wife, Mary Sprague, aged twenty-five, and three children—Elmer, aged five years; Clarence, aged three years, and Ellen, aged nine months. The couple do not seem to have agreed very well, Sprague being a shiftless sort of fellow, and, the neighbors say, having abused his wife, who, however, never made any public complaint against him. The family lived in the rear of the millinery store, which is a two story frame building, on Church street.

The Sprague family retired to bed as usual on Monday evening. All slept in the same bed in the room at the rear of the store. Sprague did not undress. About one o'clock Sprague got up, told his wife that he could not sleep and would build a fire. She heard him go to the buttery, where he kept his razor, and the next recollection she had was that he was standing over her trying to cut her throat. She is somewhat larger than her husband, and succeeded in wrenching the weapon from his hand. He then rushed to the woodbox, seized the axe and dealt her several blows upon the head. Stunned and bleeding she managed to escape out into the store, thence into the street and across to one of the neighbors. It is supposed that upon his wife's escape Sprague killed the little girl Ellen, her head being nearly severed from her body.

Passing through the store, which is carpeted, and contains a small counter, a sewing machine and a few picture frames, our reporter passed into the room in which the tragedy occurred. It is separated from the store by a glass door. On entering at the right is seen a cook stove and table, to the left is an alcove, in which was the bed. The whole place was a scene of horrible disorder. The bed was tossed by the struggle and plastered with blood, as were also the walls and floor. The mangled corpse of the murdered child was laid out upon the table, and all around the apartments were scattered the bloody traces of the terrible struggle.

A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the child came to her death from blows by an axe inflicted by Horace Sprague. During the inquest the following incident occurred:—Mr. O'Brien, who was acquainted with Sprague, advanced into the room, when the latter immediately recognized him, and called him by name. Mr. O'Brien, after exchanging the usual salutations, said, "This is a sad thing in your family." He replied, "It is God's doings; the Bible says so—don't you know that?" Mr. O'Brien said he did not. Sprague then said, "You will find it there. It says, 'Vengeance is mine, and I will pay, says the Lord;' that's all." After thus delivering himself Sprague relapsed into silence, and merely answered yes, no, what, unmeaningly to all questions put to him. He is a dark-complexioned man, about five feet four inches in height, and weighs, probably, 140 pounds. During the war he served in the Tenth New York cavalry, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Great excitement prevailed at White's Corners. Of course the murder is the only topic of conversation. Some believe in Sprague's insanity, others denounce him as a murderer, shamming to escape punishment. The sympathy of the people is generally in favor of Mrs. Sprague, who is spoken of as a hard-working, industrious woman.

MRS. VAN BUSKIRK AT THE TOMBS.

The "Black Crook" Ballet Girls and Their Persecutor.

Mrs. Van Buskirk, who it will be remembered is charged by seven ladies of the "Black Crook" company with having thrown their baggage into the street and robbed them of money, made her appearance at the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, accompanied by ex-District Attorney Blunt, a lady friend and half a dozen gentlemen friends. She is a handsome lady, about twenty-six years of age, and was born, as she says, at sea, on the Indian Ocean. When Sergeant Quinn called at her house yesterday, for the purpose of securing her attendance at Court, she positively refused to be seen, and but for some gentleman friends, who were in the house at the time, would have necessitated the painful duty upon the Sergeant of taking her away by force. Her counsel desired to waive an examination and asked that his client be admitted to bail, and the case sent to the General Sessions. Judge Hogan refused this application. The complainants were unable to be present yesterday, owing to their engagement at the matinée at Niblo's, and under these circumstances the Judge released Mrs. Van Buskirk on her own recognizance, until next Tuesday at twelve o'clock, when the examination will take place.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.—Oliver Elmore, the "hermit of Winhall River," died from exposure last week, at the foot of Stratton Mountain, in Vermont, where he had lived for thirty years in a hole dug in a hill, with no companions save his dogs and hens. When a young man he resided in Connecticut, and was driven to his strange life by the death of the woman whom he loved and was to marry. He had many wealthy and influential relatives in the State—among them a member of Congress—who have often tried to induce him to abandon his singular habits, but without avail.

KEYPORT'S TERROR.

The little town of Keyport, N. J., has had a sensation during the week in the form of an unknown desperado, whose manners have kept the local gossips in business. The last of the unknown's movements was his sudden appearance a few evenings ago in the Atlantic Hotel, kept by Captain Stone. Brandishing a revolver he compelled the proprietor and all his guests to vacate the premises at their peril. They did so, but directly after made a bold dash on him, wrested the pistol from his hand, and after securing him handed him over to Marshal Murphy, who further secured him in the jail. He refused to divulge his name, and is believed to be an escaped lunatic. He is of powerful build.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDE DESIRES A SITUATION in a small family; is a first class cook and dressmaker; understands the duties of housekeeper. Address for two days S. S., box 144 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

60 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER IS NOW prepared to make engagements by the day or week to cut, fit and trim ladies' garments of every style; perfect fitting garments guaranteed; also work done at the above address in the most thorough and artistic manner. No sign out. Call or address as above.

67 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of familysewing; has her own machine if required. Call on or address Miss J. ANDREWS.

219 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week, in families; can cut and fit; good trimmer; terms, $2 per day; work taken home; inquire in bakery.

A COMPETENT AND STYLISH DRESSMAKER, WHO is a perfect cutter and fitter, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address C. F., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Housekeepers, &c.

353 8TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 51ST ST., SECOND door from the avenue, third floor.—A Boston lady as housekeeper.

A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD LIKE a position, either as housekeeper or music teacher, in some gentleman's family; widower preferred. Address WABASH AVENUE, Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED AND OF PLEASING address, a stranger in the city, desires a position as housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Address O. M., box 108 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

38 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; good city reference.

58 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—LADIES', gentlemen's and family washing done in the neatest manner; best reference. Mrs. RICHARD.

809 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress solicits gentlemen's or ladies' washing; clothes called for and returned with despatch; good references. Call or address.

Nurses, &c.

36 VESEY ST., NEWARK, N. J.—A YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; her own child 3 weeks old; good reference.

64 NEWARK ST., HOBOKEN.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; first class references. Inquire in store.

242 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; her own baby two months old; city reference.

307 111TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A woman who has lost her baby a few days old wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house.

Miscellaneous.

1 O'CLOCK TO 4.—LETTERS, LITERARY, LETTERS. A lady writes for ladies checks, drafts, bills, advertisements, notes, notices, reviews, reports, orders, accounts, business letters, &c. See yesterday's Herald.

11 EAST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY, COMPETENT to teach English, with the usual branches; French acquired in Paris, and the rudiments of German; good reference.

44 WEST 24TH ST.—A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in the management of first class household and servants, desires to obtain a position of trust; can take all responsibility, or as companion, reader, writer; do all shopping, marketing, &c.; anything that a respectable, cultivated lady can do; highest city reference. Address Mrs. LYMAN.

A WIDOW AGED 27 DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as travelling companion. Address M. N. B., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS companion to an elderly person. Address L. M. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE A thoroughly accomplished American lady to instruct her in all the English branches. Call at 131 West 29th st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING MUCH LEISURE TIME, would like some light and respectable employment that she could do at home; is a fine writer; terms moderate. Address EMMIE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A STRANGER IN THE city, wishes a situation in a widower's family. Address Mrs. E. WARNER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT LADY PIANIST WANTS TO BE OCcupied by playing for parties; reference given. Address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness for young children or as companion for a lady. References exchanged. Address NEW ENGLAND, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY OF DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT, artiste, highly educated, first class singer and musician, recently arrived from Europe, wishes, in New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago or New Orleans, two connecting Rooms, with Board, in a private family or in a young ladies' school, in exchange for two hours' daily instruction in music and singing; references exchanged. Address W. K., box 687 Post office.

GOVERNESS, HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—Either capacity; fully competent; a social home more consideration than salary. Address Miss GURNEY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ONE O'CLOCK TO FOUR.—LETTERS—LITERARY. Letters.—A lady writes for ladies checks, drafts, &c. Three hours, $2. Same price for any attention earlier in the day than 11 A. M., whether service be required or not. After 1 o'clock, $1 an hour; after 2 o'clock, 75 cents, and, until after the holidays, from 3 to 4 o'clock, 40 cents for 25 minutes or less. Several successive evening hours are lower still, not only having been preappointed and prepaid. See previous Herald.

TWO AMERICAN LADIES, OF RESPECTABILITY and refinement, desire situations to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman. Address Miss E. S. WING, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSsessing a thorough and efficient system, has time unoccupied; English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors. Address ADDENDA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson, who can give first class city references, a place as cutter or forewoman for the coming season; has had years of experience in first class houses. Address M. T. S., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED—(EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEmen). Apply at 838 Broadway, New York.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO pay for first class sewing machines; instructions free. BLAKE & POND, 21 Astor place and 142 Eighth street.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, REFINEMENT AND pleasing address, fond of books and study, can obtain a pleasant, desirable position by addressing EUREKA, Herald office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner of 25th st., want a first class Protestant laundress, not older than 25 years; American or English preferred; wages liberal; references required.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADdress and experience, to take charge of a large first class house, marketing, &c. Address C., box 106 Herald office.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Weed's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines on monthly instalments. N. Y. MACHINE STITCH COMPANY, 43 Bleecker street.

LADIES TO CANVASS FOR AN ARTICLE (CONnected with sewing machines) never before introduced in this city; $5 to $10 can be realized daily. Apply at 765 Broadway, room 1.

WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG LADIES OF ENERGY and capability to fill responsible positions in a light manufacturing business. Address, stating experience and expectations as to salary, &c., MANUFACTURER, box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MANTLE AND DRESSmaker, to go in the country; to one capable of cutting, fitting and taking charge a liberal salary will be paid. Address J. W., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT NURSE for two children; one accustomed to sleeping with a baby; German, English, Scotch or Swede preferred. Apply at 54 West 45th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DRUG CLERK, COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE, wants a situation; city references. Address S. H. S., Herald office.

A CITY VARNISH SALESMAN WANTED—THOSE with experience and thoroughly competent only need apply to PARKER & GILLESPIE, 554 West Twenty-fifth st.

BOOKKEEPER OF EXPERIENCE WILL BE TREATED with by a mercantile firm; one with $2,000 will be given the preference. Address B. K., box 144, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A COMpetent bookkeeper, who has had entire charge of the books of a large house for the past two years; best of reference from present employer. Address, with particulars, W. M. F., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, dealers or others, not acquainted with bookkeeping. I can make you good bookkeepers, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons. Terms moderate. Address Mr. CLINTON, box 150 Herald office.

ENGLISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. TRAVELLING salesman with first class connection required; with such a liberal arrangement will be made. Address box

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOSIERY SALESMAN, well acquainted with buyers of the large towns and cities. Address by letter JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 396 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR A wholesale boot and shoe house, who has reputation, responsibility and character; parties need not address without references. Address ABILITY, box 208 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper in some wholesale business; best reference. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE MANUFACTURing business who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures; the best reference required. 390 Broadway.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AND ENterprising gentlemanly young man as salesman for merchant tailoring and retail clothing on Broadway. Address, with reference, stating what you can do towards advancing business and remuneration expected, PROGRESS, Spring street station, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH COACHMAN AND groom wants a situation in a private family. Apply to R. D., 120 East 32d st., present employers.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH-SWISS GARDENER WANTS a situation in a nursery as florist or propagator, or on a gentleman's place. Address JULIUS, A la Croix Federal, 143 Greene st.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE Frenchman, who is a thorough gardener and florist and grape grower; good reference. Address C. V., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 875 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

BOY WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE; MUST WRITE well and reside with parents; $3 per week. Address LAW, box 116 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO WRITES WELL AND lives with his parents; wages $3 per week and advancement on merit. GEO. C. BATTERMAN, 118 William st.

CANVASSER WANTED.—A LIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, of good address, correct and industrious habits, a real worker, is wanted, to canvass for a weekly newspaper. The right man can obtain a permanent position. No man who is not willing to work need apply. Address T. X. W., Herald office.

EUREKA LAUNDRY, 208 EAST 19TH ST., CORNER 2D av., wants a man and wife to live in and take charge of laundry; a few good shirt, family and collar and cuff ironers; also a good-sized boy living with parents to do errands and learn the business generally. Call Monday, between 10 and 12, or Tuesday between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MASONIC.—WANTED, ON SALARY OR COMMISsion, members of the Fraternity as agents for the two new works; a rare chance; send for circular. M. W. REDDING & CO., Publishers of Masonic Works, Temple Building, 544 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS CANVASSER, on advertising, for a monthly mechanical magazine. Address, with references, MAGAZINE MAN, box 2,818 New York Post office.

609 BROADWAY.—$15 PER DAY TO AGENTS TO introduce Keith's patent Tipping Ball, a household article needed by all; something never before patented; rapid sales. EVANS & MILLER, room 22.

THE TRADES.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED STEADY man, as foreman of a general job printing office. Address P., box 145 Herald office, for three days, with particulars.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR OF ABOUT FOUR rooms wanted, in a private house, for light housekeeping, by an American family of three, in any desirable location between Ninth and Fifty-ninth streets; references, &c. Address, stating location and terms, K. K., Herald office.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS REQUIRE A FLOOR, nicely furnished, for light housekeeping; location central; terms moderate; references first class. Address R., Huron House, 1,144 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TWO ROOMS, front, furnished, with privilege in kitchen, in first class private house; central location. Address, stating location and terms, J. M., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOUR GENTLEMEN, MIDDLE AGED, REQUIRE AN entire small and well furnished House, with all modern improvements, near Fifth avenue and between Ninth and Twenty-fourth streets; terms not to exceed $150 per month; servants, &c., found by tenants. Address, stating full particulars, FRED F., box 30 Post office.

ROOMS WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED (EXCEPT carpets) Room and Bedroom off, with hot and cold water and grate fire, by a middle aged single gentleman. Address, stating location, terms, &c., box 4,306 Post office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE TWO NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with gas, fire and each with conveniences for light housekeeping, or with use of kitchen; location between Eighth and Thirtieth streets and Broadway and Seventh avenue. Address, stating price, which must be reasonable, J. Z. S., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping by a newly married couple; rent not to exceed $20 or $25. Address F. A. P., 101 West Forty-third street, first floor.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, FLOOR OF four Rooms, parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen, furnished, or partially so, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth streets Sixth and Fourth avenues; rent must be reasonable; permanent if suited. Address CHRISTMAS, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, for light housekeeping. Address W. T., Herald office.

WANTED—A THIRD STORY FRONT OR BACK room, with hall Room communicating, for two persons, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; price not to exceed $30 per week; references given and required. Address C. T. J., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—LARGE ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; private family; Twenty-fifth to Fifty-fourth, Madison and Sixth avenues; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address B. W. H., box 125 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED, A PART OF A HOUSE OR Apartments suitable for light housekeeping; family, two adults and a servant; for good accommodations a liberal price will be paid; references as to responsibility and respectability. Address, stating terms and all particulars, FILKNESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

4 ROOMS WANTED—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, between Bleecker and Twenty-third streets, and Third and Sixth avenues, for four persons; rent $12 per week. Apply to Madame SINGHI, 621 Sixth avenue, to-day.

$300.—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR boarders; rent not above $300 per month; below Fourteenth street. Address N. W. RIKER, 64 West Thirty-third street.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO WHOM she will teach French and Spanish, conversationally and grammatically. Address CLINTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, EXPERIENCED IN teaching in this country French, Spanish and Mathematics to any extent, is open for an engagement. Address for one week TEACHER, Herald office.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF boys, at Orange, N. J. Superior advantages; home comforts; terms reasonable. Address Professor HURMAN, box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Private desks can be secured this week for January without extra charge. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand in a few private lessons.

FOREIGNERS TAUGHT TO READ, WRITE AND speak the English language; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at 124 6th av.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y.—Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum. For full particulars send for prospectus.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY A Catholic young lady (American), who has taught three years in the public schools and can furnish the highest references. Address M. E. H., 214 East 82d st.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Cues; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts; illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

I WANT TO BUY A 5X10 OR SMALLER CAROM Billiard Table, cheap for cash; new or second hand; must be in good order. Call at J. M. STEFFEN'S, corner Myrtle and Evergreen avenues, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A BOGARDUS MILL. APPLY AT 99 NORTH Moore street.

WANTED—SAMPLE CASE, SUITABLE FOR wholesale liquor business. Apply at 44 Murray street, up stairs.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.—PIPER HEIDSIC, imported Champagne, $19 per basket, 12 quart bottles; Old Brandy, $4 per gallon, $1 per bottle; Old Rye Whiskey, $2 50 per gallon. 99 Fulton street, corner of William.

POLITICAL.

FORLORN HOPE.—CITIZENS, WORKINGMEN AND democrats are invited to attend Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, December 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M. To be addressed by Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LARGE DIAMOND AT A BARGAIN.—A VERY SHOWY Brilliant, weighing ten carats, is offered greatly under European value, at LYNCH'S, 723 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. ANNA, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, tells your mind at first sight, your name, and the name of the one you marry; never fails in bringing together those long separated; no satisfaction, no pay. 463 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco), Business and Medical Clairvoyant.—Consultations in English, French and German, 1,233 Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, comfortable Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, BROADWAY and Twenty-sixth street, Huron House.—A newly furnished Suit of Rooms, fronting Broadway, with or without Board. Must be seen to be appreciated.

1.—155 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—MARRIED couples, ladies or gentlemen can have good Board, nice front Rooms, southern exposure, all conveniences; terms very moderate; table boarders taken. Can be seen to-day.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR, CONsisting of parlor and bedroom, comfortably furnished with every convenience and private table, for two persons, at $30 per week. Private family. No. 137 East Eighteenth street, near Irving place.

2 GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A NICE HALL BEDROOM, with Board, for $5 50 per week, or married couple with home comforts; English family. 353 West Thirty-fifth st.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly; private table if desired; baths on each floor; references.

5TH AVENUE, 76.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH Board, newly fitted and handsomely furnished; an elegant Parlor Suit; private table if desired. References.

5TH AVENUE, 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTY-fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with Board; also Rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 PER WEEK.—A SOCIAL CATHOLIC FAMILY can spare a few handsome Rooms, with good Board, to two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Apply at 188 Henry street.

9TH STREET, 61 WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, brown stone English basement.—Finely furnished Rooms on second floor, with first class Board. References exchanged.

15 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ONE SUIT OF four Rooms, third floor; one Suit of four Rooms, second floor; also single Rooms; first class Board; also day boarders.

15TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A HANDSOME Parlor Floor, three rooms, with unexceptionable table; private if preferred; also other Rooms. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with first class Board; references required.

21ST STREET, 210 WEST.—BACK PARLOR, EXTENsion and Bedroom, to let, with Board; hot and cold water; also Rooms on second and third floors for families or single gentlemen; references. Call to-day or Monday.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—ONE DOUBLE AND one single Room, nicely furnished, on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with good, bountiful table.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway and near the Grand Central Hotel.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable; transient boarders taken.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; terms moderate.

29 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMLY furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife; Board for wife.

30 GREAT JONES STREET.—SPLENDID PARLOR Bedrooms; also other Rooms; very best accommodations, with Board; table first class.

32 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEARLY OPposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

34TH STREET, 111 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished Parlor, with Board; private bath and closets attached; references.

38 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms on second floor, also Rooms on third floor, to rent, with first class Board; persons desiring table board can be accommodated at a reasonable price.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT large Rooms, on first, second and third floors, with Board; but few boarders; location, table and family first class. Two large Rooms, on parlor floor, would accommodate four or five gentlemen.

50 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with good Board, at reasonable prices.

56 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO LARGE front Rooms, with first class Board; references exchanged. S. J. M.

58 CLINTON PLACE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT House.—A handsomely furnished second floor front Room and hall Bedroom, with Board; also single Rooms for gentlemen; halls warmed.

58 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN SEVENTEENTH AND Eighteenth streets.—Handsomely furnished front second story Rooms, with or without Board; also single Rooms; family small; terms reasonable.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—VERY DESIRable Rooms on second floor, at reduced rates. Excellent table, and house well kept in every respect. References required.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—TO LET, LARGE FRONT Room on the first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also small Rooms, with or without Board.

138 SULLIVAN STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at $5 per week to respectable men and man and wife; also a couple of ladies. Call all the week.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A NICE FURnished Parlor and hall Room adjoining; or three Rooms together or separately, on bathroom floor, to let, with or without Board.

160 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Large front Room, ample closets, hot and cold water, fire and unexceptionable table; Board for man and wife or two gentlemen.

246 4TH AV.—A FRENCH LADY, A FIRST CLASS musician, desires to give instruction in a private family in part payment for board. Address MUSIC TEACHER.

247 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO YOUNG ladies can be accommodated with Board with a widow lady on reasonable terms. Call for one week.

266 NINTH AVENUE, TOP FLOOR.—WANTED, by an English lady, two respectable young men as Boarders.

300 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—THREE well furnished Rooms, with water, fire, gas and bath, singly or together, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

341 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE, pleasant Rooms, en suite, for small families, and desirable single Rooms for gentlemen, with first class Board.

604 SECOND AVENUE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a nice front Room, gas and fire; terms $5 and $6 per week. Also a few ladies.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTEEL BOARDERS can find comfortable Rooms in a pleasant locality in Elizabeth, within five minutes' walk of depot. References exchanged. Address box 355 Elizabeth (N. J.) Post office.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY WILL LET A COUPLE of handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Address S. S., box 131 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARDERS.—A FIRST CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC and elocution, who can bring a new Steinway piano, desires a home, where its use and instruction will be exchanged for Board. Address CORWIN, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

FIFTH AVENUE, 603.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back Room and hall Bedroom, with Board.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT PERMANENT Board, on Fifth avenue. Address J., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE; LOCATION between Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets, east side. Address, giving price, W. H. J., 651 Third avenue.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire Board; private family preferred; location below Fourteenth street. Answers to insure attention must state full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c. Address for two days RAILROAD, box 144 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire a nicely furnished Room on second or third floor; private family preferred; location above Fourteenth street and below Fortieth street; please give full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c.; best references given and required. Address box 2,865 Post office.

PERMANENT BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two children (9 and 11); two connecting rooms, with bath, fire and gas, above Fourth street and near stage or car line; fancy things for the table not expected, but plenty of good, well-cooked substantial food required; best references given and required. Parties willing to furnish the above at $125 per month permanently may address EARNEST, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WITH PRIVATE table; family, two adults and servant; references as to responsibility and respectability. Address, stating terms and all particulars, FLOTO, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NICELY FURnished Room and Breakfast, with a first class private family, where the comforts of a good home may be had; references given and required. Address L. R. S., box 3,845 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND TWO ladies, in the vicinity of East Twenty-sixth street. Address box 6,838 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

THREE GENTLEMEN OR THREE COUPLES CAN have newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at 352 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, near Lafayette avenue, with a private family; good accommodations at moderate rates; five lines of cars; twenty minutes from all the ferries; references exchanged. Apply as above, or to Mr. CUNNINGHAM, 365 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND Broadway, centre of business and attractions.—First class accommodations at moderate rates; new and thoroughly furnished. Lodging $1 and upwards.

HOTEL ST. ISABEL,
Havana,
Cuba.
Having been thoroughly renovated, will be open for the accommodation of guests, November 1.
European plan.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER BAYard street.—Two hundred light Rooms, neatly furnished; 50 cents and 60 cents per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

HOTELS.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street.—New house. European plan. Rooms by the month, week and day; heated by steam.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CORNER EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, from $10 to $20 per week; Rooms from $4 per week up.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847).

THURSDAY, Dec. 28,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
by order of Assignee,
(balance of stock of Dec. 14),
A CHOICE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
in casks and bottles,
consisting of old Hennessy and Martel Brandies, Old Tom, Swan and Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, very old Rye, Bourbon, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Duff Gorden and Amontillado Sherries, Madeira and Port, Clarets, Stomach Bitters, genuine Heidsick, Champagne, Grande Chartreuse, Curacoa, Hock Wines, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
for account of whom it may concern,
sale of fine Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches, by celebrated English makers; Pearl, Garnet and Amethyst Sets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Vest Chains, &c., &c. Details in time. Also a private collection of modern Oil Paintings, by favorite artists of the American, French, Belgian and English schools.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Removed for convenience of sale. Also a line of rich Vienna and Paris Fancy Goods; also a number of rare Curiosities from the great fire at Chicago. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office; Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
TAYLOR'S SALOON AND RESTAURANT
AT AUCTION,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT
sales of the season
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 27, 28 AND 29.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL, AT AUCtion on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27, 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire contents of the above well known and popular restaurant,
555 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS,
comprising in part as follows:—All the elegant French Plate Mirrors, superb Chandeliers, elaborate marble top Counters, Dow's Soda Fountain, silver plated Showcases, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Range and Broiling Iron; Steam Ice Cream Freezing Machine, Wickes' Baker's Oven, Steam Tables, Copper Utensils, Steam Engine, Boiler, Shafting, &c.
Machinery for making candy and confectionery.
The Wines and Liquors are of the finest quality.
All the brands of the finest Havana Cigars.
Catalogues ready Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, will sell on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
The entire contents of a dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale.
By order of the Sheriff.

AUCTION SALE.—ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF December, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the Grocery and Feed Store, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and Lease running five years from the 1st of May last, two Horses and a Truck, Bedding and Furniture, in the premises 13 Spring street, corner Elizabeth street, in the city of New York, being the Goods and Chattels of the late August E. H. Stover, of said city, deceased.
JOHN BREMER, Executor.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
120,000 tons Scranton Coal,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at 25 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—WEDNESDAY, DEcember 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 458 Fulton street, Brooklyn, between Hoyt street and Elm place, the entire Stock of a dealer in Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; Bedsteads, Spring Beds, 300 hair and husk Mattresses, 75 Feather Pillows, 40 Comfortables, 60 pairs Blankets and Woollen Bedspreads; Counters, Shelving, Stove, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF STRICTLY
FIRST CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS,
GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
To be sold in quantities to suit the trade or families. Wines of France, Spain, Portugal and Germany, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys from Ives, Beecher & Co., from 1862 to 1856. Mr. Schenck pledges himself that none but the finest and purest goods will be offered, and sale positive. The sale includes Brandies 1830, 1845, 1848, 1851 and 1853 of Henessy, Martell, Sazarac and Renault; Sherries, Duff Gordon, Harmony and Pemartin; Ports, Sandeman, Morgan and Osborn; Maderias, Payne and South Side; Bordeaux, Barton & Guestier; Champagnes, Heidseick, Dry Verzeney, Sparkling Moselle; Muscatel and the finest grades of Whiskeys and Rums.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—TUESDAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 400 lots men's and women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets, Quilts, &c. By order of I. Theise, Spring street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE WOMEN'S CLOTHING.—WEDnesday, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 600 lots Silk and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Sacks, Furs, Silk Remnants, Table Linen, Underclothing, Sheets, Spreads, Blankets, Quilts. By order of John J. Levy, 45 Sixth avenue.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—THURSDAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets, Quilts. By order of P. Fullam, West Thirty-ninth street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—FRIDAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Furs, Blankets and other seasonable goods. By order of Mrs. Hugh D. Smyth, East Sixteenth st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 121 Bowery, will sell on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock,
500 lots
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Gold Guard,
Fob and Vest Chains, &c.
Also Silverware, Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, &c.
By order of A. Goodman, 31 Centre street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THURSDAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 42 East Broadway, of 600 lots Men and Women's seasonable Clothing, Beds, Bedding and other valuable goods. Order N. Stich, Third avenue.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—AT SHERIFF'S SALE, DEcember 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Good Will, Stock and Fixtures of a first class family Restaurant in this city. Call on or address J. V. W., 293 Broadway, room 8, New York city.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, all the Right, Title and Interest of Messrs. Pendleton & Brown, consisting of the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Carlton House, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, for the benefit of James O'Donnell and others. By order.
P. CUFF, Deputy. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

250 OIL PAINTINGS.
just received from Paris, and sold for account of consignees. Among them are examples by Guillemenet, Troyon, Dupre, Souvage, Hellouin, Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Coutourier, Ferret, Bramard, Rosewag, Visconti, Feneché, Goutier, Deslayes, LeBrun, &c.; also copies from Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c., and comprising Landscapes, Flower Pieces, Street Scenes, Cattle Pieces, Historical and Figure Pieces, &c. Some few damaged by importation. The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock, and now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York.

FURNITURE.

A GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE
for the holidays,
at a great reduction of former prices.
$20,000 worth of Furniture,
in endless variety,
comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Office, Kitchen
Furniture, &c., &c.

Enamelled Chamber Sets, nine pieces	$36 00
Walnut Chamber Sets, wood top	50 00
Walnut Chamber Sets, marble top	60 00
Upholstered Suits, in reps or haircloth	50 00

D. KELLY, Successor to
H. O'FARRELL,
512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue, and
267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 209 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping.—At private mansion 124 West 26th st., Parlor Suits in satin brocatel, $75; rep do., $30; Bedroom Suits, $46; Brussels Carpets, 50c. per yard.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping.—At private mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, Parlor Suits in plain satin, $75, reps, $40; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, 60c. per yard, and 300 lots for less than half original cost. Call this day or Monday.

A.—FOR SALE, GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST class Household Furniture, contents of five story residence 120 West Twenty-third street, viz.:—Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, rosewood case; Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel, cost $400, for $200; Library and Drawing Room ... 14 Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Solid Silver, Glass, Cutlery Ware, in lots to suit purchasers. N. B.—Can be seen to-day or Monday.

AT CRISTALAR'S, 766 BROADWAY, BELOW STEWart's and Ninth street, you can buy at the best bargains Holiday Presents in Modern and Antique Furniture; also, new and second hand, from the best manufacturers, Bronzes, Clocks, China and Glass Ware, Silverware, Mantel Ornaments, Mirrors, &c. The large stock of Furniture especially will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. Call at 766 Broadway.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other houses in the city.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.	From Boston.
CUBA...Wednesday, Dec. 27.	ALEPPO..Saturday, Dec. 30.
ABYSSINIA...Wed'y, Jan. 3.	BATAVIA..Saturday, Jan. 6.
ALGERIA...Wedn'y, Jan. 10.	SAMARIA..Saturday, Jan. 13.
RUSSIA...Wednes'y, Jan. 17.	SIBERIA...Saturday, Jan. 20.
JAVA...Wednesday, Jan. 24.	HECLA....Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..$80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris..........$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray..........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan..........Jan. 3, at —
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

NOTICE.
Passengers per steamship City of New York will require to be on board at 10 A. M. to-day.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, December 30.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13, 1872.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, February 10.
Price of passage in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 6, at 1:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.,
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ITALY, Thompson..........Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas..........Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, will sail on December 26, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail January 2, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 2	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Dec. 23
Saturday, Dec. 9	EUROPA	Saturday, Dec. 30
Saturday, Dec. 16	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23	BRITANNIA	Saturday, Jan. 13

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line has opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station, West, North and South, can be purchased at the lowest rates.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
for Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail, on Saturday, December 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by
Steamship MAIN, Captain K. Von Oterendorf, on Saturday, January 6.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line to
California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
December 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of December 28.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco January 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only).....Saturday, Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)......Saturday, Jan. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU and Key West.
Atlantic Mail steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton (via Nassau)........Dec. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. Curtis (via Key West)..Jan. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice (via Nassau)..........Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, December 30.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
Or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa, St. Augustine,
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, December 23, at 3 P. M.,
from pier 29 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street,
or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, December 30, 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, Dec. 30.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk City, Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 137 Greenwich street, corner Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 11 A. M. and 11 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, TWO LARGE FLOORS, WITH STEADY Steam Power; low insurance; no wood workers need apply. Inquire at 502 to 506 West street.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET, together or separate; good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURnished Boathouse, on barge 95 feet long; house 75x24, including club room, 20x24, and a four-oared Gig; would make a good fish or provision market; price $1,000. Address S. A. B., box 3,543 Post office.

STORES TO LET—NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. Inquire on the premises, 61 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue. The stores will be altered to suit tenants.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—THE MOST SHOWY and the finest location for an office in the city, being at the junction of an avenue with Broadway, and it has formerly been occupied as a branch office of one of our companies which had heavy risks in Chicago. Address FINE LOCATION, Herald office.

TO RENT—TILL MAY, 1873, AT A REASONABLE rent, an elegant corner Store on Fifth avenue near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address W. A. SMITH, box 141 Herald office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THREE WELL lighted Lofts, together or separately, at 11 Vandewater street. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. SCHIEREN, 90 Gold street.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM of years, five large communicating Houses, five stories high, being 127x80, in immediate neighborhood of Union square; unsurpassed for first class hotel. Address A. Z., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT FLOOR OF 51 EIGHTH avenue, northwest corner of Horatio street, suitable for restaurant or store; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN SCOTT, 641 Hudson street, second story.

TO LET—THE CITY HOTEL, 847 AND 849 BROAD street, opposite the new depot, Newark, N. J.; about 50 rooms; rent $2,000 per annum; rare chance. Address R. W. HOLMES, Orange, N. J.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

ACCESSIBLE AND CENTRAL.—FULLY FURNISHED House; rare chance; to private family or party of gentlemen; terms moderate to responsible party. Call for two days on owner, 224 East Fourteenth street.

A NEW HOUSE, THREE STORY BROWN STONE, handsomely furnished, to let, until May next, or longer, Lexington avenue, near Sixteenth street. Address B. COLEMAN, Herald office.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES ON FIFTH, MADISON and Lexington avenues; a number of furnished Houses on side streets; cheap Houses for sale on Forty-eighth, Fiftieth and Thirty-ninth streets; possession.
WM. N. POOLEY, 37 Park place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, Lexington avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; fine order. Apply to WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET INSIDE THROUGH—GAS, water and washtubs; very nice and convenient; rent from $19 to $21, at 428 West Fortieth street.
J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House No. 58 West Fifty-second street; will be let very low to a responsible party; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, A HANDSOME TWO story and basement brick House, containing seven rooms. Rent $750 a year; immediate possession.
JOHN ROSS, 58 Eighth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, SECOND floor; also one on third floor to let. 27 Stuyvesant st.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor for $10 a week; back parlor, with bedroom, $8; one on third floor, $6. Parties wishing a quiet respectable home, call at 156 West Thirty-second street.

A PHYSICIAN, HAVING A NICELY FURNISHED Parlor and Room adjoining, with gas and fire, would rent them very reasonably, reserving the privilege of receiving his patients in the parlor from 2 to 4 P. M. daily. Address LOTUS, Herald office.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, NICELY FURNISHED, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; $4 per week; unfurnished if desired; also a furnished Room on second floor, for housekeeping, $10 per month. 55 Bethune st.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR LIGHT housekeeping, to a small family, in a private family. 318 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, WELL FURNISHED APARTment, ample closets, &c.; also two smaller ones; gas, grate or stove and every convenience in each; spacious house, though but few rooms, all being large and extremely well kept and attended, offer a superlatively pleasant home to refined persons. No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE HOME FOR PERSONS desiring housekeeping.—A party has a Flat elegantly furnished; six Rooms; brown stone house; the Furniture for sale cheap; owner going South. Apply at 219 East Eighty-fourth street, second floor.

EIGHTH AVENUE, 448.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM (first floor), handsomely furnished and neatly kept. Terms $7, with use of piano, fire and gas.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING—also unfurnished, at very moderate terms; good house and neighborhood. Call all the week at 206 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and wives, without board, in first class house 34 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square; choice location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. 149 West Forty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

TWO SMALL NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH grate fire, to let low, to desirable persons; also small sleeping Room; $3 per week. 42½ St. Mark's place.

THREE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTING, extra closets, bath and water closets, $12 weekly. Two large Rooms, $9. Sleeping Rooms, $1 50 and $2 50. Quiet private house; business location. 106 East Fifteenth street, three doors from Union square.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—A well furnished upper Room for a gentleman; every convenience; quiet house; $3 50.

62 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A very pleasant front Room and Alcove to let, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Room on first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; gas and water; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS TO LET—IN the European House 78 West Forty-eighth street. Apply to the porter, or to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE 510 WEST Fifty-seventh street, containing seven Rooms, with water; rent, $24.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FRENCH FLATS, IN THE Whittemore House, 45 Grove street; also two Show Rooms and Basement for restaurant.
E. BLOOMER, 61 Liberty street, room 28.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, CONTAINING FOUR LIGHT rooms. 239 West Twelfth street, corner of West Fourth street.

CLOTHING.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN 114 East Tenth street.

A.—ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. HARRISON, 179 BLEECKER STREET—CURES special diseases immediately; office very private; consultations strictly confidential.

DR. ALEXANDER KING, PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon.—Twenty years' practice in all complaints; always successful; correspondence answered. 10 Amity street.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME WEST, female physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY AND IN NEED of skilful treatment should consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT CAN confide in Dr. BOTT, 50 Bond street. Fees moderate.

LADIES' PHYSICIANS—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; 25 years' practice; all complaints skilfully treated.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY—25 years' successful practice. 42 St. Mark's place. House private. Consultation free.